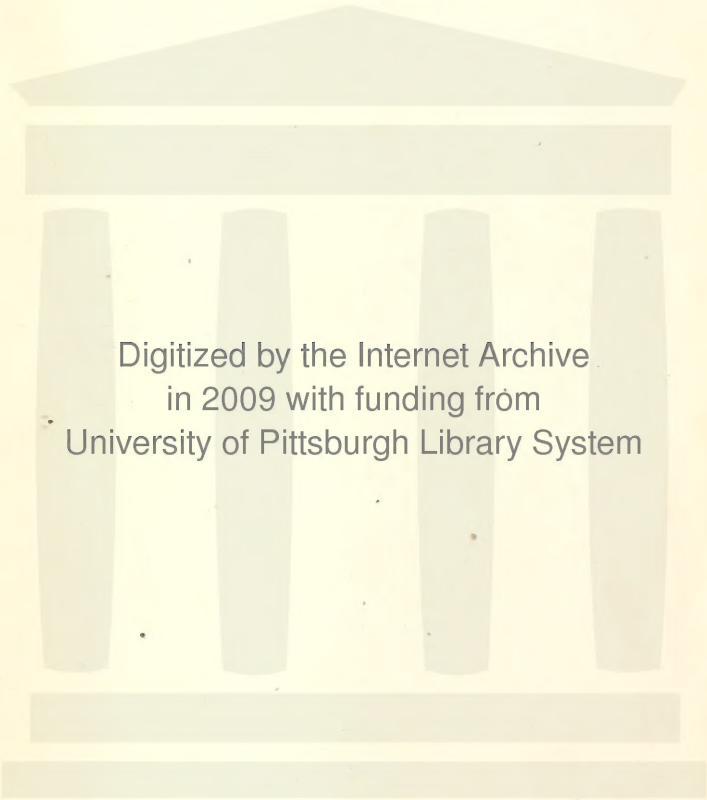
HISTORY OF LUZERNE COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

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HISTORY

OF

LUZERNE COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA,

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SELECTIONS.

"A stoic of the woods, a man without a tear."
—*Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming."*

H. C. BRADSBY, EDITOR.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
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1893.

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PREFACE.

"Like far-off chime
Of half-heard bells in some forgotten clime,
Pealed from the kingdom of the dead yesterdays."

THE last written usually, though the first read by most intelligent bookmen, is this page. Therefore authors often use this privilege to fence against adverse criticism, or apologize for errors of omission and commission; singularly forgetful of the fact that nothing of man's work is perfect, and that the dear critics are not only busy pointing out the "Mistakes of Moses," but are eagerly exploiting the faults of creation itself. In faith, I would welcome them all, because the critics and doubters I esteem the salt of every civilization, and I will rest content in the one fact, namely, that everyone competent to know, after even a cursory examination, will realize that the whole has not been the work of "the idle singer of an empty day."

This book, with all its faults, is much of the story of the bloody defeats and the immortal triumphs of the pioneers, now running back one hundred and thirty years; that marvelous race of men, whose bared breasts and fearless hearts erected the only wall of defense against the cruelest adversity that ever so pitilessly struck a portion of the human race; the men and women, who, with the least resources, accomplished the greatest works. In the splendors about us behold their imperishable monuments!

The patriotic Mecca of this great State is in Luzerne county—focused at the base of Memorial Monument, that stands sentinel over the ashes of the great dead. This is pre-eminently the historical spot of Pennsylvania, and here have come the poets and historians to mingle their meed of praise with the patriotic tribute of the civilized world to the devoted band whose scattered bones bleached on Abraham's Plains.

From 1762 to the close of the year 1892 is the span of the quick told-off-years of the Beginning and the Now of the permanent settlement of Luzerne county—the fleeting years, as unheeded as the separate pulse-beat of lusty youth, yet here are their golden ripening fruits. To add something of the doings of the present age to the careful and well-told accounts of Isaac A. Chapman (1830); Col. William L. Stone (1841); Hon. Charles Miner (1845); Stewart Pearce (1866); Henry Blackman Plumb; Hendrick B. Wright; Sheldon Reynolds, George B. Kulp, Esq., and others, whose writings have been freely laid under tribute in preparing these pages, is the whole of the ambitious purpose of this publication. All of these able chroniclers, except Stewart Pearce, treat on special subjects, and the compiler hereof has found it his great pleasure to weave as well as he could, all their garnered facts into a connected whole and bring it down to the present hour. The late Hon. Steuben Jenkins

was the busy and able gatherer of historical data of this county, and the great misfortune is death has dropped the curtain and his matter remains inaccessible to the seeker for facts. To the old newspaper files of the late William Penn Miner, as he received them from his father and as they are in the care of his son, William B. Miner, are obligations for many valuable cullings; also to Dr. F. C. Johnson's "*Historical Record*" and the same to George B. Kulp's "*Families of Wyoming.*" The quick-witted reader will readily recognize the paragraphs from the facile pen of Hon. C. Ben Johnson. To Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, for the matter of the Protestant churches, and to Rev. M. J. Hoban, for that of the Catholic church, are obligations acknowledged; also to C. F. Hill, Esq., of Hazleton, for much valuable material of the Indians and early history. To the gentlemen of the press and to many others, are especial thanks cordially extended.

From all these as well as still other sources, will be found from cover to cover of this book more or less of over 25,000 of the dead and the living whose lives are linked with that of the county. A goodly contingent, and to them is handed this much of the unequaled story, for them to transmit in turn to their long-coming posterity. Here is a monument that will outlive the finest bronze or hardest granite.

The work is divided into Two Parts—Historical and Biographical, with a full analytical index, which will render easy reference not only to each name, but to every incident of interest in the work.

THE EDITOR.



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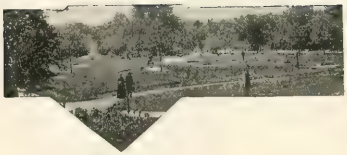
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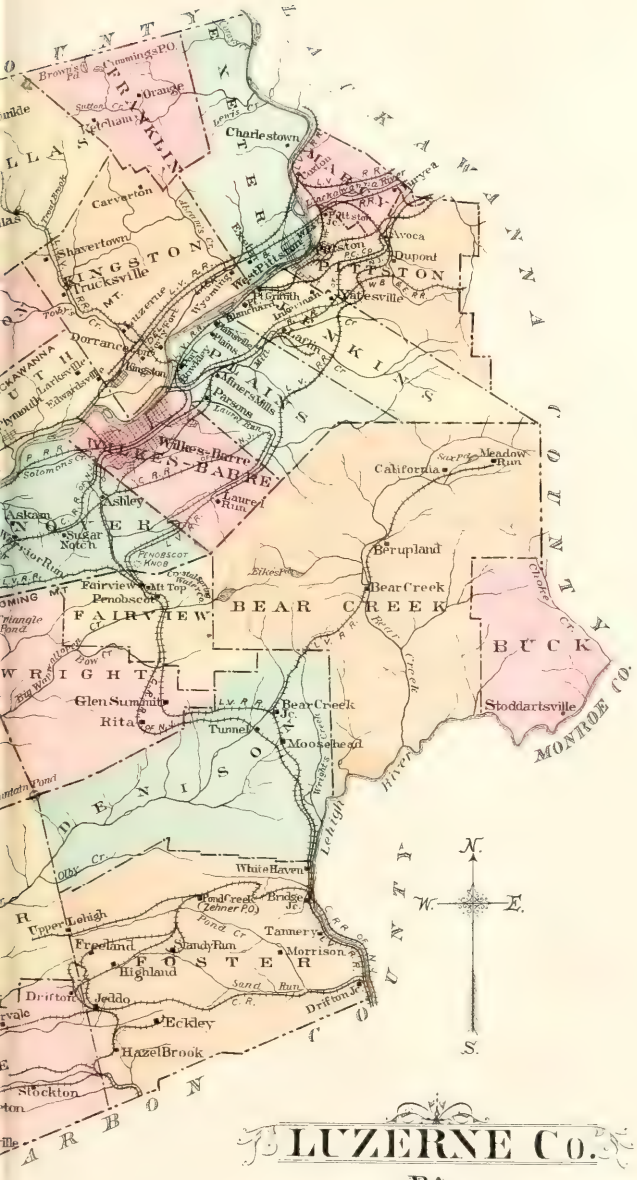
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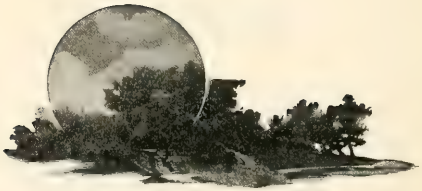



WYOMING CO.
SULLIVAN CO.
LUZERNE CO.
SCHUYLKILL CO.
FALLBROOK
NORTH MOUNTAIN
LAKE
ROSS
HUNLOCK
PLAINS
UNION
HUNTINGTON
NEWPORT
SLOCUM
SALEM
DORRANCE
HOLLENBACK
NESCOPECK
BLACK CREEK
SUGAR LOAF
BUTLER
Outlet
Loyalville
Eagles Cr.
Ruggles
Kyttle
Ripple
RedRock
MapleRun
Fairmount Springs
Clarks View
Ritterhouse
Irish Lane
Bloomingdale
Mühlenburg
Gregory
Prichard
Sweet Valley
Harveyville
Cambra
Register
Huntington Mills
New Columbus
Town Hill
Hard Pan
Waterton
Reynburn
Town Line
Koonsville
Shickshinny
Nanticoke
Harvey's Lake
Glen Lyon
Wanamie
Newport
Slocum
Little Wapwallopen
Dorrance
Hobbie
Belbend
Beach Haven
Nescopeck
Briggsville
St. Johns
Hughesville
Drums
Sybertsville
Hollywood
Mt. Grove
Turnbach
Rockhen
Tank
Gowen
Derringer
Conyngham
Tomhicken
Harleigh
Mt. Pleasant
Humbolt
Beaver Brook
Huntington Creek
Shickshinny Cr.
Little Shickshinny Cr.
Wapwallopen Cr.
Nescopeck Creek
Little Nescopeck Cr.
Black Cr.
Lee's Mt.
Mt.


Cummings P.O.
Orange
Charleston
Carverton
Shavertown
KINGSTON
Trucksville
Dorrance
Wilkes-Barre
Ashley
Laurel Run
Sugar Notch
Fairview
Penobscot
FAIRVIEW
Glen Summit
Rita
Tunnel
Bear Creek Jc.
Moosehead
WRIGHT
DENISON
White Haven
Pond Creek (Zehner P.O.)
Bridge Jc.
Upper Lehigh
Freeland
Sandy Run
Tannery
Morrison
FOSTER
Highland
Drifton
Jeddo
Eckley
Hazel Brook
Stockton
Sand Run
Drifton Jc.
Lehigh River
Lehigh Gap
Slocum Hollow
Solomons Gap
Penobscot Knob
Big Wapwallopen
Little Wapwallopen
Harvey's Lake
Lake Jean
Lake Silkworth
Lake Sorbon
Lake Sonestown
Lake Carey
Lake Nuangola
Lake Catherine
Lake Lehman
Lake Lily
Lake Leonard
Lake Coolbaugh
Lake Scott
Lake Wapwallopen
Lake Frances
Lake Hunlock
Lake Solomon
Lake Francis
Lake Jacob
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Lake Sylvan
Lake Chapman
Lake Ransom
Lake Henry

PART I.

HISTORICAL.



LUZERNE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

As it Came from the Hands of God—First Viewed by Civilized Eyes—Festival of the Foliage—The River and the Valley—Mountains and Streams—The Unknown Races of Men—Indians—Mammoth and Mastodon—Glaciers—Geological—Coal Strata—Fourteen Veins, Containing Ninety Feet of Coal—The County's Drainage—The Increase in Population—Statistics of Present Population, etc.

RICH and beautiful Luzerne county! On thy face the hills swelling away in the blue distance at whose feet are the valleys where the bright waters forever sing their lullabies as the mountain brook joins the valley stream and both rush into the winding river in its merry, ceaseless race to the sea. When civilized man first clambered up the eastern incline of the Blue mountains and looked across toward the far-famed Pocono, and caught a glimpse of what was destined to be one of the most historical places in America, what grandeur and beauty of nature broke upon his vision! If in the spring with the fresh flowers and the new shining green leaves, the returning new life on every hand and the birds flitting from fragrant bower to bower and caroling to the limpid blue skies their joyous return from the south, or if, as is more likely, in "the mild September," when the nuts are brown, the grapes purple, the sumac flaming its red, and from the clear cold brook reflecting the images of the tall mountain top, this is the entrancing vision of the Festival of the Foliage; in either, or in any case, what a panorama of loveliness greeted his wondering eyes! He stops to breathe a moment and behind him, before him, to the right and left of him, bounded only by the limits of vision, what grandeur, what entrancing beauties! Here was nature's master effort of wide, peaceful and quiet beauty. Such rich coloring; such blending of rainbows, brawling brooks and forest-covered hillside; such billows of flame, from the dark gorge to the end of vision in one ever unfolding panorama, touched as is only possible by the master hand of God. Never was the face of the earth so beautiful, so restful, so witching to the human eye. Mountains, promontories and gently rolling hills and restful valleys, all crowned with flowers, brilliant foliage, birds of song and silvery streams.

The first view from the Pocono to the west-bound traveler presented the famed Wyoming Valley completely encircled with its everlasting hills, except where the Susquehanna river breaks through from the north near Pittston and winds along nearly through the center of its entire length. In the river can be seen many green islands slumbering in its embrace. Across there is "Prospect Rock" and from this lookout the entire valley can be viewed. The Pocono range extends an hundred miles nearly parallel with the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers with

wild and rather desolate summits, but presenting on every hand the magnificent landscapes that constitute much of the glories of northern Pennsylvania. The Susquehanna river enters the valley at Lackawanna gap, coming in through a narrow defile in the mountain and passes out through a like narrow way below Nanticoke gap, traveling a distance of near twenty miles. The valley averages about three miles in width and the enclosing mountains are about 1,000 feet high on the eastern and about 800 feet on the western side. Then comes Wilkes-Barre mountain to the south, fronting its bold face and almost in articulate language saying, "Stop here!" And men simply passed along the river up and down, while the rugged hills covering all south and southeast of the Susquehanna were left to the wild forest denizens and the tireless hunters. But the white man was swarming from the old world and peeping all about the new. In due time he found the great anthracite coal field of southern Luzerne, and here, in the ragged sublimity of nature, he has penetrated the bowels of the earth and from its dark secrets has fairly enriched the world. The Eastern Middle coal field in due time came to bless the human race, and nature's most rugged and repelling face has proved to be one of the most interesting spots of our hemisphere. When the white man's eyes first beheld this favored spot of earth that is Luzerne county this was something of its inviting wealth and beauties. The great valleys between the mountains were not only beautiful, but on their face told of the rich stores they contained for the future agriculturist. Had the beholder possessed the prophetic vision to see the incalculably rich mines beneath this fair surface—anticipated somewhat the change that one hundred years the magic touch of civilization had in store for this wonderland, could he have believed his supernatural vision, think you? Let the youth of to-day simply attempt to picture in his mind the conditions and appearances of his surroundings of 150 years ago, and after the fairest efforts doubtless he would draw the mental outline wide of the truth. The man who first looked upon this locality could he now revisit the glimpses of the moon, would find so little in appearance of what he really saw that he could not believe it was at all the same. The streams and the hills are still here, but even these are so changed, especially the latter. The pine trees no longer towering straight toward the clouds, but farms and dividing lines, much like a piece quilt extending from the valley to the low mountain top. In the flat valley, often where once was the heavy timber so gracefully swaying in the breeze, are now equally high elevations, promontories, mounds and hills of culm that have been thrown behind the advancing miners as they dug for the black diamonds.

Prehistoric Peoples.—We call our continent the new world, simply because it is new to us. Both geologists and archeologists tell us that it is a matter of much doubt, but that these appellations should be changed. Geology is the most ancient of all history—the history of mankind is the most modern, because of all life man was the last to appear from the womb of time. Evidences are scattered across the continent that there were peoples here before the native Indians. One certain and probably two other distinct races. They are lost to history, whether one or many. The Mound Builders mu-t have been a numerous race that were dead or a dying people probably before the pyramids or the Sphynx were built. They covered this continent and to this day the works of their slave-lives are seen in the systems of great artificial mounds that we can trace from northern Canada, running southeast and along the whole of North America and the peninsula into South America. And of these innumerable hosts, with many evidences of considerable civilization, not even a trace of tradition has been passed down to us. Whether this numerous people so long held together by some form of organization—a form that had a controlling head that enslaved the masses, and finally broke up into warring factions and became the builders of the fortifications, with skilled engineers to plan and lay them out as we can dimly trace the remains, and thus hurried all to mutual destruction,

or whether the uncovered cities and remains of public works and these extensive forts and places for military defense were from a new and distinct race succeeding the Mound Builders, we are wholly left to conjecture. History is but agreed fiction, but there is much realism in the fiction, while here all evidences of peoples, of civilizations, powerful society organizations that rose, flourished and passed away, concerning whom we have no tradition. All life is but swift change. The centuries chase each other as the ripples on the water; national life grows old and dies, plunging into the river of time like the snow-flake. Slowly and painfully civilizations are builded, every step marked by the blood of its martyrs; every age by its wars for glory and for pelf. There is no day nor time with nature, while with all else it is but birth and death—the very change that is life itself.

In Luzerne county there exist some remains of ancient fortifications, which appear to have been constructed by a race of people very different in their habits from those who occupied the place when first discovered by the whites. Most of these ruins have been so much obliterated by time that their forms can not now be distinctly ascertained. That which remains the most entire is situated in the township of Kingston, upon a level plain on the north side of Toby's creek, about 150 feet from its bank, and about half a mile from its confluence with the Susquehanna. It is of an oval or elliptical form, having its longest diameter from the northwest to the southeast, at right angles to the creek, 337 feet, and its shortest diameter from the northeast to the southwest 272 feet. On the southwest side appears to have been a gateway about twelve feet wide, opening toward the great eddy of the river into which the creek falls. From present appearances it consisted probably of only one mound or rampart, which, in hight and thickness, appears to have been the same on all sides, and was constructed of earth, the plain on which it stands not abounding in stone. On the outside of the rampart is an entrenchment or ditch, formed probably by removing the earth of which it is composed, and which appears never to have been walled. The creek on which it stands is bounded by a high, steep bank on that side, and at ordinary times is sufficiently deep to admit canoes to ascend from the river to the fortification. When the first settlers came to Wyoming this plain was covered with its native forest, consisting principally of oak and yellow pine, and the trees which grew on the rampart and in the entrenchment are said to have been as large as those in any other part of the valley. One large oak particularly, upon being cut down, was ascertained to be seven hundred years old. The Indians had no tradition concerning these fortifications; neither did they appear to have any knowledge of the purpose for which they were constructed.

The distinct traces of another fortification similar in many respects to the above were found in Jacob's Plains, near Wilkes-Barre, in the highest part of the low grounds. Seventy seven years ago Mr. Chapman and Charles Miner carefully examined these works, and while they were then but very dim, could be more readily traced than now and of their examination they inform us that its outlines could be best traced when the waters overflowed the flats, when it appeared as an island entirely surrounded by the waters.

The eastern extremity is near the line dividing the farms of John Searle and James Hancock, where, from its safety from inundation, a fence has long since been placed; and to this circumstance is to be attributed the preservation of the embankment and ditch. In the open field so entirely is the work leveled that the eye can not trace it. But the extent west is known, for "it reached through the meadow lot of Captain Gore" (said Cornelius Courtright) "and came to my lot one or two rods." The lot of Captain Gore was seventeen perches in width. Taking then these 280 feet, add the distance it extended eastwardly on the Searle lot and the extension westerly on the lot of Esquire Courtright, we have the length of that measured by Mr. Chapman so very nearly as to render the inference almost certain that both were of the same size and dimensions.

"Huge trees were growing out of the embankment when the white people began to clear the flats for cultivation. It is oval, as is still manifest from the segment exhibited on the upper part, formed by the remaining rampart and fosse, the chord of the arc being the division fence. The Wilkes-Barre fortification is about eighty rods from the river, toward which a gate opened, and the earliest settlers concur in stating that a well existed in the interior, near the southern line.

"On the bank of the river there is an Indian burying place; not a barrow or hill, such as is described by Mr. Jefferson, but where graves have been dug and the deceased laid, horizontally, in regular rows. In excavating the canal, cutting through the bank that borders the flats, perhaps thirty rods south from the fort, was another burying place disclosed, evidently more ancient; for the bones almost immediately crumbled to dust on exposure to the air, and the deposits were far more numerous than in that near the river. By the representation of James Stark, the skeletons were countless, and the deceased had been buried in a sitting posture. In a considerable portion of the bank, though scarcely a bone remained of sufficient firmness to be lifted up, the closeness and position of the buried were apparent from the discoloration of the earth. In this place of deposit no beads were found, while they were common in that near the river."

The most recent discoveries of archeologists have unearthed evidences of lost nations that passed away at least 5,000 years ago; peoples that had organized governments and complete systems of religion, with a written picture language; nations or peoples dying of old age and slow decay fifty centuries ago. Did they, think you, like us, delve with curious interest for the lost remains of their predecessors?

Indians.—This name came from the discoverers of this continent who did not know it was the Western Hemisphere. Their place in history that treats of civilization is a negative one. The race when we found it in the thirteenth century was mentally petrified, and the only good thing it could do the world was to pass out of it as quickly as possible. Fate so ordained that it stood in the path of the ever-advancing, bloody and all-conquering white man. The native savage had no history, and had he remained here undisturbed indefinitely he would have made no more than the same idle, childish traditions that he possessed when Columbus first sighted our shores. He was in the act of dying out when we found him, and it is probable that the white man's coming, with all its supposed wrongs to these forest children, tended far more to prolong that people's existence on the earth than to hurry them to unmarked graves. He was but a filthy cannibal, and the seeds of decay were within. No lengthened existence on earth would have ever caused the Indian to invent soap, the lever that lifts mankind from the wallow to the purer air and sweeter sunshine. If his nature had ever possessed possibilities of good they had given way many generations before we knew him to the baser heredities of the serpent and the ferocious wild beast. In these he was caked and mentally was petrified—cunning, cruel, hopelessly and helplessly ignorant. The only history there is of the American Indians of any intelligent interest now to us is the short story of their contact with civilization and futile struggles to beat it back or to live in new and strange environment. The Indians built no mounds nor enduring pyramids for after-coming races to wonder at and construct imaginative stories of their numbers, wealth and evident advancement; they proposed to leave no traces for future archeologists to hunt for their "lost arts." While this may be disappointing to the delver in the musty kingdom of the dead yesterdays, to the more practical philosopher it reveals the best thing ascertainable of the Indian's nature. He was his own master; he loved his liberty better than his life; he was not and would not be a slave. That is the pre-eminent mark of the Indian character. You might cage him and so you might the eagle, while neither could be made to do base service, both would die of broken hearts. "Born in the wild-

wood, rocked on the wave," he would be free. Between death and a task-master he had no instant of hesitation in his choice. Some need of genuine admiration is due the wild savage here. It was that deep-seated love of liberty that is the most ennobling trait in human nature. He possessed a religious faith, but crawled upon his belly before no miserable fetich. His god lived across the mountains and was a great hunter and warrior, who would welcome every brave as a brother hunter in the land of plenteous game. He constructed his god after his own fashion—a fellow hunter and never a master.

The only history due the Indians is where he came in contact with the pioneer, and as such it will be found in this volume where it tells of the struggles and trials of the conquering race that came and possessed this now rich and teeming land.

The mammoth, the mastodon and the huge hairy elephant once roamed over all this continent. There were, too, here lizards so enormous of size that we can now merely conjecture their outlines. The remains of the hairy elephant with long curling tusks were recently found in Siberia where they had remained frozen in the ice for thousands of years, the flesh so well kept that the dogs ate it readily when uncovering the remains. All these monsters were of tropical habitat. The species passed away, so did the unknown races of men. Human, animal and vegetable life in kind and species come and go with the fleeting ages and the slight traces of existence that we find are only of the most modern who precede us. Our vision backward is short and uncertain, before us is the dark wall jutting up against our very noses.

But antedating all this varied human and animal life were the infinitely more powerful factors in shaping the world's destiny—the glaciers that ground their way over this continent—the world builders, fashioning the face of the earth preparatory to our occupancy. These slow flowing rivers, or rather seas of solid ice moving over the land with resistless force, leveling the mountain of granite, grinding the hills to dust, turning the course of rivers, filling the inland seas and making water beds of the seat of the mountain range. The glacial rocks are found in all portions of the northern hemisphere. Glaciers now exist and are flowing in many parts, but particularly in Switzerland, the solid ice, miles in thickness, moving at annual perceptible rate. The power behind these glaciers is to our finite minds wholly inconceivable. These crystal ships were the first that ever came to this portion of the world. No commander walked their glittering decks, and yet those vessels with gleaming splendors refracting the colors of the rainbow, brought here much of the surface deposit of nature as man first found it. These ice visitations were no doubt regular and a most necessary part of the preparation for man's final coming. They moved always from the north to the south, and thus run the mountain ranges and the great continental rivers. When our hemisphere rose dripping from the bottom of the sea the highest point would be the central ridge or backbone of the elevation running with the lines of longitude, and then the natural flow of the waters would be to the east and to the west. This is verified by the course of the dead rivers recently discovered. We can liken these wonderful ice movements to nothing so well as the world's finishing sand paper—the mere polish of a round world by the hand of the supreme Master.

Geological.—The first great interest to man is the geology of his habitat. This and climate are the controlling factors of his being, the development of communities and the rise and spread of civilization. Within the vegetable and the animal is always a prepotency toward the better and stronger life. This is the struggle for existence, and primarily the beginnings of life are in the soil and climate. In the adjustment of climates birds and fishes became migratory, as in their simple physical formation this was of first importance. Wingless land animals could not migrate with the seasons and their physical natures became more complex, and ever ascending until man crowned creation with his presence; first in the tropics and in the course of ages he became a migratory animal, ever tending in his movements

toward a northern temperate zone until his bounding complex nature imperatively required for its full development something of the extremes of heat and cold,—variety of climate, as well as variety of soils, the stubborn and severe mixed with the ever warm and the sometimes coy soils. In other words all nature's products are lazy—man the most of all, and to grow, to develop the best energies, to have life at all that is worth the living, he must struggle for it. The storm-winds drive the roots of the tree deep in the ground, gripping with their gnarled fingers, as a vice, everything they touch. Where nature fills all the requirements of animal life there are the songless birds and the persistent, ignorant savage man. Hence from the temperate belt running round the world has come all better civilizations, all superior intelligence. Extremes of climate whether of cold or heat stunt both the body and the mind, but there is more force inherently in the little Jakuts of the north than there is in the giant Patagonians. The ability to think therefore comes largely of soil and climate. The home of the higher civilization is marked by the corn and the cotton; one of the inhospitable spots of the earth being the shores of the North sea—damp, cold and forever dreary—a land of rain and fog and storm, where the waters trench forever upon the land and where the smiling sun seldom goes, yet this was the breeding ground for the world's dominating races of men. The hardy sailors upon treacherous waters, on rude log rafts, braved the storms and driven by starvation became navigators and then pirates, and from pirates to warriors and from warriors to conquerors and they swarmed out and possessed the known earth and pitilessly enslaved their captives or in mercy ate them. The North sea and the Black Woods had received the tender, tropical, lazy man, and grafted upon this stem its own grim and pitiless energies, bleaching his skin and hair to greatest whiteness, and this animal, hungry, fierce, fearless and sleepless, went out in packs like starving wolves and made tribute of the habitable world. No other animal was ever so inherently savage, and he grew to be a warrior, a fighter by instinct, and then he invented gunpowder, as a matter of imperative necessity, and in time from fighting his brother when he could find no common enemy, he grew from cunning to invention, from invention to investigation, and benign philosophy dawned from a world's long travail.

The long and slow development of the race has gone on in its fierce, blind struggles—never by scientific but always by the bloodiest methods. And never a moment since the morning stars sang together has there not been the inviting way to produce both the pessimist and the optimist. The course of civilization has ever been upward, but spirally so. Man struggles and dies, and when he is hastily returned to mother earth there are others to take his place, struggle and die in their turn. There is no time nor place for him to be gentle and good until he is dead. The resistless energies of nature never intermit, and it seems they are merely fate that through fire and blood drive him forever on and on. Cold and hunger develop or create his activities—all his wonderful energies, and he is so constituted that he will only expand and rise when beat upon by the adverse winds and his lazy hopes are riven as by the thunderbolt.

> "Life, love and loss—three steps
> From cradle to the grave; three steps and then,
> Like little tired children in the lap
> Of our great mother earth sleep."

The absence of the training and education that would best fit men to live has cost the human race ages of severest travail—a river of woe and wrong forever running round the world; a raging, swollen stream, whirling, plunging and all engulfing. And ignorant man has suffered and dreamed and lived on in the throes of death. Look upon this little spot of earth, bounded by your short imperfect vision! When civilized man looked upon it, he could see no more than the little of the sur-

face that the untutored savage had long made familiar. He knew his squaw could girdle the trees and plant the few seeds and the earth would yield a thousand fold. The white man could see no more than this. In even the first wave of immigrants to the Susquehanna there were men of the higher education of the day. But this school-man knew not his environment so well as the practiced, illiterate hunter, and his life was far more difficult. There was a misfit in the man, his education and environment. His knowledge of economical geology came wholly of the Mosaic account of creation—the literal six days and the job was a completed and a finished world. His school had not taught him that all and everything he can possess and enjoy in this world comes primarily of the rocks, bursting from the earth to meet and be kissed by the wind, the rain and the sunshine. Here is the source of life—the everlasting foundation of real education. A knowledge of the fundamentals of geology would have told him the transcendent story of the future visible on the surface, but far more deeply impressed by the secrets that lay hid under the surface. Life springs from the earth and here are the never-ending treasures to all who can see them and appropriate them. Some knowledge of the fundamentals of geology, even though slight, would have saved our pioneer ancestors the monstrous pains and penalties that for half a century was their chief heritance. Then they would have known at once that which they had to learn by at least fifty years of bitter experience.

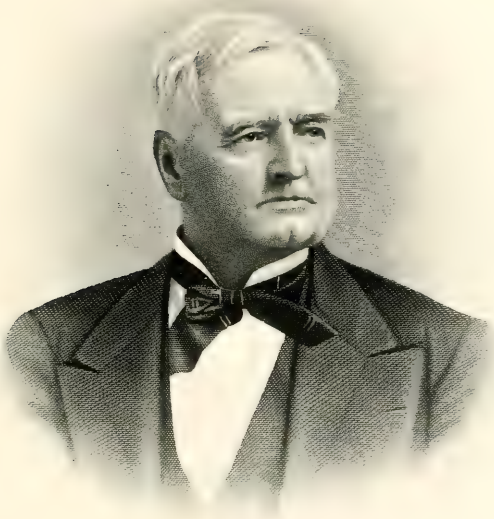
The geologist looks beneath as well as upon the earth's surface. Understands the rocks and soils, he knows on slight inspection not only whence they came, but what in the way of minerals or valuable materials are their accompaniment. The earth is fretted with ever new budding life, all coming and going by the unvarying laws of nature. There is to-day, as in the long centuries past, a brooding uncertainty in the parent's mind over the education of children. The fault is not in the parent, if fault there be. Education should be a certain science; unfortunately it is not, and is hardly tending that way. No more now than hundreds of years ago can people know the outcome of all efforts at schooling. In the household, under the family roof-tree, are the best men's highest hopes and ambitions. If he could be absolutely certain in matters of educating the young; know when he started his child off to school that he was not venturing, not merely trying an experiment, what a sheet anchor this would be to those myriads of rudderless vessels in the sweeping storms. He, as it is, simply feels his own imperfect education—shuts his eyes and sends his children to the hired man to receive knowledge and the ferule.

This wonderful valley geologically extends from Shickshinny to Carbondale, a distance of fifty miles. Its topographical appearance, as viewed from Prospect Rock, is that of a spacious vale, fading on both hands into the hazy distance. The anomoly is the course of the river which is entirely independent of the stratagraphical structure of the region. North of Pittston, it cuts transversely through the mountain and carves for itself a course over the coal measures as far as Nanticoke, where, passing through a notch in the conglomerate, it enters the region of red shale and continues in that course until at Shickshinny it again breaks at right angles across the end of the mountain rage. The hight of the river above the tide is 540 feet and the adjacent mountains from 700 feet to 1,500 feet higher. What is the Northern coal field is a long concave basin from Carbondale and extending north fifty miles; a mile wide at Carbondale and over five miles wide at Kingston, the place of greatest width. The floor of this basin is the Mammoth red stone which is about 800 feet below the sea level, but rising to an outcrop at slope 2 of the Kingston Coal company and at the Hollenback slope below Prospect Rock. The Pottsville conglomerate roofs the coal beds. And around every coal bed is the Pocono sandstone, and between these two ridges is a thick bed of Mauch Chunk red shale which is eroded into a narrow valley. All the strata of this region that comes to the surface belongs to the paleozoic era and to the Devonian and car-

boniferous periods. The Catskill formation is found in the Kingston mountains and here and there the rich plant food bearing soft Chemung rock. These strata are of variable thickness, and can be all easily found at Campbell's Ledge. A straight line from Harvey's lake to Bear creek would show all the way first the Catskill sandstone, and along Toby's creek would find the Chemung. On the northern side of Kingston mountain we find the Pocono sandstone. There ought to be here, as next, the red shale, but it is absent; crossing this we find the Pottsville conglomerate, and crossing this come the outcrops of the coal measures with fourteen well-defined veins of coal, traversing the drift formations of the flats. Ascending Wilkes-Barre mountain again, we pass over the coal outcrop and reach the mountain's conglomerate summit, cross a narrow valley in the shale and arrive at the great Pocono plateau and thus to Bear creek. In the seismic disturbances this spot was more remote from its greatest movements than the basins of Carbon or Schuylkill counties. Therefore its general character is that of one great synclinal, the coal seams outcropping on each side before they reach their proper anticlinal. The floor of this carboniferous trough is not symmetrical. It is crumpled into many rolls that run in long diagonals across the basin in nearly parallel lines, forming, as it were, many smaller or local basins. The number of small anticlinals existing in the substrata is consequently great, and many of them are detected only with great difficulty. These saddles as they approach Carbondale diverge more and more from the general direction of the valley, but become proportionately smaller in the steepness of their anticlinals with each advancing wave. The anticlinals which originate on the southern mountain become sharper as they approach the center of the valley and die out along the line of the Susquehanna. The anticlinals originating in the northern hills are supposed to have the same characteristics, but owing to the immense accumulations of drift on the surface, the topographical evidences are but meager. The geological survey describes forty of these troughs, and each of these, it should be borne in mind, is marked by a secondary series of anticlinals, which though but slightly seen in a map are of vast importance in a mine.

Coal.—The thickness of the coal measures varies greatly. The deepest part of the basin is in the vicinity of the Dundee shaft, near Nanticoke, where 1,700 feet of coal strata is developed. The names of the principal seams as they are met in descending No. 4 shaft of the Kingston Coal company, with their average thickness, are as follows: Orchard vein, 4½ feet; Lance vein, 6½ feet; Hillman vein, 10 feet; Five Foot vein, 5 feet: Four Foot vein, 4 feet; Six Foot vein, 6 feet; Eleven Foot vein, 11 feet; Cooper vein, 7½ feet; Bennett vein, 12 feet; Ross vein, 10 feet; Red Ash vein, 9 feet.

The total thickness of coal is therefore ninety feet. The material in these veins is softer than the strata of the southern basin, but nevertheless it is identical in formation. Professor White says: "Although Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton are distant from each other over twenty miles the same coal beds can be recognized at the two places, showing that they once spanned the wide rock-arch of the Wapwallopen valley; that all the coal fields were once united; that the slow erosion of ages has spared to us but a small fraction of the black diamonds which must have once covered far more than the whole area of the State of Pennsylvania." The stupendous force of these eroding agencies is shown by the presence of the fine striae on Penobscot Knob, which is 2,220 feet high and is only nine miles north of the edge of the terminal moraine. Near the same summit, on the Catskill sandstone, is a large white bowlder of Pottsville conglomerate, measuring 9x6x4½ feet, that was evidently landed there by a glacier that still towered above that point possibly miles. The phenomena of the glacial age, difficult as they are to read with certainty, are not any more difficult of interpretation than the deposits of the paleozoic era. The Pottsville conglomerate is the rock cradle which holds the coal. Why is it that this millstone grit at Tamaqua is 1,191 feet thick and at Wilkes-Barre but ninety-six



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feet thick? Many theories concerning this are advanced, but they are mere conjectures. Everywhere in the anthracite regions this variation occurs. Professor Lesley says: "The variable thickness of the conglomerate must be discussed on one or two hypotheses: either we must surmise extraordinary and unaccountable variations in the quality of the sand and gravel deposited on neighboring parts or red shale sea bottom, or we must apply the mechanical law, that the folding of a plastic mass shifts all parts of the mass to allow of its accommodation in a smaller space." The history of the development of the coal interest of this locality will be found in a succeeding chapter.

Drainage.—The main artery in the Susquehanna river and its affluents, as it winds its way nearly centrally through the county, entering from the north where the three counties join—Wyoming, Lackawanna and Luzerne—and passing out at the southwest on the dividing line between Nescopeck and Salem townships. The Lehigh river forms the southeast line of the county and its confluents, forming the county line from Lackawanna to where it turns south into Carbon county. Commencing at the north line of the county the principal streams that empty into the Susquehanna river are first, Sutton's creek, which rises at Cummings pond in Franklin township and runs nearly east to the river at Sutton's island. Below this is Abraham's creek, emptying at Wyoming. Toby creek is south of this and reaches the river at Kingston. The next is Harvey creek, draining Harvey lake and, going south, falls into the river at West Nanticoke. This is joined by Pikes creek in Jackson township. This lake was named for Benjamin Harvey, who located near its junction in 1775. Then is Hunlock's creek, heading in Ross township and strikes the river a short distance below West Nanticoke. The next is Shickshinny creek, its spreading branches draining the west part of Union township; Huntington creek rises in Lake township, passing into Ross township and joins Kitchen's creek near the south line of Fairmount township, and, after joining, flows southwest and into Columbia county through Huntington township. Green creek runs south nearly parallel with the county line from Fairmount through the west side of Huntington township. Bowman's creek rises in Fairmount township and runs northeast into Wyoming county. In the northwest corner of the county are the head waters of Mahoopany creek, which flows northeast through Wyoming county.

Commencing at the north again the first stream entering the Susquehanna from the east is the Lackawanna river, which joins the main stream just above or at Pittston. This runs a southwesterly course from the crossing of the county line. Then going south is Gardiner's creek, which rises in Pittston township, flows west and southerly and falls into Mill creek in Plains township. Mill creek, so called because the first mills in 1772 were erected on it, has its rise also in Pittston township and flows in nearly a parallel line westerly with Gardiner's creek, and falls into the river a little more than a mile north of Wilkes-Barre. Then is Long Pond creek, which runs westerly along the south base of the Wyoming mountains, through Round Pond and Long Pond and empties into Little Wapwallopen about a mile from the river.

Little Wapwallopen rises in one branch in Triangular pond in Wright township and passes through Dorrance and Hollenback township and reaches the river at the old ferry road.

Big Wapwallopen also has its rise in Wright township at Crystal springs, passing through the south part of Dorrance township, into Hollenback township, turns northwest and falls into the river at Wapwallopen village. Then comes Nescopeck and its confluent, Black creek. These join near the north line of Black Creek township, and from there run northwest and strike the river below Nescopeck; Little Nescopeck creek is an affluent of the main stream that rises near Jeddo and joins the main stream in Sugar Loaf township. Its general course is westerly. Another branch of the Nescopeck is Oley creek, joining the main stream at the west

of Yager mountain. The Indian word for Nescopeck signified deep black water. The stream rises in Denison township and is twenty-eight miles in length. Along its shores is the beautiful Sugar Loaf valley, which gets its name from the cone-shaped mountain standing nearly in the center of the valley.

Passing along the southern and southeastern line of the county the watershed turns its drainage toward the Lehigh river. Wright's creek runs south toward White Haven, principally through Denison township. Then is the more important stream, Bear creek, with its many branches spreading like the limbs of a tree nearly all over the township of that name. Shades creek drains the "swamp" in Buck township and falls into the Lehigh a few miles above Bear creek. Many of these streams have their sources in the numerous lakes and ponds that abound, while others start from springs. All have clear cold water, many affording excellent water power.

The largest body of fresh water in the State is Harvey's lake near the north line of the county in Lake township. This is now finely improved and is a noted summer resort, growing in fame with each successive season.

The Mountains in these ranges also run from northeast to southwest in their general trend, some in the lower part of the county running nearly due east and west, as the Bucks mountains that pass entirely through the county. Passing north from Bucks mountains is the valley of Nescopeck creek, that extends from the west line of the county to White Haven and branches at Yager mountain and runs through Bear Creek township. Then is the Nescopeck range. Then is the valley of the Wapwallopen, and passing this going north brings us to the Wyoming mountains, spurs of which follow down the east side of the river to Nescopeck borough. Passing northeast to nearly opposite Wilkes-Barre is Bald mountain and Moosic mountain, which are merely different names for the same ranges. From Shickshinny to Nanticoke along the river on the east side are Lee mountains. The ranges of mountains on the west of the river, commencing in the southwest of the county and following in the direction of the river to Pittston and are broken through there by the river and continue their general course through Lackawanna county, are known by several local names. In the extreme southwest is Huntington mountain, then the Shickshinny, the Kingston, the Capouse. Running across the northwest corner of the county are the North mountains, a range that turns the waters north and south on its respective sides.

The general face of the country is broken and mountainous, with, however, many rich and beautiful valleys, among others the world-famed Wyoming valley, one of the large and certainly one of the richest in the world, equally immortal in war and in peace. These were beautiful and coveted lands to the eye of beast, savage and civilized man, as prolific in sustaining life as they were lovely on their face. The Indians following the game gathered here and in time civilization and savagery warred and killed for their possession and in the brief century, with the confines of the county being ever contracted by the erection of new counties, there are here 201,203 inhabitants. More people added to the county in ten years than there are in one of the States of the Union. There are sixty-seven counties in the State, with a total population of 5,258,014. Of the eight counties showing more than fifty per cent. increase in the decade just past is Luzerne, which, with no large city in its border, in 1880 already had far more than the average county's population—133,065, or, in other words, the exact per cent. of increase in ten years was 51.21. The marked feature of the increase in Luzerne is more manifest when we bear in mind that the State's increase has largely been in urban population, while in this county it is the rural population that has added the marked increase. This is significant, vastly so, because the healthy conditions of society are not in the rapid growth of cities and the gradual decrease of farm and village life, but in the reverse. The smiling fields and the pure free air are the conditions evolving better lives, stronger men and women—morally, mentally and physically. Thus

nature and man's energies have happily joined hands here and made Luzerne county one of the highly favored spots of earth.

Harvey's Lake is 1,000 feet above the level of the Susquehanna, situated in Lake township, twelve miles northwest of Wilkes-Barre. It is an immense spring of pure cold water, with a beautiful clean sand and gravel bottom, and varies in depth from five to 200 feet. It was first discovered by Benjamin Harvey, who settled upon its outlet prior to the Revolutionary war. It was surveyed in 1794, when covered with ice, by Christopher Hurlbert, who found it extended over an area of 1,285 acres, a little more than two square miles. It is the largest body of fresh water in Pennsylvania, and furnishes an abundant supply of fish, which, owing to the purity of the water, are of superior quality. The first canoe ever launched upon the bosom of this lake, by a white man, was made in Wyoming valley, in 1800, by Andrew Bennett. It was shod with hickory saplings, and was drawn over the mountain by horses, and used in fishing and hunting.

Beaver Lake, in Buck township, is one mile in length and a half mile in breadth. It is the source of Pond creek, which flows into the Lehigh.

Triangle Pond, in Wright township, has an area of 150 acres, and is one of the sources of the Little Wapwallopen creek.

Long and Round Ponds, in Slocum township, are also sources of the Little Wapwallopen, and abound in fish. The former is about a mile long by a half mile wide; the latter is smaller. Their depth is from twenty-five to fifty feet.

Three Cornered Pond, in Lehman township, is a handsome body of clear water, and constitutes one of the sources of Hunlock creek.

North and South Ponds, in Ross townships, the former covering 250 acres, and the latter about 150, discharge their waters through Hunlock creek.

Mud Pond, in Fairmount township, empties into the Huntington creek, which also receives the waters of Long pond, in Sullivan county, near the Luzerne county line. At this latter point, on the summit of the North mountain, is 2,636 feet above the level of the sea.

In 1777, when this was Westmoreland county, Conn., and its wide territory included what is now Luzerne, Wyoming, Susquehanna, Bradford, and a portion of Wayne county, there were, all told, 1,922 souls. Sixteen years after that, 1790, in the same territory, except the part of Wayne county above, there was a population of 4,904; or one to each square mile. In 1800 there were 12,838, showing an average annual increase of 793. In 1810 there were 18,109, a slight average decrease. In 1820, with Bradford and Susquehanna counties taken off, there were 20,027 inhabitants, and in 1830, 27,304; in 1840, 44,006; in 1850 (Wyoming taken off) the population of Luzerne county was 56,072. [At that time Wyoming county had 10,653 people.] The following table exhibits the classified population of Luzerne for the years 1850 and 1860:

The following table exhibits the classified population of Luzerne for the years 1850 and 1860:

	1850.	1860.
White males	29,465	46,613
Females	26,234	43,327
Colored persons	373	450
Families	9,672	15,065
Dwellings	9,587	14,920
Births	1,976	2,956
Deaths	383	878
Married	597	925
Persons who could not read and write	2,228	3,981
Persons over one hundred years	3	2
Between ninety and one hundred	6	8
Blind	10	14
Deaf and dumb	8	12
Insane	12	16
Number of foreigners	12,567	23,186

1830, foreigners, 785.

The official figures for the census years 1880 and 1890 show the following in detail:

	1890.	1880.
Luzerne county	201,203	133,065
Ashley borough	3,192	2,799
Avoca borough	3,031	1,913
Bear Creek township	343	159
Black Creek township	2,178	1,057
Buck township	94	173
Butler township	1,984	1,917
Conyngham township	1,299	488
Dallas borough	415	272
Dallas township	885	879
Denison township, including Middleburg village	973	976
Middleburg village	532	.....
Dorranceton borough	586	.....
Dorrance township	742	639
Edwardsville borough	3,284	.....
Exeter borough	790	.....
Exeter township	452	1,021
Fairmount township	1,090	1,085
Fairview township, including Mountain Top village	1,008	.....
Mountain Top village	961	.....
Forty Fort borough	1,031	478
Foster township, including Eckley, Highland and Sandy Run villages	7,590	5,116
Eckley village	1,241	1,070
Highland village	657	571
Sandy Run village	596	.....
Franklin township	521	593
Freeland borough	1,730	624
Hanover township	2,579	2,000
Hazel township, including Ebervale, Hollywood, Lattimer and Milnesville villages	12,494	10,547
Ebervale village	567	1,108
Hollywood village	598	260
Lattimer village	1,051	784
Milnesville village	824	572
Hazelton borough	11,872	6,935
Hollenback township	724	736
Hughestown borough	1,454	1,192
Hunlock township	881	759
Huntington township	1,557	1,596
Jackson township	657	661
Jeddo borough	358	350
Jenkins township	2,320	2,202
Kingston borough	2,381	1,418
Kingston township	3,809	5,878
Laflin borough	231	.....
Lake township	1,144	863
Laurel Run borough	606	.....
Lehman township	1,093	940
Luzerne borough	2,398	.....
Marcy township	2,904	1,158
Miners Mills borough	2,075	.....
Nanticoke borough	10,044	3,884
Nescopeck township, including Nescopeck town	1,456	1,205
Nescopeck town	698	360
New Columbus borough	214	267
Newport township, including Glenlyon village	5,411	1,531
Glenlyon village	2,255	.....
Parsons borough	2,412	1,498
Pittston borough	10,302	7,472
Pittston township	3,284	2,666
Plains township	6,576	5,354
Plymouth borough	9,344	6,065
Plymouth township	8,363	7,318

	1890.	1880.
Ross township	1,102	1,053
Salem township	1,303	1,448
Shickshinny borough	1,448	1,058
Slocum township	409	377
Sugar Loaf township	1,854	1,390
Sugar Notch borough	2,586	1,582
Union township	874	920
West Hazleton borough	931	191
West Pittston borough	3,906	2,544
White Haven borough	1,634	1,408
Wilkes-Barre city	37,718	23,339
Wilkes-Barre township	2,917	2,445
Wright township	152	880
Wyoming borough	1,794	1,147
Yatesville borough	414	415

Going over the detailed official reports of the population of the divisions of the county, it is striking, even as early as 1860, how much more rapidly the coal-bearing sections increased over the other portions of the county. The vast coal interests at that time were only fairly begun to develop. Since then the rapid increase of population, still centering in the vicinity of the mines, has kept pace with the enormous growth of the coal output, and yet there is no great city in the county. Indeed until the last few months Wilkes-Barre was the only organized city in Luzerne county, and that contained less than 40,000 of the 201,000 inhabitants of the county. Hazleton is just now made a legal city, with only a population of about 12,000. Therefore, it is plain that the increase of population here, the past century, from a little more than 4,000 to more than 200,000, with the territory reduced by the counties of Wyoming and Lackawanna recently taken off, in addition to Bradford and Susquehanna, that were extracted in the early part of the century, shows a growth of rural population unequaled in any county in the United States.

POSTOFFICES IN LUZERNE COUNTY.

Postoffices.	*Townships.*
Alden Station	Newport
Alderson	
Ashley	Hanover
Askam	Hanover
Avoca	Avoca Borough
Beach Haven	Salem
Bear Creek	Bear Creek
Bell Bend	Salem
Bloomingdale	Ross
Briggsville	Nescopeck
Cambra	Huntington
Carverton	Kingston
Cease's Mills	Jackson
Chauncey	Plymouth
Clarkes View	
Conyngham	Sugarloaf
Dallas	Dallas
Dorrance	Dorrance
Dorranceton	Kingston
Drifton	Hazle
Drums	Butler
Dupont	Pittston
Duryea	Marcy
Ebervale	Hazle
Eckley	Foster
Edwardsdale	Kingston
Exeter	Exeter
Fade's Creek	Lake
Fairmount Springs	Fairmount
Glen Lyon	Newport
Forty Fort	Kingston
Freeland	Foster
Gowen	Black Creek
Grand Tunnel	Plymouth
Gregory	Hunlock
Harding	Exeter
Hardpan	Huntington
Harleigh	Hazle
Harveyville	Huntington
Hazle Brook	Foster
Hazleton	Hazle
Hobbie	Hollenback
Hudson	
Hunlock Creek	Hunlock
Huntington Mills	Huntington
Huntsville	Jackson
Idetown	Lehman
Inkerman	Jenkins
Irish Lane	Ross
Jeansville	Hazle
Jeddo	Hazle
Ketcham	Franklin
Kingston	Kingston
Koonsville	Union
Kunkle	Dallas
Kyttle	Fairmount
Lafflin	Pittston
Lake (at Harvey's Lake)	Lehman

Postoffices.	*Townships.*
Laketon	Lehman
Larksville (formerly Blindton)	Plymouth
Lattimer Mines	Hazle
Lehman	Lehman
Loyalville	Lake
Luzerne	Luzerne Borough
Maple Run	Fairmount
Meeker	
Milnesville	Hazle
Miners' Mills	Plains
Moosehead	Denison
Mountain Grove	Black Creek
Mountain Top	Wright
Muhlenburg	Union
Nanticoke	Hanover
Nescopeck	Nescopeck
New Columbus	Huntington
Oliver's Mills (Laurel Run Borough)	
Orange	Franklin
Outlet	Lake
Parsons	Plains
Peely (Warrior Run)	Hanover
Pike's Creek	Lake
Pittston	Pittston
Plains	Plains
Plainsville, L. V. R. R. Station	Plains
Plymouth	Plymouth
Pond Hill	
Port Blanchard	Jenkins
Prichard	Hunlock
Red Rock	Fairmount
Register	Huntington
Reyburn	Union
Rhone	Nanticoke Borough
Ripple	
Rittenhouse	Fairmount
Rock Glen	Black Creek
Ruggles	Lake
Sandy Run	Foster
Shavertown	
Shickshinny	Salem and Union
Silkworth	Lehman
Slocum	Slocum
Stockton	Hazle
Stoddartsville	Buck
Sugarloaf	Butler
Sugar Notch	Sugar Notch
Sweet Valley	Ross
Seybertsville	Sugarloaf
Tank	Black Creek
Town Hill	Huntington
Town Line	Union
Trucksville	Kingston
Turnback	Black Creek
Upper Lehigh	Foster
Wanamie	Newport
Wapwallopen	Conyngham
Waterton	Huntington
Weintz	
West Hazleton	Hazle
West Nanticoke	Plymouth
Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre
White Haven	Foster
Wyoming	Wyoming Borough
Yatesville	Jenkins
Zehner	Foster

LOCALITIES WHOSE POSTOFFICE DIFFERS FROM THE NAMES BY WHICH THEY ARE GENERALLY KNOWN.

Localities.	*Postoffice.*
Alberts	Ashley
Allentown	Lehman
Ashberton	Hazleton
Avondale	Grand Tunnel
Baltimore Mines	Parsons
Barn Hill	Grand Tunnel
Beach Grove	Belbend
Bear Creek Junction	Bear Creek
Bear Hollow	Outlet
Beaumont	Stoddardsville
Beaver Run	Ruggles
Bennets	Luzerne
Berger's	Moosehead
Black Creek	Rock Glen
Black Ridge	Conyngham P. O.
Bowman's Hill	Wilkes-Barre
Bradersville	White Haven
Bridge No. 28	Moosehead
Brown's Colliery	Pittston
Brown's Corners	Huntsville
Browntown	Yatesville
Bryar Hill	Port Blanchard
Buck Mountain Station	Weatherly
Buttonwood	Askam
Butzbaugh's Landing	Nanticoke
Ceasetown	Nanticoke
Charlestown	Avoca
Church Hill	Nanticoke
Coalville	Ashley
Columbus	New Columbus
Conyngham Station	Conyngham
Cora's Mills	Harding
Council Ridge	Eckley
Coxton	Pittston
Cramer's Hook	Sweet Valley
Cranberry	Hazleton
Crystal Ridge	Hazleton
Daken	Huntsville
Davis Mills	Harding
Derrenger	Gowen
Diamond Addition	Hazleton
Drifton Junction	White Haven
Duck Pond	Wilkes-Barre
Dundee	Nanticoke
East Sugar Lake	Eckley
Empire	Wilkes-Barre
Espy Run	Peely
Everhart Coal Company	Pittston
Fairview	Mountain Top
Falling Springs	Harding
Falls Run	Rock Glenn
Falls Run City	Rock Glenn
Fern Glen	Gowen
Forest Castle	Harding
Forestdale	Rittenhouse
Foundry	Jeddo

Localities.	*Postoffice.*
Foundryville	Eckley
Franklin	Pittston
Freehold	Freeland
Frenchtown	Jeansville
Frogtown	Pittston
Gardner's Switch	Parsons
Georgetown	Wilkes-Barre
Gradsey Pond	Sweet Valley
Great Rock	Red Rock
Greenridge	Moosic
Hanover	Nanticoke
Hardwicksburg	Ashley
Harris Hill	Trucksville
Hartzille	Slocum
Harwood	Hazleton
Harvey's Creek Hotel	West Nanticoke
Harvey's Lake	Lake
Hazleton Mines	Hazleton
Headley's Camp Ground	Harveyville
Headley's Grove	Harveyville
Head of Plains	Nescopeck
Heberton	Upper Lehigh
Heimville	Black Ridge
Hellertown	Belbend
Hendricksburg	Ashley
Henrico	Rittenhouse
Hick's Ferry	Belbend
Highland	Jeddo
Hoffenbach	Wilkes-Barre
Hollywood	Minersville
Honey Pot	Nanticoke
Hornsville	Jeddo
Hublersville	Huntington Mills
Hughestown	Pittston
Humbolt	Hazleton
Huntington	Town Hill
Ice Cave	Trucksville
Indian Springs	Stockton
Iona	Shickshinny
Iron Dale	Port Blanchard
Jackson	Huntsville
Jenkins	Port Blanchard
Jersey Mills	Plymouth
Jerusalem	White Haven
Johnson's Mill	Nescopeck
Johnsonville	Nescopeck
Kocher's Notch	Sandy Run
Koonsville	Harveyville
L. & B. Junction	Pittston
Lake House	Lake
Lattimore	Hazleton
Laurel Hill	Hazleton
Laurel Run	Oliver's Mills
Lockwood Lake	Moosehead
Lockout	White Haven
Lumber Yard	Stockton
Lutsoy	Slocum
Maltby	Wyoming
Maple Island	White Haven
Marr	Avoca
Middleburg	White Haven
Mill Creek	Hudson
Mill Hollow	Luzerne
Milltown	Luzerne
Mine No. 2	Eckley
Mine No. 3	Eckley
Mocanaqua	Shickshinny

Localities.	*Postoffice.*
Moretown	Sweet Valley
Morrison	White Haven
Mountain Grove Camp	Mountain Grove
Mountain House	Milnesville
Mountain House	Briggsville
Mount Pleasant	Wilkes-Barre
Mount Pleasant Colliery / Changed to Harwood	Hazleton
Mount Zion	Harding
Nescopeck Gap	Mountain Grove
Nescopeck Junction	White Haven
Nescopeck Station	Moosehead
Nescopeck Tunnel	Moosehead
New London	Gowen
Newport	Wanamie
Newtown	Wilkes-Barre
New Troy	Wyoming
North Pond	Sweet Valley
Oakdale	Jeddo
Oley Valley	Eckley
Patterson Grove	Harveyville
Pencadore	Wilkes-Barre
Penobscot	Mountain Top
Pike's Peak	Nanticoke
Pincherville	Orange
Pine Ridge Shaft	Miner's Mills
Pittsburg	Pittston
Pleasant Hill	Sweet Valley
Pleasant Valley	Avoca
Plumbtown	Sugar Notch
Pond Creek	Sandy Run
Pond Creek Colliery	Eckley
Port Bowkley	Plainsville
Port Griffith	Port Blanchard
Port Jenkins	White Haven
Powder Mills	Freeland
Prospect House	Willkes-Barre
Ritta Station	Mountain Top
Sandy Valley	Eckley
Sax	Wilkes-Barre
Scale Siding	Upper Lehigh
Scale Siding	Eckley
Schloyer's Store	Nescopeck
Schloyerville	Nescopeck
Scotch Hill	Pittston
Sebastpol	Pittston
Sewellsville	Gowen
Shoemaker's Mills	Wyoming
Shorer Town	Dallas
Siding No. 7	Slocum
Slocum	Mountain Top
Sloyersville	Wilkes-Barre
Slykersville	Audenried
Solomon's Gap	Mountain Top
South Heberton	Freeland
South Pond	Sweet Valley
Stanton Hill	Wilkes-Barre
Stark's Colliery	Pittston
Stark's Patch	Avoca
Sturmerville	Pittston
Summit	Moosehead
Summit Siding	Moosehead
Tannery Station	Lehigh Tannery
Thomas' Mill	Spring Brook
Tomhicken	Sugar Loaf
Tunnel Hill	Moosehead
Tyler	Harveyville

Localities.	*Postoffice.*
Union Junction	Yatesville
Warrior Run	Peely
West End	Wanamie
West End Honey Pot Yard	Nanticoke
White Oak Hollow	Port Blanchard
White Row	Port Blanchard
Wintermute Island	Port Blanchard
Wolfton	Mountain Grove
Woodside	Freeland
Woodville	Wilkes-Barre
Yorktown	Jeansville

CHAPTER II.

1762.

THE FIRST ATTEMPTED SETTLEMENT—FIRST WHITE MEN TO VISIT THIS SECTION—CHARACTER DEVELOPED UNDER ADVERSITY—OLD FRENCH WAR—MASSACRE OF SETTLERS—JOHN AND EMANUEL HOOVER, NOAH HOPKINS—CAPT. LAZARUS STEWART—AGAIN THIS IS A SILENT DESERT—NEXT ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT 1769—FIRST PENNAMITE AND YANKEE WAR—FIRST FORTY SETTLERS, LIST OF—FOUR TIMES THE SETTLERS DRIVEN OFF—CAPT. BUTLER AND CAPT. AMOS OGDEN—LIST OF THE FIRST TWO HUNDRED CONNECTICUT SETTLERS—RENEWAL OF THE TROUBLES BETWEEN YANKEES AND PENNAMITES—EFFORT TO FORM A NEW STATE—A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF, ETC.

IN the preceding chapter is attempted something of a short account of the incalculable wealth of natural deposits within this favored county. So far reference has been confined to the natural resources—that existing order for the good of man as it came from the hand of the Creator. The preparation for the arrival of the white man and the taking permanent possession of the country had gone on, like everything in nature, through the geological eons, being slowly evolved, first deposited in the beds of the ocean, then uplifted and made dry lands and mountains, valleys and rivers, and as the ages were reeled off this and that came, flourished and passed away, the rocks slowly grew and hardened, the vegetable coals deposited and nature's prodigious alembic was busy gathering the sunbeams and laying them away for our use and benefit. The incalculable energies of nature and the inconceivable lapses of time combined, fashioned our world as we see it. What an awful miracle is the most insignificant animal or even vegetable life, looked upon with the eye of science! What an inconceivably little speck is this ever-wheeling world of ours from the astronomer's view! Impalpable star dust compared to the average heavenly bodies that are without numbers or bounds. Suppose there is life in the average of these other worlds or planetary systems; then we may suppose that the length of individual life there is proportioned to the increased size of the particular planet; in that case there are many worlds where the longest animal or vegetable life here would be comparatively as seconds to centuries.

Having traveled hurriedly over the account of the work of nature, in preparing this as the most favored spot of earth for civilized man, it is well now to consider something of the obstacles that lay in the way of the pioneers in the stupendous work of making this garden we see of the tangled wilderness. Imperfect as this will necessarily be, yet it is a little of the other side of the story of the greatest movement of men that has occurred in history. Hence this, while one of the world's comparatively young places, is pregnant with history, if not the philosophy of the movements of the mind. There were three chief obstacles confronting the pioneers: first, the rocks and hills and the dense and dark old woods that everywhere cumbered the earth, and that required many a stroke of the woodman's axe



A. Pardee

to admit the first glint of sunshine to warm the rich dank soil beneath; second, the dangerous wild beasts on every hand and his more dangerous congener the wild forest Indians, and third and greatest of all was the long, bitter and often bloody contention between the "Yankee and Pennamite," where Greek met Greek, and made wounds that are hardly healed to this day. The first two mentioned were average of the pioneer's difficulties in other portions of the land. They had in addition to go through the same experience attendant upon the first settlement of every part of the continent, namely, of malarial diseases that always come of turning the virgin soils. We hear of these things now with little appreciation of the terrible afflictions they brought to our forefathers. Frequently there were times when there were hardly enough of the well to attend the sick; when physicians were scarce and medicines very difficult to obtain even after long journeys. The majority of cases at one time when families from necessity doctored themselves; barks, herbs and roots of the forest were diligently gathered and teas and decoctions were provided in every household. It is the oaks that battle with the storms that strike their roots deepest in the earth, and this principle ripens manhood for the severe trials of life. These people had little protection from the unfriendly elements about them, and brave hearts and strong hands were a first necessity.

Within a circle of ten miles from the Wilkes-Barre court house, where is now a population of considerably over 100,000, was for fifty years the heart of the battlefield between savagery and civilization, and then came the War of the Roses in contention for the possession and ownership of the soil. The wave of the death struggle swept back and forth; literally charges and retreats and counter charges; captures and expulsions and then recaptures and again repulsed; the swarming immigrant this year, the sad exodus the next: the victory to-day, the bloody massacre almost sure to swiftly follow. The scythe of death mowed its winrows in the ranks and eagerly came others in the place of the dead. What destiny hung in the balance, so long suspended by a single hair! This was something of the alembic that distilled the remarkable manhood that has inscribed high in the temple of the immortals the names of most of the first settlers of what is now Luzerne county. Illustrious men and glorious women, all as brave as death! Your sufferings and your dearly earned triumphs deserve the record of the inspired pen, and that page would be the most luminous in history. Men, real men, develop best under adversity; the weak and inefficient faint and fall by the way, and the fittest survive and stamp their iron qualities upon their offspring, and this natural selection brings us a race of men on whose shoulders may rest a world. Heroes indeed, a race of the world's bravest and best. The simple story of their struggles and the final supreme triumphs are each and all an epic that should be written in every living heart. Let their deeds be immortal! their memories most sacred.

The climax of the struggle came only when it was Puritan *versus* Quaker over the question of ownership of the soil. This was serious indeed; no men were ever more intensely earnest in the claims on both sides of the question. The law as interpreted by authority was on the side of the Quakers; yet the plain equity was with the Puritans. Both were right and both were, not intentionally, wrong. This paradox only expresses the general phase of the great problems. As a question of the letter of the law the Quaker's triumph was complete, yet to-day from Old Shamokin (Sunbury) to Tioga Point (Athens), this once disputed land is as Yankee in fact as any portion of Connecticut. When these forces were arrayed in armed hostility, the scant records now left us of the communications between the respective leaders, communications offering adjustments, proclamations giving the world the facts in the case; petitions to the Pennsylvania authorities, and statements in the nature of pleas for justice, as well as arguments before courts, show these pioneers from the Nutmeg State mostly as remarkable statesmen, diplomats and broad con-

stitutional lawyers and defenders of the rights of man such as are not surpassed in any chapter in our country's history. These men it must be remembered were simple pioneers, the most favored with but sparsest advantages of the schoolroom and none of them really trained to the law, the courts or statesmanship. Yet they rose with the great emergency. Their records were halt and lame in spelling, yet they are the enduring evidences that their minds were strong and nimble.

The Franklins, Butlers, Gores, Denisons, Slocums, Fells, Durkees, Ransoms, Pickerings, McDowells, Stewarts, Youngs, Jennings, Ogdens, Claytons, Francises, Morrises, Dicks, Ledlies, Craigs, Tripps, Folletts, Elderkins, Bennetts, Drapers, Luddingtons, Backuses, Parkes, Hurlbuts, Baldwins, Gallups, Talcotts, Eatons, Pitkins, Buels, Landons, Angels, Pettibones, Stanleys, Smiths, Meads, Pikes, Van Campens, Spaldings, Drapers, Stones, Hungerfords, Greens, Clarks, Jacksons, Frisbees, Dorrances, Leonards, Averys, Hewitts, Thomases, Arnolds, Ashleys, Babcocks, Shoemakers, Terrys, Sterlings, Colts, Bucks, Squiers, Millers, Gardners, Hopkinses, Johnsons, Dingmans, Aldens, Satterlees, Colemans, Comstocks, Mathews, and Mileses, are some of the names that are written imperishably in their deeds. These are not all, not even the leaders where all were so nearly equal, but simply such family names as most readily recurred to the writer without referring again to the record.

Stephen Brule, traditionally said to be the first white man to descend the Susquehanna, is surely entitled to a place in the history of this portion of Pennsylvania. What a type of that fearless vanguard of the human race this man was. He was born about 300 years ago; came to America when a youth, and it is said in 1610 was employed by Champlain, and was one of the first explorers of Lake Huron. On the authority of the Jesuit fathers, and Father Brebœuf especially, it is said he passed down the Susquehanna river in 1616 or 1617, visiting the Iroquois villages, and was the first to report of the country; reaching in his downward trip Shamokin and gave the fathers the first account they had of the country and the river as well as the aborigines along the route. He must have been a wild, reckless, remarkable man in many ways With the Indians he was at one moment a prisoner, in the toils, and several times the work of sacrifice had commenced and each time for many years some cool daring or quick thought or accident on his part rescued him from the jaws of death. Once as they were stripping him preparatory to a slaughter and feast, they found an *Agnus Dei* about his neck; he told them what it was, when a sudden storm arose and they were convinced he was a god or a close partner, and in lieu of eating they fell to honoring and worshiping him. He is reported to have been in Quebec in 1623, and was sent to bring down the Hurons to trade. Returning with them he led a dissolute life, and it is further told that so outrageous was his conduct that finally the Hurons killed and devoured him, at a place near Thunder Bay. These facts are gleaned from *Laverdier's Champlain*, 1619, p. 27. They are given here with the evidences, such as we have, of their truth. The dates given make it somewhat nebulous as a fact in history. The records noting the fact may have been made many years after their supposed occurrence.

So far as we can now know for a certainty the Moravians were the first whites to come to this portion of the country for temporary settlement. Their mission was that of carrying the gospel to the children of the forests. These shepherds were as humble as were the chosen fishermen of the Master. They labored afield and at the little forge, and in their native language told the savages the sublime story of Calvary. With their own hands they built churches and taught such as they could get together to read and write where possible. Their practical ideas were to educate, that they might come to read the Bible and be enrolled in the church. The simple Indians were fond of garish decorations; they flocked to the church to see the rows of candles and look in awe and wonder upon the crude

paintings and altar decorations. They joined the church in platoons and communities—with no more real ideas of what it meant than a cage of monkeys. A petrified savagery, nor its posterity, is ever converted to the higher civilization or its religious systems. You may cover his savage body with the outward forms and ceremonies, but it is only a thin veneer at best; beneath is the savage still, and he transmits it to his children's children. After 200 years of contact with the best civilization, the "Voodoo" and the "rabbit's foot" possess much the same charms in America as in Africa. In the Sandwich Islands for one hundred years the entire population are in outward forms and ceremonies members of the church, yet every one in every journey or emergency has hid away within easy reach the same savage idols that his fathers worshiped. They simply grafted onto their fetich worship the symbols of Christianity.

Conrad Weiser passed up the river and was here in the early spring of 1737. He was fitted by nature to mingle with these woods children, and lead them away from cannibalism and to the milder precepts of the Christian religion. He stood in this beautiful valley with the cross in one hand and the word of God in the other, the representative of the church and the Prince of Peace. He was on his way to the Onondaga Indian council, and stopped at the Indian villages and mingled with the natives. He spent a night at the wigwams where were Indians in what is now the southern part of Wilkes-Barre. He made notes of his observations of the people and the country over which he traveled. In 1743 John Bartram, an Englishman, passed, in company with Conrad Weiser, up the river, following much the same route that Weiser had previously traveled. He was a botanist, and his brief description of this portion of the State is what he designated as the "terrible Lycoming wilderness." Two years later Spangenberger and Zeisberger, Moravian missionaries, visited the country and were here in June of that year. In 1755 Lewis Evans published a crude map of this portion of the country, and called it the "Middle British Colonies." The Moravians had established headquarters of their order at Bethlehem. Another branch of the order had settled at the confluence of the Lehigh river and the Mahony, opposite Fort Allen, which place was called Gnadenhutten or "Huts of Mercy." Except the erection of the fort, this was the first white settlement in this portion of the State above the Blue mountains—about forty miles from Wilkes-Barre.

The tremendous struggle between the English and French for the possession of this beautiful land commenced as early as 1603. France granted charters to a large portion of the country from the northern Canadas to the mouth of the Mississippi river, and commenced systematic settlements. In 1605, two years later, England commenced a similar system, granting charters and making settlements. The French built forts, rather a system of fortifications, to overawe and expel the daring English, that commenced at Quebec, followed the St. Lawrence, the lakes to Detroit, along the Ohio to the Mississippi and its mouth. They won the friendship of the savages from the British. For the next fifty years matters were shaping themselves in many directions that culminated in the Franco-Indian war. In July, 1755, our northern frontier flamed out in war. In terrible fury the savages poured down upon the frontiers and along the lower Susquehanna over the scattered, defenseless settlers.

In 1763 the most notable conspiracy of the Indian tribes ever formed broke upon the country as the Pontiac war. This remarkable chief had traveled among all the tribes and formed the conspiracy to drive all the whites from the country or extirpate them.

The first savage blow to what was then the nearest settlement to this place was at old Shamokin (Fort Augusta, now Sunbury), where the Moravians had gathered a small settlement. The missionaries were spared, but fourteen white persons were brutally massacred. This was soon after Braddock's defeat in 1754. The next

year, in 1755, Gnadenhutten was visited by the savages, and attacked at night, the men murdered as fast as found, and the women and children sought refuge in the upper rooms of the house with barred doors, when the house was fired and eleven persons, including young children, perished in the flames. Two of the brothers had escaped by jumping from a back window. This settlement was again attacked in 1756 on New Year's day, many killed and all improvements burned and destroyed.

England declared war against France in 1756. A great council was held at Easton, November 8, 1756. At this gathering appeared the noted Indian, Teedeuscung, who had gone from what is now Luzerne county. He spoke for the Indians; told why they had changed their friendship from the English to the French; chief among which was the deception practiced upon them in the "walking purchase." This purchase was quite a Yankee sharp trade according to Chief Teedeuscung. It provided the sale of land as far as a man could walk "in a day and a half," from Neshomony creek. He claimed that the man ran all the way, and did not even go in the intended direction, etc. The war between England and France continued until 1763, when France yielded all the northern portion of the continent to England.

In 1762 arrived the first Connecticut settlers. The first real immigrants who came to make homes and till the soil, just who they were, how many and where in points in that State they came from, is not fully known. They made small clearings, sowed and planted grain and returned for their families, and came here the next spring, bringing probably their worldly possessions. They settled near the Indian village of Maughwawame (Wyoming), in the flats below Wilkes-Barre, but nearer the river than the Indians. The season had been favorable, and the wheat sown the previous fall had grown well. October 15, following, the settlement was attacked without warning by the savages. About twenty of the men were killed and scalped; the residue men, women and children fled to the mountains.

The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of November, 1763 published the following extract from a letter sent from Lancaster county, dated October 23: "Our party, under Capt. Clayton, has returned from Wyoming, where they met with no Indians, but found the New Englanders who had been killed and scalped a day or two before they got there. They buried the dead, nine men and a woman, who had been cruelly butchered—the woman was roasted. * * * They burnt what houses the Indians had left, and destroyed a quantity of Indian corn. The enemy's tracks were up the river toward Wighaloasing." (Wyalusing.)

As the Indians started up the river after the massacre, they came upon John and Emanuel Hoover, building a chimney to a cabin on the flats, and made prisoners of them. They already had another white man prisoner. The prisoners were taken to where is Geneva, where John Hoover and the other prisoners (name not known), attempted an escape. The latter, it is said, succeeded in making his way to Shamokin. John Hoover's remains were afterward found in the woods where he had perished.

Col. Stone, in his history of Wyoming, gives a graphic account of the narrow escape and suffering of Noah Hopkins, a wealthy man from Dutchess county, N. Y., who had come to the valley as a purchaser of lands of the Susquehanna company. After capturing the Hoovers the Indians pursued him, but he hid in a hollow log, the account says, and after remaining there as long as nature could endure, and darkness had come, he carefully ventured out, and began his wandering in the wilderness. Five days after the massacre he carefully stole to the place of the settlement, and says: "All was desolation there; crops destroyed, cattle gone, and the smouldering ruins of cabins were the only things visible. * * The stillness of death prevailed." The man was nearly famished. He found, he says, the carcass of a turkey that had been killed and left. This he devoured raw. After wandering many days and surviving incredible hardships, he found his way at last to the white settlement.

This visitation of horrors upon the first settlers, it was said and for a time believed, but is not now, was inflicted by the Delaware Indians upon the whites, as revenge for the killing of Chief Teedeuscung. The truth seems to be that it was the work of the Six Nations and not the Delawares at all, and was a part of their policy to exterminate or drive off the whites from the Susquehanna.

It is stated above on the authority of Charles Miner, that it is not known who the settlers were, that is their names, who had returned here in 1763, and were the settlement when the massacre occurred. However, Stewart Pearce, in his "*Annals of Luzerne County*," published in 1866, gives fifty-eight names of the 117 persons who settled in Wyoming in 1763, as follows: John Jenkins, John Comstock, Ephraim Seely, William Buck, Oliver Jewell, Oliver Smith, David Honeywell, Ezra Dean, Jonathan Weeks Jr., Obadiah Gore, Ezekiel Pierce, Philip Weeks, Daniel Gore, Elkana Fuller, Wright Stevens, Isaac Underwood, Benjamin Ashley, Gideon Lawrence, Isaac Bennett, Stephen Lee, Silas Parker, James Atherton, Moses Kimball, Ebenezer Searles, Timothy Hollister, Nathaniel Terry, Ephraim Tyler, Timothy Hollister Jr., Wright Smith, Ephraim Tyler Jr., Isaac Hollister Jr., Nathaniel Chapman, John Dorrance, Thomas Marsh, Rev. William Marsh, Timothy Smith, Mathew Smith, Jonathan Slocum, Benjamin Davis, Benjamin Follett, George Miner, Nathaniel Hollister, Benjamin Shoemaker, Nathaniel Hurlbut, Simeon Draper, Samuel Richards, John Smith, Daniel Baldwin, Stephen Gardner, Eliphalet Stephens, David Marvin, Augustus Hunt, Pascall Terry, William Stephens and Thomas Bennett.

The following were killed in the massacre of October 15, 1763. Rev. William Marsh, Thomas Marsh, Timothy Hollister, Timothy Hollister, Jr., Nathan Terry, Wright Smith, Daniel Baldwin and wife; Jesse Wiggins, Zeruah Whitney, Isaac Hollister.

Mr. Shepherd and a son of Daniel Baldwin were taken prisoners.

The conditions of the frontier now became alarming. The marauds of the savages became more daring, bloody and frequent. The people began to believe that the Quakers and peaceful Moravians shielded if not actually protected the murderers. The authorities of Philadelphia looked with continued leniencey upon the conduct of the Indians. Lazarus Stewart, an officer in the English forces, a young man of high character and noble courage, had been west on a military expedition and hastening his return to meet his affianced and marry her, found the family home in smoking ruins, the family butchered, and the lovely girl's head had been severed and stuck on a pole. The tiger was now roused and he swore a terrible vengeance, and from that moment woe betide the red man on whose tracks he once commenced the trail. On one occasion he took his Rangers and went to Philadelphia where a murderer was safe behind the prison walls, really protected against the vengeance of the Rangers and by force dragged the wretch out and slew him. Stewart glutted his vengeance: treating with contempt the efforts of the proprietaries to stay his uplifted hand or to shield the savage. December 14, 1763, he attacked and destroyed the Indian village of Conestoga. Such of the Indians as escaped fled to Philadelphia and were received by the authorities. It was one of these fugitives that Stewart and his men followed and killed. The governor offered a reward of £200 for the arrest of Stewart, and the assembly passed a law that any person accused of killing an Indian should not be tried at the place of murder, but carried to Philadelphia for trial.

This part of the story is told and told with ever increasing variations. Lazarus Stewart was, and no doubt would have been under any circumstances, a daring and rash leader, but under the circumstances he was more than all this—secretly or openly, by day or by night, he was a very sleuth hound on the tracks of the savages and he knew neither mercy nor pity. Possibly there may have been little foundation for this bloody romance in Stewart's life. It was an old-time story, and, if all true, it seems that he outlived it to some extent, because in the Wyoming battle his son

was a member of his company, and father and son fell together. When the proprietaries offered a reward for his head, he issued a proclamation declaring them outlaws, and rallied his followers and opened war on their fort and captured it. He never asked for quarter, and there is little doubt that had he been given his choice, he would have died as he did amid the roar and clash of battle.

No other attempt at settlement was made in this part or in what is now Luzerne county, until 1769. For seven years again was the quiet of desolation and death. The settlers of 1762–3 who escaped the massacre returned to Connecticut. In the meantime the flames of savage warfare raged in the settlements along the river below this point. Lazarus Stewart and his Rangers slept continually on their trusty rifles and pursued the savages relentlessly and at the same time openly defied the Pennsylvania authorities to suppress them. The settlement was renewed as stated in 1769 and with various interruptions was rendered permanent.

The project of establishing a colony in Wyoming was started by sundry individuals in Connecticut in 1753, during which year an association was formed for that purpose, called the Susquehanna company, and a number of agents were commissioned to proceed thither, explore the country, and conciliate the good will of the Indians.

The authorities of Pennsylvania stubbornly resisted the movement of the Connecticut people coming here from the first. The Connecticut Susquehanna company however was active, and it was the dangerous and unsettled state of the borders that delayed their first settlement until 1762. Then came the bloody massacre of these people the next year and their being driven off the country, and what is now Luzerne remained without white settlers until 1769.

The proprietaries in the meantime, 1768, had made still another purchase of the Indians to this portion of the country and had taken advantage of the absence from the country of the Connecticut people to strengthen their claim and had built some forts along the river and had a certain military possession.

Lazarus Stewart smarting under the, as he and his followers believed ill treatment by the Pennsylvania authorities, went to Connecticut and volunteered to join his forces to those of the Susquehanna company and hold possession against Pennsylvania.

The Susquehanna company called a meeting in the early part of 1769 and resolved to resume the settlement by throwing a body of forty pioneers into the valley in the month of February, 1769, to be followed by 200 more in the spring. Indeed the association, in order to strengthen their power as well as their claims, and to expand their settlements, now appropriated five townships, each five miles square, and divided into forty shares, as free gifts to the first forty settlers in each township. Many parts of the flats, or bottom lands, were of course already clear of wood, and ready for cultivation. An appropriation of £200 was made for the purchase of agricultural implements; regulations for the government of the colony were drawn up, and a committee appointed to carry them into effect.

The Pennsylvanians, for once, anticipated the people of Connecticut. No sooner had they heard of the renewed movements of the Susquehanna company than they made preparations for the immediate occupation of the valley themselves. To this end, a lease of the valley for seven years was given to Charles Stewart, Amos Odgen, and John Jennings, conditioned that they should establish a trading-house, for the accommodation of the Indians, and adopt the necessary measures for defending themselves, and those who might proceed thither under their lease. Mr. Stewart was a surveyor, and by him the valley was divided and laid out into two manors, that portion of it lying upon the eastern side, including the Indian town of Wyoming, being called the "Manor of Stoke," and the western division the "Manor of Sunbury." In January, 1769, the lessees, with a number of colonists, proceeded to the valley, took possession of the former Connecticut improvements, and erected a block-house

for their defense, should their title and proceedings be disputed. The party of forty from Connecticut pressed close upon the heels of Stewart and Ogden, and sat down before their little garrison on the 8th of February. It was a close investment, all intercourse between the besieged and their friends, if they had any, in the surrounding country, being cut off.

As already stated Lazarus Stewart in 1769 went to Connecticut and entered into negotiations with the Susquehanna company. He and his followers were granted Hanover township, provided they would settle on and defend the same.

On the 1st ofJanuary, 1770, Stewart at the head of forty of his men and ten New Englanders entered what is now Luzerne county, coming direct to Wyoming and captured Ogden and Jenning's garrison that had been left at Fort Durkee.

Ogden was then sent with a force from Philadelphia and again took possession of his fort at Mill creek. The Yankees were driven out and forced to retreat back to the Delaware river. Stewart was then joined by Maj. John Durkee, who had been released from prison, and they marched against Ogden and compelled him to surrender, drove him from the valley and burned his block-house. One man was killed in the encounter. Stewart and his men then took possession of Hanover township and proceeded to clear the land, improve and plant the soil.

On June 28 Governor Penn issued a proclamation forbidding settlements under Connecticut, and offering a reward of £300 for the apprehension of Lazarus Stewart, Zebulon Butler and Lazarus Young, three persons against whom the governor's ire was specially excited. About the last of August, Stewart and his men left Wyoming for Paxton, purposing to return in November with their families. In September, during Stewart's absence, Ogden entered the valley with a large force, captured several men in the field, and, storming Fort Durkee, compelled the Yankees to surrender. Capt. Butler and other leaders were sent prisoners to Philadelphia, and the rest were forced, with women and children, to return on foot to New England. A few days before this event, Stewart was arrested by a posse in Lebanon, under the proclamation of the governor, but, seizing an axe handle, he knocked down the constable and one or two of his aids, and forced his way into the street. The town was in an uproar; the authorities called on the people to aid in his arrest, but they refused. At this juncture Stewart's comrades, who had heard of his danger, rode impetuously into the village, and bore away their leader in triumph. About the last of October following, Stewart crossed the Susquehanna with a span of horses, at Wright's Ferry, into York county, where he was going on business. He was immediately arrested by the sheriff of York and his posse, and thrown into the county prison. Fearful of a rescue, he was hurried away, pinioned and handcuffed, early the next morning, to be carried to Philadelphia, to answer for his offence in acting against his native State in favor of the Connecticut settlers. He was in charge of the sheriff, accompanied by three assistants. No sooner had the "Paxton Boys" heard of his arrest, than they proceeded in great haste to York, but they arrived too late. The sheriff was one day in advance of them with his charge. They, the prisoner and escort, tarried for the night at Finley's, many miles on the road toward the city. The night was cold, and the three guards, with Stewart, lay down before a large fire in the bar-room, the prisoner being fastened to one of the men, to prevent his escape. The sheriff slept in an adjoining room, dreaming, doubtless, of his success, and his reception at Philadelphia with a captive whom Governor Penn had declared to be the most dangerous man in the province. But Stewart was wide awake. At the dead of night he cautiously unloosed the rope which bound him to the snoring guard, and, with noiseless tread, made his way, unobserved, into the open air. Handcuffed, and without coat, hat or shoes, he traveled through the woods and unfrequented thickets to Paxton, where he arrived on the following day. His presence brought great joy to his sorrowing wife and children, and exultation to his Rangers.

Tidings of the arrest and escape of Stewart had scarcely reached the ears of Gov. Penn, before he was informed of another serious offence committed by him. At three o'clock in the morning, on December 18, 1770, Stewart, at the head of his men, had made a rapid descent on Fort Durkee, and captured it a second time from the Pennsylvania party. A new warrant was now issued for his arrest by Thomas Willing, a judge of the supreme court, and directed to Peter Hacklein, sheriff of Northampton county, who raised an armed force and proceeded to Wyoming. Arriving at Fort Durkee, January 18, 1771, he demanded admittance. Stewart informed him from the parapet that none but friends should be admitted; that Wyoming was under the jurisdiction of Connecticut, and that he should recognise no authority whatever in any persons acting under commissions from the government of Pennsylvania. Capt. Ogden, who had accompanied Sheriff Hacklein, now attacked Fort Durkee, and his fire being returned by Stewart's party, Nathan Ogden, the Captain's brother, was killed and three others wounded. Stewart soon perceived his position was untenable. He was short of provisions, and the number of his men was much less than that of the enemy. It was impossible to hold out against a siege, and, consequently, during the night, with the Paxton men, he left for the mountains. Gov. Penn issued another proclamation, offering a reward of £300 for the arrest of Lazarus Stewart, and £50 each for the arrest of James Stewart, William Stewart, John Simpson, William Speedy, William Young, John McDaniel and Richard Cook. But Capt. Stewart had marched through the country and united his forces with those of Capt. Butler, who had been released from prison, and these leaders were now preparing for another effort to regain their lost possessions. In April, 1771, Butler and Stewart, at the head of 150 men, marched into the valley, and, finding Ogden strongly entrenched in a new fortification, which he called Fort Wyoming, they besieged it. Reinforcements, sent from Philadelphia, were defeated, and their supplies were cut off. The fort at length surrendered, and the Yankees were once more in possession of the much-coveted prize.

Stewart owned a large farm in Paxton, and he had married Martha Espy, the daughter of one of the most respectable and wealthy citizens in Lancaster county. But his interests, as well as those of his associates, being now identified with the Yankees, they removed their families to Wyoming. He had obtained five tracts of land in Hanover, and he now proceeded to erect a large dwelling or block-house on the river bank, a short distance below the residence of Gen. E. W. Sturdevant. Emigrants from New England multiplied, and a suitable form of government was established, under which Stewart occupied some important positions. Farmhouses were generally erected, and the entire settlement, unmolested by the Pennaamites, was prosperous and happy for a period of nearly three years.

In December, 1775, Col. Plunket, with 700 men from Northumberland county, invaded Wyoming, and was met at Nanticoke by Col. Butler, with 250 settlers. Butler stationed his forces behind a breastwork formed of logs and rocks, near the late residence of Jameson Harvey. As Plunket approached Butler's position he exclaimed: "My God, what a breastwork!" He was greeted by a blank volley from the guns of the Yankees, as the intention was to frighten, not to kill, at the first fire. Plunket then sent a detachment to the other side of the river, purposing to enter the valley near the residence of Col. Washington Lee. Here the force came in conflict with a party under the command of Capt. Stewart. Stewart had unbounded confidence in a volley of bullets, which were poured into the advancing enemy with fatal effect. One man was killed and several wounded. The rest rapidly retreated. Col. Butler was equally successful on his side, but not until he had resorted to something more effective than blank volleys. Plunket ingloriously returned to Northumberland, and this was the last effort, until after the Revolution, on the part of Pennsylvania to regain possession of Wyoming.



Payne Pettebone

Capt. Lazarus Stewart was in command of the Hanover company, the command being turned over to him by Capt. McKarachan on the morning of the battle, saying, "Take you the lead, I will fight under you."

Capt. Stewart died, as would a brave soldier, gallantly fighting at the head of his command, in the Wyoming battle, July 3, 1778. His daughter, Martha, was born only two days before the battle. When the awful news was conveyed to the widow and mother, she took her seven children and a small craft and floated down to Harrisburg. After the war she returned to this county, where she died about 1791.

Forty Settlers.—Preparations for a recommencement of the settlement of the Connecticut people on the Susquehanna, after the massacre and expulsion of 1763, were commenced at Hartford by a meeting of the Susquehanna company in 1768, where it was resolved that five townships, to wit: Wilkes-Barre, Hanover, Kingston, Plymouth and Pittston, each five miles square, should be surveyed and granted each to forty settlers, on condition that they remain upon the ground and maintain their rights against the intrusion of rival claimants. Forty were to set forth without delay, and others to the amount of 200 (for the five townships) were to follow the succeeding spring. To these 200 must be added all those other settlers who had immigrated on settlers' rights. These were mostly sturdy farmers who came to the five townships, and of them were soldiers who had served their country bravely and well in the then late Franco-Indian war. The additional 160 settlers to complete the possession of the five townships arrived the next spring, 1770. Added to these were others that had come, some of them from Pennsylvania south of this place. Assembled at what is now Wilkes-Barre, April 10, 1770, were 270 or 280 able-bodied men. The block-house at Mill creek was too remote from the cleared fields of the old town of Waughwawic (Wyoming), the flats of south Wilkes-Barre, where were cleared fields ready for cultivation. These people built Fort Durkee at Fish's eddy, in the south part of the city.

Having now complete possession, the Connecticut people entered with alacrity upon their agricultural pursuits, while their surveyors were employed in running out the five townships allotted to the actual settlers. But no one supposed that peace and security were finally yielded them by their alert and powerful opponents. Every breeze from the southern mountain awakened fears of an approaching enemy. Capt. Ogden with the civil magistrate, Sheriff Jennings, though absent, had not been idle, but having recruited their forces, appeared on the plains on the 20th of May. After reconnoitering the position of the Yankees, finding it too strong, and their number too large to be attacked with a rational prospect of success, they withdrew to Easton; and Sheriff Jennings, in his report, informed the Governor that the intruders mustered 300 able-bodied men, and it was not in his power to collect sufficient force in Northampton to dislodge them. In the delightful season of spring, nature unfolding her richest robes of leaf and flower, the Susquehanna yielding boundless stores of delicious shad, a brief hour of repose seemed only to wed the Yankee emigrants more strongly to the valley. The beautiful lowlands, where scarcely a stone impeded the plow, contrasted with the iron-bound shores of New England, and her rock-covered fields, was a prospect as inviting as the plains of Italy of old to its northern invaders. But another force was threading the paths of the wilderness to attack them. Col. Turbot Francis, commanding a fine company from the city, in full military array, with colors streaming and martial music, descended into the plain, and sat down before Fort Durkee, about the 20th of June; but finding the Yankees too strongly fortified, returned to await reinforcements below the mountains.

Early in September following, Sheriff Jennings, of Northumberland county, with the indefatigable Ogden, again descended upon the settlers with nearly 300 men and an iron four-pound cannon—the first piece of ordnance ever in what is

now Luzerne county. This cannon had a terrifying effect on the people. Capt. Durkee was arrested and taken in irons to Philadelphia and the people with their leader gone, capitulated. The articles of surrender provided that only seventeen settlers be allowed to remain to attend to the crops and all others should at once leave the country. The third sad exodus commenced, and who can now draw upon the imagination a picture of the sad hearts that turned their faces back toward the East!

Capt. Lazarus Stewart and his followers, as already related, made the attack on Ogden's forces, in which William Stager, of Connecticut, was killed and several wounded—the first blood shed in the controversy between the settlers and Pennsylvania authorities.

The Yankees had captured the cannon and now they proceeded to capture Ogden, who was shut up in Fort Ogden. These farmers could not do much more with a cannon than make a noise, but they fired away two days and seemed to do no harm to the enemy within the fort. After quite a siege the fort surrendered, April 29, 1770, and Capt. Ogden retired from the scene of war and left the settlers in peaceable possession. The fort was burned and the property of the Pennsylvania people without much ceremony confiscated; in return, it was claimed by Durkee, for the bad faith on Ogden's part, who took everything when he had driven out the settlers, and the seventeen men left to care for the crops were simply turned out in the wilderness to starve.

Gov. Penn now called on Gen. Gage, in command of the royal troops in America, to assist in expelling the Yankees. But the English commander curtly replied that he thought it "highly improper for the king's troops to interfere in a matter of property merely between the people."

Planting time again had come; peace reigned and the indefatigable Yankees were in peaceful possession. The toothsome shad again came up the river in countless numbers, and from the rigors and famine of the camp and the march and siege these farmers turned with glad hearts to the huts of peace, the hunt of game and catching the fish in the river. New settlers began to arrive. Capt. Butler and his followers came now and were received with shouts of joy. Settlements commenced on the west side of the river. Old Forty fort was commenced and pushed to completion, with perhaps not a dream that its name was to become as historic as any spot on the continent. David Mead and Christopher Hurlbut, surveyors for the Susquehanna company, again were following the compass and locating townships to actual settlers. A peaceful and prosperous summer came with all its blessings, and time had lulled the vigilance of the people to a degree.

But the fourth time Capt. Ogden swooped down upon the settlers with an army, but under the civil authority this time of Sheriff Aaron Van Campen, Jennings' term having expired. He arrived September 21, by an unexpected route, and the men were mostly in the fields at work. He divided his force in squads of ten and seized the men in the fields and marched them to his camp, and at night retired to his mountain bivouac. The people were thrown in the utmost confusion at the dreadful news. They supposed a very large armed force had arrived. Durkee sent for aid, but his envoys were captured and carried to Ogden, from whom he learned the confusion prevailing, when he at once put his army in motion and stormed Fort Durkee, and after a short and severe struggle captured it. Capt. Butler was wounded and carried to the cabin of Mr. Beach near by. Butler, Spalding and a few of the leaders were sent to Philadelphia as prisoners, and the others to Easton. Again the settlers were driven off; their crops, abandoned, fell into the hands of the victors. Mr. Beach started in the night with his family down the river; stopped temporarily at what is Beach Grove, and finally located there.

The Pennsylvanians now retired, confident that this signal overthrow of the Yankees would permanently settle matters, and that the contest was at an end; leaving only a small garrison of twenty men to hold the fort.

But the Yankees were much like the ancient Crusaders. The war of contention had now gone on two years. Suddenly, on December 15 following, the sleeping garrison was roused with the cry "King George, Hurrah!" and Capt. Lazarus Stewart and thirty men took quick possession of the fort in behalf of the Connecticut settlers. Six of the garrison, nearly without clothing, escaped to the mountains and the others were expelled from the place with little ceremony. This closed matters and brings us to the situation in the opening of the year 1770.

Again Capt. Amos Ogden fitted out another expedition to capture the Yankees. This was about the 15th of January, 1770, when, with 100 men, in the dead of winter, he invested the fort, and to protect his men he built a fort as his old position on Mill creek was in ashes; this new fort was on the bank of the river within sixty rods of Fort Durkee. This expedition was ostensibly under Sheriff Hacklein, who demanded a surrender. Stewart defiantly replied in the name of the Connecticut Colony.

The new fort was called "Wyoming," and after the investment by Ogden every nerve was strung to add to its defences. On January 20 Ogden sallied out to attack. Another demand to surrender and refusal, and a brisk fire was opened. At the first volley Nathan Ogden, a young brother of Capt. Ogden, was killed and several wounded. The attacking party withdrew to their fort. The night following Capt. Stewart, knowing the vengeance in store for him by the Pennsylvania authorities, with his brave thirty followers, quietly left and fled to the mountains, leaving about twenty men—those the least obnoxious to the enemy. The next morning Ogden took possession and sent the captured to the Easton jail.

An additional reward was offered for Stewart and from the following extract from the *New York Gazette*, November 11, 1771, the temper of the authorities may be gathered somewhat:

"Philadelphia, November 4.—At the supreme court held here on Tuesday last William Speddy was arraigned and tried for the murder of Lieut. Nathan Ogden, who was shot from the block-house at Wioming, while it was in the possession of Lazarus Stewart and company; and after a long and important hearing the jury gave in a verdict '*not guilty.*'"

Capt. Ogden now devoted himself assiduously to rendering Fort Wyoming impregnable, so far as his means would admit; to any force the Yankees could muster to assail it. February and March passed away without the slightest interruption, or even note of alarm. Too wary to be again so caught, Ogden this time, less assured that his conquest was safe, had remained with his men, to defend what they had purchased at, to him, a price so dear. It was well, though in vain, he did so, for early in April Capt. Zebulon Butler, with Capt. Stewart as an assistant, accompanied by 150 armed men, entered the valley, and forthwith laid vigorous siege to Fort Wyoming. Three redoubts were thrown up, one on the opposite side of the river, chiefly with a view to cut off all access to water; one on the river bank, between Forts Durkee and Wyoming; the other on the hill, known ever since as "The Redoubt," by the old canal basin, at the upper part of the town of Wilkes-Barre. The cannon, which had been carefully hid by the Yankees, too precious to be exposed to capture by a sortie, was placed on this elevation, and with skilful gunners would have completely commanded Ogden's position. But distance and want of skill rendered it in a very slight degree effective.

Again the Yankees rallied their men, this time under Capt. Butler, and once more swooped down upon what might now be called the Dark and Bloody Valley. In this invasion appeared the Gores—father and son, Obadiah and Daniel, blacksmiths. They made a cannon by boring out a log and strongly hooping it with iron bands. It was fired once successfully, but the second charge burst it into splinters as a matter of course.

Capt. Ogden was destined to meet his match in Capt. Butler. Such had

been the secrecy and celerity of Butler's movement that the fort was completely surrounded before the presence of the enemy was suspected, and all chance of communicating the news to Philadelphia was cut off. The place was regularly besieged and the process of starving out commenced. Finally Capt. Ogden determined to escape and carry the news to the authorities. In the darkness of the night he took off his clothes, made them into a bundle and tied his hat on the clothes and these he attached to his arm with a long string and let himself gently into the water and swimming on his back deep in the water so that his lips were above. His clothes were seen and fired at by the sentinel, and volley after volley at the moving bundle, while he was not seen and he made the shore far below and dressed himself in his wet clothes and hastily made his way to Philadelphia, where his story created the greatest commotion. He reached the city the third day after his escape. Capt. Dick was hastened to the relief of the fort with a convoy of thirty men and pack horses with provisions. Capt. Morris and his company were directed to follow with little delay. Capt. Butler knew of Ogden's escape and guarded strictly against the relief he knew would be sent. Capt. Dick and escort reached the valley the last of July. He was ambushed near the fort, the provision captured and his men rushed to the fort as they were allowed to, as this would the sooner eat the stores on hand. Ogden returned with Dick and found himself again in the fort and besieged. Ledlie was now started from Philadelphia with a company to hurry on and join Morris and Clayton. In the meantime Butler knew of the coming relief and began vigorous attacks on the fort. The gallant Ogden was severely wounded and Lieut. William Redgard had been shot dead while in the act of halting his leader, Ogden, when he was wounded. Negotiations were opened and the fort surrendered to Butler, and they started to return to Philadelphia and on the way met Ledlie and his force, who came on to the brow of the mountain and halted, awaiting orders from Philadelphia. After a short time he was ordered to return.

Thus closed the first Pennite and Yankee war—lasting from January, 1769, to September, 1771. These two facts are now prominently brought to the fore. The proprietaries realized that the people of the province sympathized with the Connecticut settlers, or had grown tired of the profitless contention. On the other hand Connecticut had not kept faith in backing her people in their claims to the land that she had induced them to settle on.

The following is a list of the 200 first enrolled to come here and possess the five townships and man their rights. Those marked with a star were the first forty who came, and were followed the next spring by the others. Every name deserves a sacred remembrance—they were unequaled heroes:

David Whittlesey, Job Green, Philip Goss, Joshua Whitney, Abraham Savage, Ebenezer Stearns, Sylvester Chesebrough, Zephaniah Thayer, Eliphalet Jewel, Daniel Gore, Ozias Yale, *Henry Wall, Rowland Barton, Gideon Lawrence, Asa Lawrence, Nathaniel Watson, Philip Weeks, Thomas Weeks, Asher Harrot, Ebenezer Hebbard, Morgan Carvan, Samuel Marvin, Silas Gore, Ebenezer Northrop, Joshua Lampher, Joseph Hillman, Abel Pierce, Jabez Roberts, Jonathan Corrington, John Dorrance, Noah Allen, Robert Jackson, Zebulon Hawksey, James Dunkin, Caleb Tennant, Zerobable Wightman, Gurdon Hopson, Asa Lee, Thomas Wallworth, Robert Hunter, John Baker, Jonathan Orms, Daniel Angel, Elias Roberts, Nicholas Manvil, Thomas Gray, Joseph Gaylord, William Churchell, Henry Strong, Zebulon Frisbee, Hezekiah Knap, John Kenyon, Preserved Taylor, Isaac Bennett, Uriah Marvin, Abisha Bingham, Moses Hebbard, Jr., Jabez Fish, Peris Briggs, Aaron Walter, James May, Samuel Badger, Jabez Cooke, Samuel Dorrance, *John Comstock, Samuel Hotchkiss, William Leonard, Jesse Leonard, Elisha Avery, Ezra Buel, Gershom Hewit, Nathaniel Goss, Benjamin Hewit, Benjamin Hewit, Jr., Elias Thomas, Abijah Mock, Ephraim Fellows, Joseph Arnold, Ephraim Arnold, Benjamin Ashley, William White, Stephen Hull, Diah Hull, Joseph Lee, Samuel

Wybrant, Reuben Hurlbut, Jenks Corah, Obadiah Gore, Jr., Caleb White, Samuel Sweet, Thomas Knight, John Jollee, Ebenezer Norton, Enos Yale, John Wiley, Timothy Vorce, Cyrus Keune, John Shaw, James Forsythe, *Peter Harris, Abel Smith, Elias Parks, Joshua Maxfield, John Murphy, *Thomas Bennet, Christopher Avery, Elisha Babcock, John Perkins, Joseph Slocum, Robert Hopkins, Benjamin Shoemaker, Jr., Jabez Sill, Parshall Terry, John Delong, *Theophilus Westover, John Sterling, Joseph Morse, Stephen Fuller, Andrew Durkee, Andrew Medcalf, Daniel Brown, Jonathan Buck, David Mead, Thomas Ferlin, William Wallsworth, Thomas Draper, James Smith, *James Atherton, Jr., *Oliver Smith, James Evans, Eleazer Carey, *Cyprian Lothrop, James Nesbitt, Joseph Webster, Samuel Millington, Benjamin Budd, John Lee, Josiah Dean, Zophur Teed, Moses Hebbard, Dan Murdock, Noah Lee, Stephen Lee, Lemuel Smith, Silas Park, Stephen Hungerford, Zerobable Jerorum, Comfort Goss, William Draper, Thomas McClure, Peter Ayers, Solomon Johnson, Phineas Stevens, Abraham Colt, Elijah Buck, Noah Read, Nathan Beach, Job Green, Jr., Fred Wise, Stephen Jenkins, Daniel Marvin, Zachariah Squier, Henry Wall, Simeon Draper, John Wallsworth, Ebenezer Stone, Thomas Olcott, Stephen Hinsdale, Benjamin Dorchaster, Elijah Witter, Oliver Post, Daniel Cass, Isaac Tracy, Samuel Story, John Mitchel, Samuel Orton, Christopher Gardner, Duty Gerold, Peris Bradford, Samuel Morgan, John Clark, Elijah Lewis, Timothy Hopkins, Edward Johnson, Jacob Dingman, Capt. Prince Alden, Benedict Satterlee, Naniad Coleman, Peter Comstock, John Franklin, Benjamin Matthews, John Durkee, William Gallop, Stephen Hurlbut, Stephen Miles.

Very few of the settlers had yet brought out their families; and in May, 1772, there were only five white women in Wilkes-Barre: Mrs. McClure, wife of James McClure; Mrs. Bennett, grandmother of Rufus Bennett (who was in the Indian battle); Mrs. Sill, wife of Jabez Sill; another Mrs. Bennett, wife of Thomas Bennett, mother of Mrs. Myers, and Mrs. Hickman, with her husband; Mrs. Dr. Sprague, and her daughter, Mrs. Young. The second white child born in the settlement was a daughter of Mrs. McClure.

Not until the year 1772 had there been any attempt to establish any form of police government. Stewart Pearce says that "each individual acted as his own sense of propriety, or his notion of right, might dictate. Even the salutary influence of woman, exercised over man in civilized society, was wanting. In May, 1772, there were only five women in Wilkes-Barre township. But in this year quite a number of settlers went east for their families. Lands were surveyed and assigned to claimants, and block houses were erected on both sides of the river. Many new faces appeared in the settlement, men gathered their relatives about them, and marriages were celebrated. The township of Wilkes-Barre was surveyed in the year 1770 by David Meade, and within its limits the struggles for possession of the valley mostly took place. The union of the names of John Wilkes and of Col. Barre, two Englishmen, the latter a brave and accomplished soldier, well known in America, and both celebrated as distinguished advocates of the rights of the colonies against the encroachments of the crown, formed the name Wilkes-Barre. But the village or borough of Wilkes-Barre was not laid out until 1772. This was the work of Col. Durkee, who formed the town plot on grounds immediately adjoining Fort Wyoming, which, as has been already stated, was situated on the river bank near Northampton street. During that year the people were so busily engaged in preparing to live that there was no time to think of a regular form of government. When difficulties arose in respect to land rights, the dispute was decided by town committees. Those were halcyon days, for there was order without law, and peace without the constable—that was the golden age of Wyoming. Ferries and mills were provided for the people, and finally, toward the close of this year, as soon as practicable, that is, December 11, 1772, provisions were made for the permanent support of the gospel and of schools. Nor was there an exhibition of religious intoler-

ance, but the views and feelings of the Baptists were consulted by the Presbyterians, who formed much the larger body. At length, as the population increased, and the interests of the community became in some degree conflicting, it was deemed necessary by the Susquehanna company, on June 2, 1773, at Hartford, Conn., to adopt a code of laws for the government of the settlement. This code punished crime, enforced order, provided for the election of directors, peace officers, and other officers who might be found necessary in every township. Every settler was required to subscribe his name to these regulations, to abide by and to support the same. All males of the age of twenty-one years and upward were allowed a voice in the elections.

It may be noted here that at an early period, even before the code of laws was enacted by the Susquehanna company, the settlers resolved that any person who sold liquor to an Indian should forfeit his goods and be expelled from the colony. But it is probable this order was never observed, for at first, after 1763, there were but few straggling Indians in the valley, and these were mostly Christians connected with the Moravian society. And in a short time almost the entire body of settlers became drinkers. Whisky and rum were consumed in astonishing quantities. At that day ardent spirits could be procured in their purity, and as the people were hard workers and much exposed in the open air, they came to be considered as articles of prime necessity. The effects of their use were wholly different from those produced on the people of our day, by the soul and body-destroying mixtures of alcohol and strychnine and other poisons.

In October, 1773, the general assembly of Connecticut attempted to open negotiations with the Pennsylvania authorities, with a view to the amicable settlement of the dispute pending in reference to the Wyoming lands. But the governor and council, on behalf of Pennsylvania, alleging the total absence of right on the part of Connecticut, declined every proposition which the commissioners of the colony advanced. The general assembly of Connecticut then, on learning the refusal of the authorities of Pennsylvania to come to any terms, proceeded to exercise those acts of sovereignty which she conceived belonged to her. In January, 1774, all the territory within her charter limits, from the Delaware to a line fifteen miles west of the Susquehanna, was erected into a town called Westmoreland, and attached to the county of Litchfield. Westmoreland was about seventy miles square, embracing nearly 5,000 square miles. Within it were numerous townships divided into lots, which were sold to purchasers or were drawn for by proprietors. The governor of Connecticut issued his proclamation forbidding any settlement in Westmoreland except under authority from Connecticut. About the same time the governor of Pennsylvania issued his proclamation, prohibiting all persons from settling on the disputed lands, except under the authority of the proprietaries. Zebulon Butler and Nathan Denison were commissioned under Connecticut as justices of the peace, with authority to organize the town. In March, 1774, the whole people of Westmoreland, being legally warned, met and organized the town, and chose selectmen, a treasurer, constables, collectors of taxes, surveyors of highways, fence viewers, listers, leather sealers, grand jurors, tything men, sealers of weights and measures, and key-keepers. Eight town meetings were held in the year 1774. The government was of the most democratic character. It can not be supposed that the whole male population entitled to vote turned out at every meeting, for the number of people in Westmoreland this year was found to be 1,922.

Referring to the close of the year 1771, when the Connecticut people had conquered from the Pennsylvania proprietaries a respite by driving out Ogden and his forces, William L. Stone, in his *Poetry and History of Wyoming*, says: "Thus far the government of the Connecticut settlers—that is to say, all the government that was exercised—had been of a voluntary and military character. But the cessation of all opposition to the proceedings of the Susquehanna company, for the time, on

the part of Pennsylvania, rendered the longer continuance of martial law inexpedient, while by the rapid increase of the population it became necessary that some form of civil government should be adopted. The increasing irritation existing between the parent government and the colonies, already foreshadowing an approaching appeal to the *ultima ratio regum*, had taught the directors of the company that a charter for a new and distinct colonial government from the crown, was not to be expected. In this exigency, the company applied to the general assembly of Connecticut to have their Wyoming settlements taken under the protection of the colony until the pleasure of his majesty should be known. But the general assembly was in no haste to extend its ægis over so broad a territory, at so great a distance from home. They therefore advised the company in the first instance to attempt an amicable adjustment of their difficulties with the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, offering to undertake the negotiation in their behalf. In case of a failure to obtain a just and honorable arrangement, the general assembly next suggested a reference of the whole subject to the king in council. Meantime, while they wished the colony God-speed, they advised them to govern themselves by themselves, in the best manner they could.

Pursuant to this advice, the inhabitants of the valley proceeded to elect a government of their own; and the institutions established by them were the most thoroughly democratic, probably, of any government that has ever existed elsewhere among civilized men. "They laid out townships, founded settlements, erected fortifications, levied and collected taxes, passed laws for the direction of civil suits, and for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors, established a militia, and provided for the common defence and general welfare of the colony." The supreme legislative power was vested directly in the people, not by representation, but to be exercised by themselves, in their primary meetings and sovereign capacity. A magistracy was appointed, and all the necessary machinery for the government of towns according to the New England pattern, organized and put in motion. Three courts were instituted, all having civil and criminal jurisdiction; but the court of appeals, called the supreme court, to which every case might be carried, was formed, like their legislature, of the people themselves in solemn assembly convened.

The extent of territory was 100 miles wide and 110 miles long—abundant room in which to sprout and grow a great democracy. Under this government the people lived very happily, and the colony advanced with signal prosperity for two years, when the town of Westmoreland was formed and became a part and parcel of Connecticut. Possibly it would have been better for the people had they continued their independent democracy.

At the closing decade of the nineteenth century it sounds a little odd to hear that a government that was "voluntary and military" was the "most thoroughly democratic, probably, of any government that has ever existed elsewhere among civilized men." A purely "voluntary" government, without a shred of military, may elect a king to rule over them, but a military power, to modern ears, sounds so anti-democratic as to be irreconcilable with all ideas of a democracy. But consider the times and the surroundings of the people of whom Mr. Stone was speaking, and is he not right? Every man was a soldier, without pay, subsistence or arms, except as he provided these for himself; they worked by relays on the forts and block-house, while others stood guard, or with gun swung across his back, plowed and hoed the corn. Whether a man was enrolled in a company or not he was a soldier, all the time and everywhere, active and alert to beat off the open or skulking approach of the enemy; the women and children could mold bullets and load guns. Where all were unpaid soldiers, all were equally free, and in the spirit of justice and pure democracy these soldiers met in council and voted their own laws.

After Plunkett's invasion until 1782, six years, the whole valley had been repeatedly and most cruelly devastated. The unfortunate settlers, now worn and

weary, poor and literally like Rachel weeping for her children, now that the Revolution was closing its long chapter of war, thus woke to the new, sad realization that it was worse than peace with themselves left out of the protocol. Like a shadow of death overspread the cloud that now they must take up the battle anew against the authorities of Pennsylvania, and that they were left to fate by Connecticut. The decree of Trenton had been accepted by the latter and now where was a ray of hope for the settlers in the valley? They petitioned the general assembly of Pennsylvania for their rights.

"We have settled a country, which in its original state of but little value, but now cultivated by your memorialists, is to them of the greatest importance, being their all. We are yet alive, but the richest blood of our neighbors and friends, children, husbands, and fathers, has been spilt in the general cause of their country, and we have suffered every danger this side of death. We supplied the continental army with many valuable officers and soldiers, and left ourselves weak and unguarded against the attack of the savages, and of others of a more savage nature. Our houses are desolate, many mothers are childless, widows and orphans are multiplied, our habitations are destroyed, and many families are reduced to beggary."

In the history of State papers I have met none whose every word was so significant of the deep and earnest sense of men who spoke from hearts moved by higher or nobler impulses. Notwithstanding, as soon as the continental troops were withdrawn from Wyoming, where they had been placed for the protection of the people against the savages, Capts. Robinson and Shrawder, with two companies of Pennsylvania troops, marched and took possession of Fort Wyoming, which they named Fort Dickinson. Shortly after, the general assembly of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of the petition of the settlers, appointed Joseph Montgomery, William Montgomery and Moses McClean, commissioners, with instructions to repair to Wyoming and compromise the dispute between them and the commonwealth. They arrived in the valley in April, 1783, and immediately a spirited correspondence took place between them and John Jenkins, Nathan Denison, Obadiah Gore and Samuel Shepherd, the committee on the part of the settlers. The issue of this was that the State commissioners reported to the assembly, recommending "that a reasonable compensation in land in the western part of the State should be made to the families of those who had fallen in arms against the common enemy, and to such other settlers as had a proper Connecticut title, and did actually reside on the lands at the time of the decree at Trenton; provided they immediately relinquish all claim to the soil where they now inhabited, and enter into contracts to deliver up full and quiet possession of their present tenures to the rightful owners under Pennsylvania by the first of April next." This report evidently expressed the sentiments of Alexander Patterson, who had in charge the interests of the Pennsylvania settlers. Patterson had been in the employ of the Penn family, and had aided to arrest the Connecticut settlers in 1769. He was now a justice of the peace under Pennsylvania, and was settled in Wilkes-Barre, whose name he endeavored to change to Londonderry. He, with his associate justices, and backed by military force, under the command of Maj. James Moore, and Capts. Shrawder and Christie, commenced a series of contemptible and cowardly outrages upon the Yankee settlers. The soldiers were quartered upon the inhabitants. Col. Zebulon Butler, who had just returned from the army, and who boldly denounced Patterson's conduct, was arrested and sent to Sunbury jail. But, as the proceedings had been illegal, he was released.

Mr. Miner says, "October 31, the settlement Shawnee was invaded by the military, headed by the justice in person, and eleven respectable citizens arrested and sent under guard to the fort. Among the prisoners was Maj. Prince Alden, sixty-five years old, feeble from age, and suffering from disease. Compassion yielded nothing to alleviate his sufferings. Capt. James Bidlack was also arrested. He was between sixty and seventy. His son, of the same name, had fallen, as previ-



William Sartland

ously recorded, at the head of his company in the Indian battle; another son, Benjamin, had served in the army through the Revolutionary war. Capt. James Bidlack himself had been taken by the savages, and suffered a tedious captivity in Canada. All this availed him nothing. Benjamin Harvey, who had been a prisoner to the Indians, was also arrested. Samuel Ransom, son of Capt. Ransom, who fell in the massacre, was most rudely treated on being taken. 'Ah, ha!' cried Patterson, 'you are the jockey we wanted; away with him to the guardhouse, with old Harvey, another damned rascal.' Eleven in all were taken and driven to the fort, where they were confined in a room with a mud floor, wet and comfortless, with no food and little fire, which as they were sitting round, Capt. Christie came in, ordered them to lie down on the ground, and bade the guard to blow out the brains of any one who should attempt to rise. Even the staff of the aged Mr. Alden was taken from him." The men secure, Patterson turned their families out of doors, and placed Pennamite claimants in possession of their lands and houses. In many other cases the widows and orphan children of soldiers, slain in battle in defence of liberty, were forced from their dwellings, and their few implements of agriculture were destroyed or carried away, by order of Patterson. The settlers now (1784) petitioned congress and the assemblies of Pennsylvania and Connecticut for redress of grievances, and the Pennsylvania assembly sent a committee to Wyoming to take depositions. These depositions were read before the assembly, and although Patterson was severely denounced by many members, he was not removed or deprived of his authority.

On January 23, 1784, moved by the petition of Zebulon Butler and others, congress adopted measures for the settlement of the dispute, but on the remonstrance of Pennsylvania the proceedings were discontinued. On the 13th and 14th of May following, Maj. Patterson's soldiers dispossessed 150 families, burnt several houses, and compelled 500 men, women and children to march through the wilderness to the Delaware river. Several children starved and died in the woods, and the sufferings of the whole impoverished throng, as they wandered night and day over rugged mountains and through deep swamps, were terrible beyond description. Elisha Harding, who was one of this suffering multitude, says: "It was a solemn scene; parents, their children crying for hunger—aged men on crutches—all urged forward by an armed force at our heels. The first night we encamped at Capouse; the second at Cobb's; the third at Little Meadow, so called. Cold, hungry and drenched with rain, the poor women and children suffering much. The fourth night at Lackawack; fifth, at Blooming Grove; sixth, at Shehola; on the seventh arrived at the Delaware, where the people dispersed, some going up and some down the river. I kept on east, and when I got to the top of Shongum mountain I looked back with this thought: Shall I abandon Wyoming forever? The reply was, No, oh no! There lie your murdered brothers and friends. Dear to me art thou, though a land of affliction. Every way looked gloomy, except toward Wyoming. Poor, ragged and distressed as I was, I had youth, health, and felt that my heart was whole. So I turned back to defend or die."

These cruelties to the settlers excited sympathy throughout the whole country, and the companies of Shrawder and Christie were discharged by State authority. But the inhuman Patterson re-enlisted many of the soldiers, and continued to perpetrate his hellish deeds in spite of instructions to the contrary. After an absence of several weeks the Yankees returned and fortified themselves under a cliff or rock, on the Eastern or Wilkes-Barre mountain. This, Mr. Miner says, they called Fort Lillope, but we have in our possession several orders, sent by John Franklin, John Jenkins and others, from this cave-fortress, to Matthias Hollenback, in Wilkes-Barre, for rum, tea, sugar, etc., and these orders are dated at Fort Defence. From this fort three or four persons entered Wilkes-Barre under the promised protection of Patterson, who arrested and beat them with iron ramrods. Franklin and Jenkins,

now having no faith in the promises of anybody connected with Pennsylvania, removed in the month of July, with their associates, to Kingston. On the 20th of that month a company of thirty young men, marching to Plymouth, met a body of Patterson's men on Rosshill. A conflict ensued, and Elisha Garrett and Chester Pierce were slain. Several of Patterson's men were wounded but none of them killed. Forty-two effective and twenty old men, now aroused to vengeance by this bloody deed, placed themselves under the command of John Franklin. They first marched to Shawnee, and dispossessed the Pennamite families there, then crossing the river at Nanticoke, they drove off all from their dwellings on the east side, and compelled them to take refuge in the fort at Wilkes-Barre. This fort Franklin's men proceeded to surround. Patterson's troops made a sortie from the fort, and set fire to twenty-three buildings, which were consumed. Franklin continued to invest the fort, and demanded its surrender, which was refused. An engagement ensued, in which the Yankees were worsted, and deemed it prudent to retire to Kingston.

Patterson and forty others were now indicted by the grand jury of Northumberland county, and Sheriff Antis was sent to arrest them. But Patterson and his associates saved themselves from arrest behind their threatening ramparts, and the sheriff was compelled to return without them. On the very day the sheriff attempted this arrest, Maj. Moore, who was returning from Northampton county, where he had secured a number of recruits for the Pennsylvania cause, was met by Capt. John Swift, at the head of thirty men, on Locust Hill. A conflict ensued. Jacob Everett, one of Moore's men, was killed, and several were wounded on both sides. Moore retired to Easton, while Swift marched back to Kingston.

The next movement in this unhappy struggle was the appointment of Col. John Armstrong, in conjunction with Hon. John Boyd, commissioners, to restore peace to Wyoming. Boyd was a member, and Armstrong was the secretary, of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. This Col. Armstrong was the author of the Newburg letters, had been minister to Spain and France, and was secretary of war in 1812, under the administration of President Madison. The commissioners arrived in the valley on August 8, 1784. Three-hundred infantry and fifteen horsemen were ordered to be placed at their disposal. They issued their proclamation declaring peace and good-will. They demanded a cessation of strife, and the surrender of arms by both parties. The Yankees were fearful of treachery and hesitated to accept the proffered mediation of the commissioners. But Armstrong pledged his honor as a man and as a soldier to respect his engagements, and make good his promises. The Yankees believed and laid down their arms, when they were immediately arrested. Capt. Swift's company of men, who had defeated Moore at Locust Hill, were bound with cords and handcuffed. In this condition they were marched away to Easton jail. Forty-two others were bound and sent to jail at Sunbury. Patterson's men were not disarmed. Armstrong then returned to Philadelphia covered with infamy.

The Sunbury prisoners were released on bail. The Easton prisoners procured their liberty through Edward Inman, a man of great physical strength, who knocked down the jailer, seized the keys, and liberated himself and comrades. Fifteen of them escaped to Wyoming, but eleven were taken and confined in jail three months. An attempt was then made to indict them for the murder of Jacob Everett, who, as before stated, was killed at Locust Hill. The attempt, however, proved a failure, for the grand jury ignored the bill. No bills were found in Northumberland county against the prisoners sent thither by Armstrong. On the other hand, Patterson and Moore were both indicted, which shows that the people generally through Pennsylvania sympathized with the Connecticut settlers in their sufferings.

In September, Armstrong returned to the valley with fifty men and arrested Franklin, Pierce and Johnson for treason, but they were never convicted. On the 29th of the same month the Yankees, under Capt. Swift, attacked a house which

Patterson occupied as headquarters. They set the building on fire, and two of his associates, Henderson and Read, in attempting to escape to the fort, were shot down. Capt. Swift was severely wounded, but his loss did not in the least abate the ardor and efforts of his men, who spiritedly invested the Pennamite garrison. In this conflict Franklin was wounded in the wrist, Nathan Stevens was shot in the eye and died instantly, William Smith and one or two others were also killed, and finally the Yankees were compelled to abandon the siege.

By the constitution of Pennsylvania, established after the colonies had declared themselves free and independent states, in addition to the supreme executive council and the house of representatives, there existed a council of censors who assembled once in seven years. This body was elected by the people, and had power to send for persons and papers, and to examine into all questions respecting the rights of the people and the administration of justice. After an examination, by the censors, of the Wyoming difficulties, and after the refusal of the house of representatives to furnish certain papers, in the autumn of 1784 they issued a declaration enumerating the wrongs committed against the Connecticut settlers, and severely censuring the supreme executive council and the house of representatives. These bodies, however, disregarded the reproof of the censors, and prosecuted the unholy war. Armstrong was promoted to the position of a general, and at the head of 100 armed men, on October 17, 1784, again entered the valley. The day following he attacked the Yankees, who had fortified themselves in four log houses, placed in the form of a diamond, situated above Forty fort. The contest lasted one hour, when Armstrong was compelled to retreat, having lost Capt. Bolin, and having had three or four severely wounded. On the side of the Yankees, William Jackson was dangerously wounded, and as he lay bleeding, Capt. Franklin seized his friend's bloody rifle and swore he would never lay down his arms until death should arrest his hand, or Patterson and Amstrong should be expelled from Wyoming. The next day Armstrong sent thirty of his men to gather the buckwheat on the Kingston flats, but the Yankees, stealthily encircling the workmen, carried away the grain, amounting to about 100 bushels.

At this juncture the assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act restoring the dispossessed Yankees to their lands and recalling Armstrong and Patterson with the forces under their command. This was temporary relief. The settlers at once set about the appointment of committees to organize the militia, to provide for the punishment of offenders, etc. Franklin was elected colonel of the troops. A petition signed by ninety-six men and women, setting forth their grievances and sufferings, and praying to be permitted to elect their own officers and to be protected in their rights, was sent to the assembly at Philadelphia. John Jenkins was appointed to wait on the assembly and to secure the passage of a law for the final settlement of matters in dispute, and for the permanent establishment of the rights of the Connecticut settlers. These efforts proving of no avail, Franklin waited upon the session of congress, and upon the assembly of Connecticut and endeavored to interest them in the wretched fate of the Wyoming people. He also made a bold effort to revive the slumbering energies of the Susquehanna company, which, like Connecticut, had been stunned by the Trenton decree. In this he succeeded. In July, 1785, the company met and reaffirmed its rights in these disputed lands; land was voted to recruits, called half-share rights; committees were appointed, and extensive preparations were made. Franklin returned to Wyoming, held meetings, and addressed the people in the several townships, in regard to a new plan which had been settled upon. It remained for the people to carry it out. It had been determined to form a new state out of northern Pennsylvania. The disputed territory was to be dismembered and downtrodden Wyoming was to be set free from the thraldom of Pennsylvania. Wise heads at Philadelphia saw the gathering storm, and on December 24 following, the assembly of Pennsylvania passed an "Act for

quieting disturbances at Wyoming and pardoning certain offenders." This law required the Yankees to give bail for their good behavior, but gave them no security in return. It was consequently disregarded. In July, 1786, the Susquehanna company held another meeting in Connecticut, and Col. Franklin, Maj. Jenkins, and Gen. Ethan Allen, Col. Butler and others, were appointed a committee to locate townships, to decide upon claims, etc. The ball set in motion by the bold and fearless Franklin was now being rolled onward by such men as Oliver Walcott, Joel Barlow and Gen. Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga. Stout hearts and heroes, who had braved the tempest of battle during the Revolution, and who sympathized with the widows and orphans of their comrades in their sufferings and wrongs, were gathering at Wyoming, and the result could not be mistaken. The authorities of Pennsylvania saw at once that the infamous policy which they had pursued was fast leading to a dismemberment of the State, and that the time had arrived for other and prompt measures. A division in the ranks of the Yankees was determined upon, and the question arose, who can accomplish it?

Timothy Pickering, a native of Massachusetts, and a man of distinguished ability, was at this time engaged in the practice of law in the city of Philadelphia. He was requested to visit Wyoming and examine into the condition of affairs there. This he did in August and September, 1786, and returning to Philadelphia reported "that the Yankees were entirely satisfied with the constitution of Pennsylvania, and were ready to submit to its government, provided they could be quieted in the possession of their farms." A few days after this report, September 25, 1786, the act creating the county of Luzerne passed the assembly, and Matthias Hollenback, Timothy Pickering and others were commissioned justices, with power to hold courts, etc. Pickering was also appointed prothonotary, clerk of the court and register and recorder. Lord Butler was commissioned high sheriff.

On December 27, following this event, the Susquehanna Company held a meeting at the State house in Hartford, Conn., when measures were adopted preparatory to the organization of the new State. An executive committee of twenty-one persons, among whom appear the names of Oliver Walcott, Joel Barlow, Zebulon Butler, John Franklin and John Jenkins, was appointed with full powers to organize the government. On the same day, at Philadelphia, the Assembly of Pennsylvania passed a supplement to the act creating Luzerne county, by which Timothy Pickering, Zebulon Butler and John Franklin were appointed to notify the electors of Luzerne county that an election would be held there on the 1st day of February, 1787, for the election of one supreme councillor, one member of the house of representatives and a high sheriff. Thus, Pennsylvania succeeded in dividing the Yankees, and now they were no longer one people united against a common enemy.

As the 1st day of February approached the breach widened, and on the morning of the election, "for the first time," says Miner, "was presented the spectacle, equally gratifying to foes and painful to friends, of open and decided hostility among the Wyoming people. Col. Butler, Col. Denison, the Hollenbacks, the Rosses, the families of Gore, Carey, Nesbit and others were in favor of election, while Franklin, the Jenkinses, the Slocums, Satterlies, Dudleys and others opposed it." The former were ready and willing to swear allegiance to Pennsylvania, and trust to her honor for a confirmation of their titles, and for the security of their homes; but Franklin and his adherents, remembering Pennsylvania's oft repeated and plighted vows, and the outrages of Armstrong and Patterson, would not trust her without security. Confirm us in our titles, and protect us in our possessions, said they, and then we will swear allegiance, but not till then. The election was held, but not without riot and confusion. Col. Nathan Denison was chosen a member of the executive council, John Franklin was elected to the house of representatives, and Lord Butler to the office of high sheriff of the county. It was understood if Franklin could be reconciled, the new state project would be seriously damaged. It was conse-

quently a prime object to seduce him from his former connections. With this view he had been appointed with Pickering and Butler to give notice of the election, and it was with this view he had been elected a member of the Pennsylvania assembly. It was doubtless intended as an exquisite stroke of political management. It was a cunningly-spread net, in which most men would have been caught. But Franklin was not so to be taken, for he stubbornly adhered to his first position, refusing to take a seat in the assembly or the oath of allegiance.

The settlers who had united with Pennsylvania, and who recognized Pickering as their leader, denounced Franklin and his associates as "wild Yankees," prosecuting a project which would involve them in endless war. On the other hand, Franklin and his adherents proclaimed them as traitors, who had gone over to the enemy, and against whose treachery they, even now, had not the slightest guarantee.

On March 28, following the election, the assembly of Pennsylvania, seeing that all efforts to reconcile the "wild Yankees" had failed, passed the confirming law, under which Timothy Pickering, Joseph Montgomery and Peter Muhlenberg were appointed commissioners, to sit at Wilkes-Barre, to hear and decide claims. Both parties now agreed to hold a general mass meeting of all the settlers at Forty fort, and to discuss the merits of the late act of assembly. A stand was erected, and Samuel Sutton was chosen chairman. Timothy Pickering opened the discussion by a lengthy and persuasive argument in favor of the law. He declared that Pennsylvania was honest and sincere, and pledged his honor as security for her good faith. Stephen Gardner, half doubting, said, "Your lips speak fair, but oh! that there was a window in that breast that we might see and read your heart."

Maj. John Jenkins replied to Pickering, "What guarantee have we that Pennsylvania will keep her plighted faith? She has forfeited her honor time and again. If we accept the provisions of this law, when she finds we are tied hand and foot she will repeal it, and leave us without hope."

John Franklin now followed in a powerful and sarcastic speech. He denounced, in the most bitter and irritating language, the conduct of Pennsylvania, as well as of those who had taken part with Pickering. The pent-up emotions of the excited assembly could no longer be restrained—a fight ensued, clubs were cut and used, and for a moment serious consequences were imminent. When order was partially restored a vote was taken, when it was decided to accept the law.

The commissioners appointed under this law in August opened their court and decided upon a number of claims; but, being threatened with violence, adjourned.

A constitution for the new State was drawn by Oliver Walcott, and officers were decided upon. In September Gen. Ethan Allen arrived; finding the Connecticut people divided, he, with Col. John Franklin, set hard about reconciling them. The latter traveled over all the country from house to house and addressed meetings at Kingston, Hanover, Pittston, Newport and other places. But their efforts were in vain. Gen. Allen openly declared he had made one new State and that with 100 Green Mountain boys and 200 Susquehanna riflemen he could make another State in spite of all Pennsylvania.

A companion incident and nearly simultaneously was the action of John Sevier, in carving the new State "Franklin" out of Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. Col. Franklin and his followers had determined to make the capital at Tioga Point (Athens).

The new State was to extend into the unorganized portions of southern New York. The *Independent Gazetteer* of October 5, 1787, says: "A few days since Capts. Craig, Brady, Stephenson, Begs, Pim and Erb went to the camp of Luzerne and there, by order of the supreme executive council, apprehended John Franklin, and yesterday brought him to this city. This man has been very active in fomenting disturbances in the camp, has great address and resolution, as was shown by the

gentlemen employed in conducting this business; they were all officers of the continental army, who distinguished themselves by their bravery during the late war—it is to be hoped they will receive sufficient compensation for their services."

Asburn Towner's novel, *Chendayne of Kotono*, gives an interesting description of this event. The real hero of those days was Col. Franklin. Franklin, the wilderness hero, lay in jail while the national constitutional convention assembled to form our wonderful constitution. When after in prison a year or more Franklin was brought before the court, the court said: "There was evidence that he and the people had assembled for the purpose of opposing the authority and law of the commonwealth, and that a paper subscribed by him had been posted inviting the people to throw off allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania and to erect themselves into an independent State; also it appeared that the insurgents had appointed a court of three judges, vested with jurisdiction in all criminal and civil cases

This was approaching rapidly, if not actual treason, but the commonwealth, in its great mercy, only charged misprison of treason.

Franklin's followers quickly retaliated his arrest by literally kidnapping Pickering and carrying him into the mountains. In this their hope was to compel the release of Franklin and instead of helping him it hurt. When bail was asked for Franklin, the Chief Justice said: "Yesterday we might have allowed it; but to-day's news of the arrest of Pickering shuts out all such idea and *the charge is reverted to treason.*"

November 5, 1787, Dr. Ben Franklin, then secretary of the commonwealth, sent the following to the council:

GENTLEMEN: Since the last session there has been a renewal of the disturbances at Wyoming, some restless spirits there having imagined a prospect of withdrawing the inhabitants of that part of the State and some of the State of New York from their allegiance and of forming them into a new State, to be carried into effect by an armed force in defiance of the laws of the two States. Having intelligence of this, we caused one of the principal conspirators to be apprehended and secured in the goal of this city—and another, who resides in the State of New York, at our request has been taken up by the authorities of that government. The papers found on this occasion fully discovers the designs of these turbulent people and some of their letters are herewith laid before you. . . . To protect the civil officers of our new court of Luzerne in the exercise of their respective functions, we have ordered a body of militia to hold themselves in readiness to march thither; which will be done unless some future circumstances and information from those points may make it appear unnecessary.

[Signed] B. FRANKLIN,
President Supreme Ex. Council.

Session of general assembly, October 31, 1787, mostly taken up with the Luzerne troubles, a resolution was passed to raise troops. Benjamin Franklin sent another message to the assembly recommending the adoption of effectual measures to suppress rebellion and enforce the laws.

The people drove the commissioners from Luzerne court and at November election following, Timothy Pickering was elected to the legislature from Luzerne. He was afterward Washington's secretary of state.

Franklin was cruelly treated, being thrown down in a cold, miserable dungeon, with insufficient food, no clothing except the light suit he had on when arrested, prohibited all communication with friends and all use of pen, ink and paper. Here he was kept nearly two years. His friends were desperately willing to do anything in their power to secure his release. June 26, 1788, they kidnapped Pickering, and proposed holding him as a hostage, or secure his influence for the release of Franklin. The kidnappers were pursued by Pickering's adherents, and were fired upon and serious wounds inflicted, when the pursuit was given over. This was the last time that blood was shed in the long and cruel contention. Pickering resolutely refused to yield to the demands of his captors, and was, after three weeks, released.

The arrest of Franklin and the acceptance by the people of the "confirming

law" no doubt arrested the movement for the new State, which had already gone to the extent of completing its frame of government, and arranged that Maj. William Judd, of Farmington, Conn., should be governor, and Col. Franklin lieutenant-governor.

Col. John Franklin was born at Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn., September 26, 1749; removed to Wyoming in the spring of 1774; was many years an acting magistrate under Connecticut; captain of an independent company during the Revolutionary war, and, while attached to Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, was wounded in the attack on Chemung; member of the assembly of Connecticut in 1781; in October, 1787, he was arrested on a charge of treason against the State of Pennsylvania, for "endeavoring to subvert the government, and to erect a new and independent State in the room and stead thereof;" was confined in Philadelphia nearly two years, a great part of the time heavily ironed, released on bail, and never brought to trial; in 1792 he was elected high sheriff of Luzerne county, while an indictment for treason was still hanging over him, was commissioned and served; in 1795, 1796, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803, he was a member of assembly from Luzerne county; by the act of April 2, 1804, a small portion of Luzerne county, including his farm, was set off to Lycoming county; this act was avowedly for the purpose of keeping him out of the legislature, but in 1805 he again appeared in that body as a member from Lycoming; in 1789 he removed to his farm in Athens (then Luzerne, now Bradford county), which was laid out to him under Connecticut title, and there resided until his death, March 1, 1831. He never accepted nor recognized a Pennsylvania title, but after his death his heirs were required to purchase the title to his farm.

In the settlement of northern Pennsylvania he was the recognized leader, making annual pilgrimages to New England, and bringing back hosts of industrious settlers, whose descendants, to this day, preserve the virtuous character of their Puritan ancestry; the people whom he brought thither, he never forsook. Their battles he fought in the courts, the assembly, in newspapers and pamphlets, and, if necessary, with his strong right arm, with a zeal, persistency and fidelity which deserved for the cause he thought to be right, a better fate.

But little of the history of the county in the Revolutionary times could be written without some mention of the Gore family. An ancient document, rescued by chance from oblivion, is so full of history as to need no further words for its insertion here. In January, 1832, Samuel Gore penned his own petition to congress, asking for a pension; after a respectful address, he says:

"Your petitioner's request is of a singular nature, differing from the common case of those who served in the war of the Revolution; he was not engaged for any limited time; that he resided at Wyoming settlement at the commencement of the late Revolutionary war; that in the year 1777, in the month of May, he was enrolled in the militia of Capt. Aholiab Buck's company, and took the oath of allegiance to be true and faithful to the cause then at issue; that in December, the same year, he was drafted on a tour of duty up the river as far as Wysox and Towanda; the command he was attached to took twenty-eight prisoners, men that had served under Gen. Burgoyne the preceding campaign; that in the year 1778 the settlement was in almost continual alarm the afore part of the season; and what added mostly to their fears was that three companies of soldiers had been enlisted in the settlement and had joined the main army of Washington.

"The militia that was left was on duty the principal part of the time, in fortifying, scouting and learning the military discipline till the month of July, when the settlement was invaded by the British and Indians, under the command of Col. John Butler, and Brant, the Indian chief.

"Your petitioner was in the memorable battle and massacre of Wyoming, and narrowly escaped the fate of five brothers and officers and the principal part of the company to which he belonged.

"In addition to his misfortune, in running across a bay or morass, the Indians in close pursuit, every step over knee-deep in mud and mire, by over exertion, caused a breach in his body, which has been a painful and troublesome disorder ever since.

"It is unnecessary to describe the entire destruction of the settlement by the enemy, dispersion and hardships of the fugitives, old men, women and children, fleeing through the wilderness, carrying with them scarcely enough to support nature by the way.

"The place was retaken in August or September following, by Col. Zebulon Butler, and Capt. Simon Spalding and a garrison replaced there. Your petitioner returned soon after and served as a volunteer during the years 1779, 1780 and 1781, and was subject to be called on in every case of emergency.

"The expedition of General Sullivan to the Genesee country did not prevent wholly the depredations of the enemy being frequently harassed by small parties. In the year 1782 Captain Spalding's company was called to join the main army at headquarters and a company of invalids was stationed at the post, commanded by Capt. Mitchell, soldiers that were not calculated for the woods, scoutings, etc., Col. Dennison gave orders to have the militia organized and classed, which took place."

Afterward, April 3, 1832, Sergt. Gore wrote a private letter to Philander Stephens, member of congress, and from which is taken the following extracts: "I would take it as a favor if you would inform me what is the prospect of a bill for the general compensation of old soldiers and volunteers of the Revolution. * * Some cheering information on this subject would revive my spirits, which have been almost exhausted during the severity of the past winter. * * * * On reflecting back in these trying times, I would state some particulars respecting our family at the commencement of the Revolution. My father had seven sons, all zealously engaged in the cause of liberty. Himself an acting magistrate and a committee of safety, watching the disaffected and encouraging the loyal part of the community. * * * * Three of his sons and two sons-in-law fell in the Wyoming massacre. Himself died the winter following. One son served during the war, the others served in the continental army for shorter periods." Then he draws a picture of some of the things he saw in that war, and says: "Let any person at this time of general prosperity of our country, reflect back on the troubles, trials and suffering of a conquered country by a savage enemy. Men scalped and mangled in the most savage manner. Some dead bodies floating down the river in sight of the garrison. Women collecting together in groups, screaming and wringing their hands in the greatest agony; some swooning and deprived of their senses. Property of every description plundered and destroyed, buildings burned, the surviving inhabitants dispersed and driven through the wilderness to seek subsistence wherever they could find it." "This," he says, and its truth is on its face, "is but a faint description of the beautiful valley of 1778," and it should be remembered the savages continued their depredations until 1782.

"John Franklin was chosen captain. Your petitioner was appointed to sergeant and had the command of a class which was ordered to be ready at the shortest notice to scout the woods and to follow any part of the enemy that should be sent on their murderous excursions, that he performed four tours of scouting that season of about eight days each.

"Your petitioner never drew any pay, clothing or rations during the contest for independence, but ammunition he was supplied with from the continental store.

"He had the charge of a family at the time (his father being dead); had to support himself as well as he could by laboring between spells and frequently plowing with his musket slung at his back."

He concludes with this pathetic sentence, after stating that he had been informed



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by the newspapers of the great spirit of liberality manifested by congress toward old soldiers: "I take the liberty to request of your honorable body to take my case into consideration; and if you in your wisdom and justice should think that your petitioner is entitled to any remuneration, to do what you may think right and just; and your petitioner will ever pray."

Such was the language of the old Revolutionary soldier who had served his country "without any pay or rations" and had to support himself and his dead father's family by "working between spells; often with his gun strapped on his back." It is much of the story of the war in Luzerne county.

The story of the wives and mothers of those times is condensed and typified in that of Samuel Gore's mother. When the battle was raging, she was watching at the door of the fort to catch the first news where were her four sons and two sons-in-law. The first panting courier told her the horrid story that her three sons, Ralph, Silas and George, and her two sons-in-law, John Murphy and Timothy Pierce, were dead, and their scalped and mangled corpses lay side by side — the brave woman's heart was broken, and her stricken soul cried: "Have I *one* son left?" The fort was pillaged the next day, and the Indians carried all the feather beds to the river's bank, and scattered the feathers to the winds. They burned Mr. Gore's house, and the children, while the Indians were sacking the fort, gathered enough feathers to make the noted "Wyoming Bed," and hid them. Mrs. Gore procured a horse, threw this "bed" across it, and started on the long journey across the "Shades of Death" that lay before them on their way to the Delaware. The old people and the children rode alternately, and in hushed silence, not knowing what moment the red devils would spring upon them. The small children endured agony in silence, and trudged on and on.

CHAPTER III.

HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

THOSE WHO CAME PEEPING IN THE WILDERNESS — OLD MICHAEL, OR "OLD PICKLE" — "OH SISTER PHEBE" — THE ANCIENT DUDE — SEVERE RELIGION — A PREACHER TRIED FOR DRUNKENNESS — THE PROPHECIES AND GROTESQUERIES — THE BRUSH HUT AND LOG CABIN — A TYPICAL WOODS PIONEER — ETC.

THERE were people enough here to begin to form scattered neighborhoods before there was such a thing as social life. The very first were nomads, wandering aimlessly across the mountains and along the winding streams, coming in sudden surprise upon the wigwams and brush and bark villages, and a few words in signs, and sit in that calm stolidity of the native about the camp fires, and then silently pass on and on. This strange creature was piloting the way across the continent — the vanguard to the millions that were soon to follow — and those to, who came to possess — the "nation builders," as they have been proudly called by their descendants. Indeed, they were far more than that; they were both the world's map makers and the founders of the new civilization. The reflex of their lives have re-mapped the world — recast the fate of the human race. Bundled in this strange, uncouth creature, these lonely wanderers were the restless spirit of independence and liberty — the rights of man as against the "divine" rulers. These people were a strange development of their age and time — the marvel of all history — the glintings of the luminous civilization that was to follow them;

whose developing food had been persecutions by church and State, and sect and heretic, and whose strong and unconquerable manhood and supreme self-reliance had come of cruel blows, or risen phenix-like from the flames.

"Old Michael"—the ancient "sexton and high constable"—John Michael Keinzle, was a most interesting and typical character of the good old times. The wicked boys of that day knew him only as "Old Pickle." He commenced so long ago, that memory runneth not, as sexton and grave-digger, and was elected high constable of Wilkes-Barre in 1806, and in his many offices served until his death in 1846. He was a stumpy, red-faced, bushy-haired and stub-whiskered Swiss. Beneath a rough exterior was a kind heart and infinite love of children, though the wild boys thought him a very ogre. In loyalty and obedience he was a martinet to his church and the law of the land, and yet he would rebuke the judge or the minister with equal bluntness at what he deemed the slightest departure from the proper form. All must behave in his presence—little children, great judges or venerable divines. One of the olden time boys has furnished a reminiscence that is so graphic a picture of the times and customs of the people that we can not do better than give its substance, much of it in his own words: "I can remember being one of a soldier company of which Ned Mallery was captain and Ned Babb was first lieutenant. Our guns were made in the carpenter shop of John P. Babb, of good wood, with a snap spring on the side, which answered our purpose, and were not dangerous. We used to parade on the Saturday half-holidays. [Schools then commenced by the sunrise and kept until sundown.] We paraded on the river bank, near old Michael's residence, which was in the Arndt storehouse on the edge of the bank opposite Morgan's tavern. On these occasions Michael would frequently pass along our line and give each of the boys a penny, a great prize to every one of us. We knew he was poor, and we never forgot his kind heart. He was constable and sexton of the churches, and attended to the opening and cleaning, lighting and bell-ringing, and always snuffed the candles, wearing in the church pumps, and silently, with snuffers, would pass around during the singing. He was the servant of the town, and in many ways its master. On Sunday he sat in the gallery to watch the boys, and woe to the urchin who did not keep still or made a noise. Every night at 9 o'clock he rang the bell of the old meeting-house on the square, a notice to the merchants to close up, for all abroad to retire to their homes, and everybody to go to bed; this he did without pay or any reward save that of good conscience; and in this he was as punctual as the sun in all weather. He had a pound on the river near his residence, and cattle found at large at night were driven there and the owner must come and pay his fine. When he found a man drunk and helpless on the ground he went for his wheelbarrow and on this took him to the pound and dumped him in with the other domestic animals. In the winter when the snow would cover the way or coal-ash sidewalks, Michael would be up before day while others slept and with his snow plow drive along the walks and have all the snow off before the people were up—this too was voluntary and with no pay attached. The pleasure of doing good was his reward. He had the only hay scales in the place, near his residence and the pound. Long chains were attached to a beam, fastened to the wheels of the wagon and all was raised clear of the ground, and the weight ascertained. Thus he was weighmaster too; his charge for each job was ten cents. No man was ever more fearless in the discharge of official duties; many a time he would make an arrest, take the prisoner to the door of the jail, when the man's goodness of heart would turn his prisoner loose after frightening him terribly and many promises of "never do so any more." This latter applied mostly to the youths of the town, when, which was not frequently, he could catch them. He had "clumb the mast" in vindication of this claim, when a wag intimated a doubt, he ascended the steeple of the church and stood upon the small ball, 125 feet from the ground. The man had a strong temper as well

as a severe religion. If he found a cow blasphemous enough to enter the churchyard then his temper rose to white heat; he generally had to chase them several times around the building, as the brutes knew they were trespassers, and the man, finally out of breath, would follow them with blackest frowns as they galloped away and swearing in broken Swiss until the air was blue about him. The narrator told of a time when a lad he rode bareback and wanting a switch rode up under a willow in front of the church. This brought him on the sidewalk, and with both hands reaching up getting what he wanted. The keen eye of the sexton saw him, and while he had both hands above his head the sexton struck his horse behind with his cane. The astonished horse madly sprang forward, the worse astonished boy came near having his head broken, and when he righted up and looked back he saw the sexton standing there with a mere splinter of his cane left which he had ruined in the blow. The wicked boy added to the man's wrath by heartily laughing at the ruin of his cane. As he held up the splintered cane, the boy says, he actually outdid himself in broken swearing even over the worst old trespassing cow in the town. Fifty years after this incident the man said: "I was wrong for laughing at him, and am sorry now I did." He stood with that sympathetic manner peculiar to him by the side of every newly opened grave, so quiet, so full of real sympathy, as he dropped the dirt upon the coffin at the words "dust to dust," as was the custom, the bystanders would throw in the dirt until old Michael would say: "Dis will do, shentlemens," after which the people would depart and he would remain to complete the work.

Nearly a half century of the history of the times is in the story of Old Michael here, with his many offices, cares and responsibilities. The man always lived alone, having a room fitted up in the store house of E. P. Darling. His death came of a fall down the stairs which reached his bedroom; his body laid away in the old burying ground on Market street and the bell which he had tolled so often for others now mournfully pealed the knell for him. In conclusion the gentleman said: "I do not remember that any stone marked his resting place, and I have often wondered whether anyone now living could tell where his remains rest." He at another time expressed a desire to contribute something to the erection of a suitable stone over the dust of "Old Michael."

The publication of these reminiscences brought by return mail a letter from a gentleman of Wyalusing, signed "G. H. W." who heartily endorsed the idea of a suitable memorial stone over "Old Michael" and said he was desirous to contribute thereto. He then relates one of his recollections: "About 1832 there lived in Wilkes-Barre poor 'Jim Gridley,' whom the boys used to delight in teasing when on his sprees. I was attracted to the intersection of Market and Franklin streets on one of these occasions in which I participated as an outsider and onlooker. I was perhaps not as much on my guard as the more active ones, and Old Michael caught and dosed me with a prescription, 'when taken to be well shaken' and the medicine was effective. I never assisted even theoretically in another 'mill' of a drunkard."

This brief outline tells more of the times and customs of the people really than it does of "Old Michael." How this quaint character lived and moved, the dread and admiration of mischievous children; so severe in his whims that grown people never crossed them—the dear old sexton, who in addition to taking care of the whole town, the boys, the pigs and cows, the church and bell, his various official duties and a constant watch upon all and over everything, also found time from his housekeeping to cultivate his garden down on the river's bank and raise a great variety of flowers where marriages and funerals were furnished free of costs. The larger portion of this man's labors were gratuitous; his earnings came mostly in dimes and pennies, and outside of his garden the simplicity of his living required but small outlay and he therefore gave away the major part of his wealth, being happy

in making the children happy—in doing always something to make everyone more comfortable. The difference in the people then and now is expressed in the fact that "Old Michael" would be an impossible character to-day; he was a natural product then, when people took time to live, while now they are in such a strain to die of dyspepsia or get a permit to go to the madhouse, grab the earth or burn the candle at both ends, that we miss much of real life and fun. The log rollings, apple pearings, house raisings and in a great frolic harvesting some sick neighbor's or widow's crops were here before these "sports" of the prize ring, base-ball and foot-ball matches; the good old country singing school before the modern opera; young men preparing to go a courting used perhaps more bear's oil then than now; the young ladies used more thorns for pins than diamonds, and the most aristocratic made music on the spinning wheels, the distaffs and the looms, and but rarely indulged in sea-side visits, but rather repaired with the soiled clothes on their heads to the spring or stream and with strong, red arms paddled the life out of the dirt, with the aid of old-fashioned soft soap. The beaux would esteem it the rarest favor to be allowed to help here and wring out the heavy garments or quilts, and while the work went on, there was many a bargain made for a long and happy future life. They worked and laughed and danced their hearty, innocent young lives away and took their places as the "old folks," whose privilege it was to eat at the first table. All worked hard and none read the daily papers. There were no daily papers and heaven knows there was before those people an appalling amount of work. These great forests were to be cut and carried away to the factory; the impassable wilderness to be reclaimed and made gardens and fields; bridges, roads, canals, steamboats, railroads, telegraphs, houses, farms, schoolhouses, churches, public buildings, barns, fences, everything now here in place of the solitude and savagery were awaiting the magic touch of frugal industry. We, their favored posterity, were demanding all this of their labors and it was given and never a murmur of disquiet escaped them. They had no time to be fashionable, but all time to be laborious and earnest. Fate cast their lot an unhappy, or at least a hard one, we now may well conclude. But altogether it was not wretched. They had their amusements and pastimes. Great hunts were then great events. A wide region of country would be surrounded and at a signal all moved toward the center, and the climax would be an exhilaration that we can not now understand. Along the smaller streams, some of them, were numerous rattlesnakes, and many were the hunting parties, the crowd divided, with captains, and at night they were counted and the victors had earned the spoils. A log rolling had its accompaniment of a quilting—the men all day in the timber, the women at the house quilting; at night the supper table cleared away and "Oh sister Phœbe, how happy were we," or a dance after the one eyed fiddler, who kept time by patting his foot. Terpsichore! what dancing—the real walk-talk-ginger-blue, the hoe-down, juba; girls and boys racing over the puncheon floor, or better on the bare ground, all hearts full of innocent mirth and all the next day their legs equally full of soreness and pain. All people went to church then of a Sunday at least. The young men mounted on burry colts; the original "dude" had store trousers, strapped under his high-heeled boots, a belt instead of suspenders, his hair greased and curled under behind, and then, if possible, a quilted saddle and he was sublime, receiving most of the sly glances of giggling girls—a very Beau Brummell. Probably he worked for some farmer at the gold-blinding rate of $7 per month, but he disdained anything but "bouten" tobacco. The young man in time became the noted possessor of a four-bladed store knife, that had a German silver heart on the handle. He showed it to the girl he was courting, loaned it to her to keep a week for him, and when he went for it, she said "yes" without any further hesitation. They were happily married and the erstwhile "dude" was soon equally happy in playing "Jumbo" for the grandchildren on the green as formerly he had been as master of ceremonies at the old-time hoedown.

They originally built their churches with no provisions for warming. There was a prevalent idea that sound religion did not accord with comfort. In the severest weather the grandmothers (often going many miles in the cart), would have their foot stoves. But the men and younger people disdained any such superfluities. The preacher was great and good measured by his endurance and powers of lungs. Preaching commenced rather early in the day—a short nooning, and at it again till nearly sundown. The text was read and re-read and every youngster was expected to be able ever after to repeat it, and the most of them could, months after, give the heads of the sermon—discourses that had dragged through hours and hours. A preacher was before the synod on trial for doctrines preached eight months before in a certain sermon. Numbers of men who had heard the sermon were witnesses and the exactness with which, after all that time, they could repeat the heads of the discourse, running way into the "seventeenthly" was one of the most remarkable feats of memory the writer can recall.

When they had neither church, preacher nor school, the whole people were far more intensely religious than anything we have now. There was but little wealth and no paupers; no asylums and no insane; no penitentiaries, and it was some time before the earliest law-breakers came, who were known as counterfeiters. The only rich men were those who had bought at nominal prices large tracts of wild lands, and these were mostly land poor. There was one feature of strange contrast of then and now. Those people were beginning at the bottom round to climb the long, steep ladder. They had all to build or make farms, houses, roads, bridges, schools, churches, public buildings, everything. The entire possessions were meager and values very low and cash almost none. They created and built everything, and the curious history is that the rate of taxes from that time to the present hour have regularly gone higher and higher. And it is not a true explanation of this to say that we must have more now than they had to have then, and hence the increased tax. While we need more revenue, yet these needs have not grown with the marvelous increase of wealth. If the rate of taxes is greater with all public improvements made and paid for, and the increase of wealth is only in even proportion to the increase of needs for public use, then there is the fact that with all to make, such was their superior justice and economy that they could manage public affairs better than we can. The proportions have not been preserved, and whether this is all for the better or worse each one must determine for himself.

Another very marked feature between then and now is the different environment of the young men, or the average business men. The young man now would hear of the great-grandfather when starting in life shouldering his axe, and, with a meager supply of food, start for the forests to chop out the foundation of his future fortune, with much commiseration for that old-time young man, and a corresponding self-felicitation on his better lot and more fortunate time. But the fact remains that the proportion of young men of the old time who were successful in the race for wealth was then far greater than now. Any bright, resolute young man could then engage in business successfully without much capital and strong backers. Some of the greatest merchants of the past generation commenced with a meager pedlar's pack. A western cattle king commenced by investing his first $4 in a calf. Commodore Vanderbilt made his first money by ferrying a man across the river in a skiff—50 cents. A hundred dollars would at one time start a country store that in a few years would be the leading mercantile establishment of the county. Intelligence, energy and economy were the capital then required—the whole world lay before all, equally inviting. Now we have the conflict of large capital and small capital—a war unto destruction, and the penniless young man, instead of starting in business on his own account, must accept employment, enter a field already becoming crowded, and it is the exception, daily growing rarer, where he can reverse, and become employer instead of employe. We older men can not realize how rap-

idly this change has come. The elderly rich man of to-day will scornfully preach his sermon to the young man who wants aid, and again tell over the story of how he commenced life with his bare hands as his only fortune. He imagines the identical conditions obtain now. Twenty years have marked an era in financial affairs at least. Capital is being gathered into vast aggregations, and its almost limitless power is used to crush out small operatives. This tends to destroy competition, and the conflict of large capital against small extends its baleful influence until the entire community becomes involved. People naturally welcome the company or man of large capital, and every door of welcome is thrown wide open to him. Each can see that, in one sense, his coming will better their affairs, and general improvements, probably. The young man who comes into the village seeking employment is generally met with a polite request for a reference as to board bill. Cities pass a fire-limit ordinance, and the beginner without capital must then rent of the man able to build brick houses. The great merchant, one whose annual business is counted by the millions, can crush the small dealers, and has driven them out of trade in our cities, and you will find the former small trader now clerking in the great stores. Often the best brains in the community are hired—in fact, intellect is cheaper than gold. There is much competition among men of small capital; there is none where the man or company has one hundred millions behind as backing. Thus, in one view, the community is helped by vast aggregations of capital; in other respects, in the long run, there may come corresponding evils. "All is not gold that glitters."

The resettlement of Luzerne county, after the Revolution, while it brought back many of the first settlers, brought many more new ones. The new country, with blessed peace after nearly a quarter of a century of war, massacres, alarms and savage marauds, was an inviting field to the immigrant, and, like the rural justice's parties to the suit, as he noted in his transcript, they came "on foot and on horseback." Some scattered ashes marked the spot where many rebuilt and commenced the wilderness life anew, and the old woods began to melt away before the swinging axes of these brave and hardy men. The supreme quality of the roughest of these men was a strong love of liberty and plenty of "sea room," and then boldly face the storm. The nearest neighbors often lived fifteen or twenty miles away; bears and panthers were far more numerous than people. The men learned to hunt, and the old match-lock guns were their family meat-providers. Before flax and wool the thistle and the hides of animals were their resources for clothing. Had this been a tropical climate apparent necessity would have adopted the scant suits of the Sandwich Islanders. A severe climate and the heavy growths covering the land fixed conditions here calling forth man's superb energies to the full; in turn, these were developing robust and the hardiest of men; stirred their energies and whetted their senses to keenest edge. All of which simply demonstrates the philosophy that man is ever seeking the easiest avenues in which to gratify his desires. If food and clothing of the best grew upon the trees the direct rays of the sun would warm and dry out the rain-soaked man; then men's energies would cease to act and physical degeneracy and mental petrifaction would soon follow. The pitiless storms, the pangs of hunger and the pinch of cold that moves the lazy animal, man, and he rises up, the all-conquering hero. The horrid severities man often subjects himself to (developing, also,) are the gloomiest of stories. An old church record "on the Susquehanna" bears these entries, copied *verbatim:* "At a meeting Brother —— exhibited his confession that he did passionately strike three of his neighbors," and in grievous repentance he was "disciplined." Then follows: "Sister —— was put on her trial for the sins of prevarication, falsehood and other unchristian conduct." It was proved that she had spitefully said another sister had "painted with poke berries." Another sister had exhibited in open meeting her confession: "I believe the Sabbath to be holy, and do confess that I traveled on that holy day, under peculiar circumstances." On another page is the following, that tells its own

story: "On the first Sabbath in February the sacrament * * * was administered to Sister Experience at her own house, on account of her being sick, after which the members present individually took her by the hand and bid her an affectionate farewell, not expecting to meet her in this world again, but hoping to meet her in another, to serve God without alloy." The proceedings after the return to the church conclude as follows: "After some conversation in experimental religion, and confessions of stupidity and indifference, asked each other's forgiveness."

Away back in the days when on every farm was a distillery a preacher was brought before the synod, charged with being, on a certain occasion "very drunk." According to the evidence he had drank the jug nearly empty while bringing it from the distillery, and the weather was very cold. All the witnesses agreed that he acted, looked and smelt like a man very drunk. The verdict of the court was: "There being nothing in the evidence to show that it might have been caused by going suddenly from the cold outside to the fire inside that caused the liquor to thus affect the man, therefore, not guilty." The next year the same man was again before the synod, charged with "irreverently whistling on the holy Sabbath." After a long, patient and fair trial, he was found guilty and silenced. These are literal cases from the records. They were an earnest, religious and severe people, inviting, each upon himself, the penalties that he would administer to others. While these old pioneer fathers were rigid and strong in every article of political faith, they were equally if not more severe in matters of religion. In politics they quarreled fiercely about war measuers, the proper defence of the flag, the building of domestic manufactories and like propositions, but in matters of religion they were unanimous in the deepest-seated faith, the very savagery of dogmas and the pitiless extirpation of heresy, they were agreed, however radically they might differ on points of doxy. Sternly, and even severely religious were these American pioneers; the representatives of the church militant, glorying in self-inflicted penances, and with the sword of Gideon smiting sin hip and thigh; rare bundles of inconsistency, full of fight and religion; shoulder to shoulder, battling with an invading army; two souls as one in hating England or fighting Satan and his imps, yet always ready in the fiercest of the struggle even to turn and rend each other on the flimsiest questions of polemics. So full of the spirit of dissent were they that the laymen were ever ready to quarrel with the shepherds, and, without a qualm of conscience, they split, divided and subdivided their church organizations.

Sermons were their literature, their daily papers and mental pabulum. They were long and to us would be dreary, but they came to them, no doubt, as thoughts that breathe and words that burn. The following is some of the peroration of an old-time sermon by one of the great men of his time:

"How long, O inhabitants of the earth! will you suffer yourselves to be deceived by false teachers, delusive spirits and doctrines of devils?" Then follows a number of "How longs," concluding with, "How long will you catch at perishable things, outward ordinances or water baptism? when you are commanded not to touch, taste or handle those things that perish with the using, after the doctrines and commandments of men! * * * Why follow phantoms that can not save you at the hour of death?—take nothing with you that you can not carry into the gates of heaven: Can you carry water there? No! my friends."

There is food for reflection in this ancient sermon. It was the earnest words of a very earnest man, addressed to a people in active accord with the speaker. It is a marked characteristic of the times and the people, and yet how can we reconcile the fact that only a few years before this preacher preached, Goldsmith had evolved from his brain that lovable character, the immortal "Vicar of Wakefield"—the ideal of a preacher and his family and their simple daily home-life, as drawn from the fancy of the strolling musician, who played his flute through Europe, to the servant girls and the stable boys, for a chance crust of bread. The demands of mankind called

forth the sermon of the living preacher; the divine genius of Goldsmith impulsively warbled as the birds of the wilderness carol to the skies. To-day this good man and his sermon on baptism would, in one of our very fashionable city churches, be laughed at; but you must not imagine that therefore Goldsmith would, on the other hand, be lifted up and lionized by all people. On Broadway, he would be much the poor, wretched outcast he was one hundred years ago in the streets of London—just as likely to freeze and starve in a garret to-day as he did then; but the preacher and his great sermon would be haughtily directed by the bishop's butler to apply at the "little church around the corner."

With the close of the eighteenth century there were permanent settlers here, and they had reached a time when men began to draw away from that intense age of religious fanaticism, that wild craze on the subject that had whelmed the civilized world in the five hundred years of the Dark Ages, and were inclined to mix in their thoughts and purposes some of the more practical affairs of life. They were rapidly extending the view of life, and the beliefs in supernatural powers in the most trivial affairs among men were loosening their long clutch of men's minds. The representatives of the church, while they had lost none of men's devotional respect for the cloth, for the sacred office they exercised, yet their power in the family circle and in the State, and in the material concerns of the individual were slowly waning. The influence of the churchmen was thereby signally bettered. A century preceding, the church had ruled the State and unfortunately wielded the gleaming sword, and interminable religious wars had blasted the bloom of earth, and the most horrid persecutions had filled the air with the wails of the dying, innocent victims. From these cruel ages the world was slowly emerging, but resistlessly, because slowly, like the rise of the continents from the great ocean's depths, men were tasting the right of self-government; feeling the power and the good of regulating their own private and social affairs, and happily the sunshine and sweetness of advancing civilization was vexing the earth with its multitudinous sprouting. The unhappy spirit of persecution for opinion's sake was slowly fading away, and peace and blessed liberty began to streak the eastern sky; the jocund day kissing the mountain tops, foretelling the noontide flooding the deep valleys with effulgence.

Adjusting the prophecies was in the early part of this century the serious work of many of the world's holy seers; these cabalistic interpreters were a very important feature of the times, and they burned the midnight oil, and the press teemed with their books for all men to read. For many years these things raged with the utmost activity, like everything of the kind in answer to a popular demand. The obscure parts of the books of Daniel and the Revelations of John were the fruitful sources of supply for the remarkable output of the press of that day. These ranged in all degrees, from the most learned and solemn to the seriocomic, but all intended to show that the great oracles of the church were still abroad in the land; their erudition was astounding, their secular flavoring overpowering, and their demonstrations startling, ludicrous and, at times, whimsical.

A man named Kett wrote and published a book entitled, *History the Best Interpreter of Prophecy*, and he seriously demonstrates "the man of sin" is at once "both the Papal power and the French infidelity;" that the "little horn of Daniel's fourth beast" designates Mohammedanism, Popery and French infidelity; the beast of the bottomless pit which slays the two witnesses spoken of in the eleventh chapter of Revelations typifies the same infidel power; that Daniel's little horn of the goat and of his third beast the Leopard symbolize Mohammed and the French infidelity; that the second beast of St. John, which is to arise out of the earth and "the images to which he is to give life" are "infidelity and democracy;" that the two horns of the beast are "the German illuminati and French pseudo philosophers;" that the particular democratic tyranny, symbolized by the image of the



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beast, is the revolutionary republic of France and that the mark of the beast is the tri-colored cockade.

A contemporary of Kett's was one who called himself Galloway. This oracle read that the earth out of which John's second beast arose was France; the beast himself the French republic—his head the legislature; his two horns the committee of safety, and the fire he was to call down was the wrath of God; his marvelous performances were the French victories; the image he was to set up, the prostitute goddess of reason and liberty; his mark the cap of liberty and the cockade; that his number latinized is 666, the name of the monarch Louis XVI.

The aggressive pioneers pressed the Indians that skirted along the Atlantic shore back toward the Alleghanies, and then across the mountains and on to the Mississippi river, and across that and then to the Rocky mountains, and eventually across these snow-clad ranges and down the slope and finally to the Pacific ocean. Nearly 300 years were consumed in these long and often bloody journeyings of the two peoples so distinct in color and instincts. They were antagonistic races that could not well exist together. The Indian's supreme impulse was that of absolute freedom —liberty in its fullest extent, where there was no law other than that of physical strength and courage; might was right, and from that the weak had no appeal save that of the stoic's divine right to death. The Indian's death song was therefore a part of his deep-seated philosophy, and whether cooped up on the tall cliff— Starved Rock—and slowly starved to death in famine or slain in battle, or dying of disease, his last and supreme act was to chant his weird death-song. Death then was not his one dreaded, invisible foe. When he could fight and kill no more, then it was his friend—the angel with outstretched wings in his extremity, tenderly carrying him away from his enemy and his pain. His ideal was that animal life typified in the screaming eagle of the crags or the spring of the striped tiger, whose soft foot had carried it in reach of its unsuspecting prey.

The rugged and weather-beaten pioneer, he or his ancestors had fled from tyranny and religious persecutions, severely austere toward his own real or imaginary faults, welcoming any infliction that would only purify, as by fire, his soul, and fleeing from the persecutor of the body, he erected his altars to a god that was simply inappeasable, not only for his own sins, but for the yielding to temptation of the first mother of the human race, and this he unfalteringly believed "brought death into the world and all our woe." This creature of curious contradictions, while over-exacting toward himself, and welcoming any and all self-inflicted stripes, slept on his arms for anything mortal that dared to threaten or trespass on his religious rights or beliefs—yielding all to his God, he would yield nothing to anyone or anything else. He would put a padlock on his mouth, that it might not speak evil, and his very thoughts in the stocks, that he might not think evil—silence and dreams of the glories of heaven alternating with the groans and outcries of the damned, and eyes closed to all earthly things, he even tried to control the strong impulses of his heart in its love for wife or children in the fear that God would be jealous and might blast forever his soul with a frown. And from the depths of his troubled life he would cry out that he could do nothing to please God—that he was utterly unworthy and totally wicked; that his whole inheritance through a thousand ancestors was sin, and it would be but a supreme mercy in his Maker to cast him out forever. He invented his own penance, inflicted his own judgments, clothed himself in sackcloth and ashes, and finally consigned himself as the only mercy he deserved as he believed—the endless tortures of hell.

This was the fugitive, the waif cast upon the troubled waters, that came from the old to the new in the hunt of religious liberty and a home. Unkempt and unwashed, rough and storm-beaten, with long, bushy hair, and in his leather jerkin this apparition stood before the savages of the valley of the Susquehanna, rifle in hand, one foot thrown forward, braced, erect, his keen eye directed straight into the

wild man's soul; there he had put his heavy foot down, and the quick instinct of the savage told him never to take it up again. The wild man struck like the coiled snake; the crack of the white man's rifle echoed through the old forest trees, and stilled the serpent's rattle forever.

The first habitation was an open-faced brush house, if such a thing can be called a house at all. It was between two trees standing close together—a pole across, and leaned against this was brush, bramble and leaves piled on; two wings projected from the ends similarly constructed, and the whole front open, and here was the camp-fire. The furniture was a pile of dry leaves on one side of this brush dwelling. This was rather a poor protection, yet there was a time when it has been all some of the earliest pioneers had during their first long winter in the remote wilderness. They possibly had simply wintered there intending to resume their journey when warm weather came. Sometimes they thus camped, waiting the fall of the high waters in the stream. These advance couriers of civilization were encumbered with no camp equipage; the old heavy rifle, and the hunting knife, and the few leather clothes they wore were all they had. Then, too, they may have reached the one spot in the wilderness they had traveled so far to find. Just there a stream or a spring of sweet water, the giant trees extending their strong protecting arms, and the abundant evidences of game on every hand may have been the determining cause, or, as was often the case, living away back in Massachusetts or Connecticut, the young man had met some hunter and trapper, and had made eager inquiries as to where he could find the best place in the new country, and the hunter had mapped out to his mind the long way to that particular spot. How he would pursue a certain course, guided by the sun and the north star, or the moss on the trees, and just where he would cross certain rivers and streams, and follow these to such a point, then deflect to the right or left and strike a certain mountain range, and after a while in the blue distance a point of timber, and from that another point, and then for days and days and another stream and follow up that to where a creek or arm emptied into it, thence up that stream, and then on and on and a spring would be reached—a natural camping place and perhaps the end of the long journey, and to-day his grandchildren born on the old farm where he first stopped and put up his brush house may not know or be able to find the spring that was his objective point when he so bravely started from his old pioneer father's home in the east. The brush covering protected him somewhat from the inclement elements, the fire in front served a double purpose—it warmed and dried him when wet or cold and kept away the fierce wild animals that otherwise would have attacked and devoured him. If during the night it burned low, the screams of the panther or the howls of the close-coming wolves would admonish him to throw a few sticks on the fire, or sometimes amuse himself by firing at the eyes of the beast that was so near him that its gleaming eyeballs would make an excellent target.

The first months of this man's life in the wilderness were spent in the most primitive manner. He procured his food by his rifle, supplemented with the natural fruits and berries of the woods, learning to eat many of the roots he could dig. He neighbored much with the Indians, and often got of them some of their coarse materials for making bread. The one chief deprivation, both to him and the Indians, was the want of salt. This no doubt was the one luxury of which he would often dream that he had left behind him when he ventured out from civilization. Early in the spring he was hunting in the woods for the wild onions that are among the first to push their green stems above the soil, and in the wild sheep-sorrel he found the delicious acid that his system so much needed, then the May-apples, and then the berries, the pawpaws, the nuts and wild grapes, the buds, the bark of certain trees, and at a certain time in spring the tap-root of the young hickory, were all in their turn within his reach, and were utilized.

This was the first little wave, the immediate forerunner of the round log cabin.

He had soon learned many of the Indian ways, and their expedients in emergencies. He was a demonstration of the fact that a civilized man will learn to be a wild man in less than a fiftieth of the time it will take to teach a savage to become civilized, or to like any of the ways and habits of civilized life. Had he forgotten to think in this lonely, silent life? He would visit his distant neighbors in their wigwams, approaching as quietly as they, enter with a grunt, seat himself, light his pipe, and all would sit and smoke in silence. An occasional grunt or a nod of the head and never a smile, this had come to be his idea of enjoyment in social life too. He learned to go to the deer licks, as had the Indians, for other purposes as well as those of finding the deer there and shooting them. He had learned to find certain clays that the savages ate. He soon knew as much of wild woods life as did the natives.

One day, late in the spring, while hunting, he met an Indian, who startled him with the news that a pale-faced neighbor had come and actually had settled as near as fifteen miles up the creek. This was the most astounding news he had ever heard. Only fifteen miles—why, this is settling right in my door-yard, and not so much as even saying, by your leave! Can it be possible? I can't stand too much crowding. He quits the chase, and returns straight to his cabin, cooks and eats his supper, and sits on his log and smokes and thinks, yes, actually thinks, till his head fairly swims over the day's news. He goes to bed and sleeps and dreams, and millions of people are pouring into his cabin, and behind them still comes the eternal stream of humanity, laughing, crying, shouting, struggling, and the great wave is upon him and he is being smothered, when, with a mighty effort, he wakes, and the owls are hooting from the tree-tops, and the wolves are howling beyond his cabin their loud lullabies. And he is thankful it is but a dream, but he again thinks over the news, and finally determines on the morning he will go and visit his near neighbor and make his acquaintance, and turns over on his dry leaves and is once more sound asleep.

He pays the visit the next day, and his sudden and strange appearance is nearly as great a surprise to the newcomers as was the news to him the day before. He finds the man busy chopping, and for the last mile had been guided by the ring of the axe, and seated on the log, they tell each other the latest news from the settlements and from the wigwam villages. The new neighbor tells him that he and wife had come on foot from Vermont, and had arrived some weeks ago, and did not know that they had a white neighbor within a hundred miles. He described how he had carried the rifle, the axe and the few little things they had brought, and his wife carried the hoe, the only farming implement they had, and hung on the hoe over her shoulder was the small bundle of her earthly possessions; that they had heard of the rich country in the Susquehanna valley, and had got married and started for the good country, where they could make their home and their farm, and in time hoped to have a plenty; they had planted the two or three potatoes, the half dozen pumpkin seeds and the few hills of corn, and the first year hoped to raise some seed. The gun, the axe, an auger and the hoe were their marriage dower with which to start life. They had brought a few trinkets, and on their way had exchanged these for some skins and furs, that were so necessary. The man and wife had put up the round-log (or pole) cabin, and covered it with bark. It had simply a door for entrance, and a stick-and-mud chimney—no floor, except as nature had made, but here and there was laid a dried skin, and in one corner the man had made a one-legged bedstead, and crossed this with raw-hide whangs to support the bedding of skins. It is made by making the one leg, and then in the corner of the room you bore a hole in each wall; one of these holes receives the side rail from the post, and the other receives the end rail from the same post. The two walls of the building form the other side and end of the bed, and there you have it—fit for a king! if the mind is content. Upon these primitive beds of our fathers has come as

sweet repose as ever found its way within palace walls, and on the great mahogany teester bedsteads draped in silks and satins and the costliest of laces.

The small "clearing and girdling" was planted by the wife mostly, while the man felled trees, chopped logs and gathered and burned the fallen timber. The wife worked with the heavy hoe, and the man with the axe and gun. The few seeds they planted grew at a remarkable rate, and now they had in store a little bread, a few vegetables and abundance of meat. His gun and traps had brought them meat and fur and feathers, and honey they had found in abundance in the forests. Before the year had expired they made a raft, and loaded it with their stores, and went to the trading post, and exchanged honey, furs and pelts for such manufactured articles as they needed, and ammunition and salt. They had enough to buy a pony of the Indians, and by the second year were farming in great content.

But a few years have passed, and the land begins to be dotted with log cabins. That is, every few miles on the way could be seen in the distance the blue curling smoke lazily ascending from these outside, low, mud-and-stick chimneys. This, now, is the glorious log-cabin day and age. Let us examine one, and if we can, secure the shadow ere the substance has gone forever. As you approach you are impressed with the squat and heavy, solid appearance of the building. The roof is of split clapboards, weighted with heavy poles. There is not so much iron as a nail in all the building. The batten door is made of the same kind of boards, and swings on wooden hinges, and has a wooden latch, to which is attached a leather string that passes up and through a small hole to the outside. To pull this string is to raise the latch, and permit the door to open. To lock the door it is only necessary to pull the string inside, and then no one on the outside can open it. Hence, there is much friendly significance when one says to the other, "My latch string always hangs out for you." You will notice as you approach that to your right, and near the end of the cabin, but some feet in front of a line with the front of the house, is a very small cabin, a kind of baby to the main building. This is the meat house. The lord of the manor is evidently a little proud of this larder, and hence it sets a little in front of the line of the dwelling. It bespeaks for him a good provider, "and juicy hams and red gravy" galore. Farther off there you see the stables covered with straw, and the stacks of grain and hay, and over there, in a long rack made of rails crossed over a pole about two feet high, filled with straw, and about the premises are cows and calves, and horses, with long hair and bushy manes and tails, and razor-back hogs, the largest parts apparently the head, from their long snouts. On every hand there are evidences of plenty and content. Pull the latch and walk in, where a hearty and cheery welcome will greet you, even the long-haired curs will "bay you a deep-mouthed welcome," that will be stopped only by the authoritative voice of the master. The wide blazing fire, extending nearly across the whole end of the house, adds to the brightness, and the iron lard-lamp, with a rag for a wick, the recent great improvement on the scraped turnip that did duty as a lamp, you hardly notice as it burns away stuck in a crack in one of the logs. The good wife, and the strong and red-cheeked girls are preparing the evening meal. The spare ribs hanging in front of the fire are turned frequently, and their odors at once whet your already keen appetite. The bread is in the oven, and on this is a lid with the edges curled up to hold the heaps of coal that are on the top, while there are still more under the oven. An iron pot is hanging by the crane, and is boiling furiously. While these preparations are going on, take an inventory of the room. You are in one of the two split-bottom chairs. The old chest can hold, or be seats for three or four of the family; then there are two or three three-legged stools. Then there is a bench made of a split log, with legs to it, that is, seats all along one side of the table, but is moved around at pleasure. Over there is "granny" with her "specs," the brass rims nearly worn out, and all looking as old as she does, except the new yarn

string that holds them in place. That is her corner, on her low stool, where for years and years she has knit and knit and knit, never stopping, even when she told of when she was a little girl, and often lived in the fort when the Indians would go marauding over the land. At the other end of the 14x20 room are two beds standing end to end, with barely room for a person to squeeze between them. On these are such fat high feather beds, and over these such gay-figured red and white woolen coverlets. These were woven away back in the old settlements. Such gorgeous colors, sometimes eagles with outstretched wings, or horses and dogs or buffaloes, and even in a square in one corner were elaborate attempts at letters; but which, as you never could see exactly right side up, you could never read. A gay calico "valance" hung round the legs of the bedstead, and you know that these hide under each big bed a trundle-bed. You see this was the original folding bed, and from this, at one time universal part of the furniture of the cabin, came that barbarous expression from some sour old bachelor about "trundle-bed trash."

Opposite the door, which stood open nearly the year round except at night, is the window, the half of two of the logs cut away, making a hole a little over a foot wide and two feet long, and the light comes through greased paper that covers the opening. The floor was of puncheon—split logs; the face dressed down nicely with an axe, and the edges tolerably straight, but cracks frequent. On the walls hung strings of sage, onion tops and a beautiful wreath of red pepper. Some loose boards were laid on the cross-beams, and the stairway were cleats fastened to the wall. This was the girls' boudoir, and from the rafters hung dresses and female clothing, and in one corner close to the roof were the shoes that were only worn on Sundays when going to meeting. The ingenuity and taste of the girls had secured a barrel, and over this was spread a pictorial *Brother Jonathan*, that had in some way come to the family long ago. This was their dressing-case, and on the barrel were combs, ribbons and trinkets, and a 4x5 framed mirror hung gracefully above the dressing case against the wall. But, leaving the privacy of the girls' room we go below again, and soon we discover that we had overlooked some of the most interesting things in the living room. In the wooden racks over the door were the two guns of the family, and hanging from either end of these racks the pouch made of spotted fawn skins, and the large powder horns with the flat end, wooden pegs in the small end that the hunter always pulled out with his teeth when he would pour out the powder in loading. The women were as proud of their household utensils as the men of their new buckskin hunting shirts or their guns, and chief among these was the cedar "pigeon." This was a bright red, medium-sized bucket, with one of the staves long and formed into a handle. The broom stood handy just outside. This was made of a young hickory split up into small strips and turned over gracefully and tied in a wisp. For many years after we had the modern brooms these were still to be seen in every house, and were the scrub broom.

But supper is now ready and steaming hot, the dishes are sending out great volumes of appetizing odors, and you and the men and boys are all seated around the bountiful board. The women and children wait for the second table. How can you wait in patience while the good man invokes heaven's blessing upon what he is pleased to call the Lord's attention to this "frugal fare." He likes that phrase, and his boys often think that to get to say it is sometimes the chief impulse to the ceremony. When the good man addresses his Maker, he changes his language materially from every day use, somewhat as he does his clothes when he goes to church. For instance, he emphasizes distinctly all the ed's, saying bless-ed, instead of, as commonly, "blest."

The blessing over: "Now help yourself," is all the ceremony, and all that you feel you need. The broiled venison steaks, the well browned spare ribs, the "cracklin'" corn bread, the luscious honey piled in layers, and the cold sweet milk and the hot roasted sweet potatoes, with appetites all around the board to match this feast

fit for the gods. You eventually quit eating for two good reasons: Your storing capacity is about exhausted, and then you notice such a hungry, eager expression in the faces of the children who are standing around and furtively watching the food on the table, and no doubt wondering if you will ever get through. Each one, when he finishes his meal, without ceremony gets up, and as no change of dishes is thought of, the particular youngster who is to eat after that particular person is quickly in the place, and proceeds to stay his appetite. This arrangement is one of the children's, and no doubt often saves serious scrambling for places. The supper over, the pipes are filled, and the women have so quietly whisked things away and cleared the table—how they did it and where they put them you can not for your life tell; yet they are gone, and the day's working and eating are over, and in a few minutes the trundle-beds will be pulled out, and the children at the head and at the foot will fill them, something after the fashion of a sardine box; let us bid these good people good-bye.

The Improved Log Cabin.—Nothing more distinctly marked the advance of the settlement of the country than the change in the architecture of the log cabin. I have tried to describe the open-faced brush and the round log cabins that were so distinctly the first era. In a few years if you go back to see your friend, as you are very apt to do, as you will remember that supper a long time, you will find a two-story hewed-log house, the cracks between the logs "chinked and pointed" with clean white lime mortar, and it may be the walls inside and out are heavily white-washed. It may be covered with shingles even, and glass windows with 6x8 glass put in with putty. Hard oak planks, mayhap cut with the whip saw, are on the floors above and below. An outside rock chimney towers above either end of the building. A shed-roofed kitchen, which is also the dining-room, is along the whole length of the main building. A leaning ladder of easy ascent takes you "up stairs" which is one big room, while the lower part of the main building is divided by a partition. The upper floor is the sleeping-room of the boys and the "hands," while the room partitioned off is the girls' room, and which they consider the parlor as well as the bed-room. The old folks have their very tall feather bed in the main or living room, but under it is the trundle bed, as there is probably another under every bed in the house, and although the number of beds has greatly increased, if there is company to stay all night, this will necessitate "pallets" on the floor. There is still the great wide fireplace, and the cheerful open fire, and if it is winter, every evening just before dark a new back log is rolled in with handspikes and into its place, and a "forestick" quite as large as one man can handle is placed on the short, heavy dog-irons. But a second and smaller back log is on top of the main one, and then the great yawning fireplace is soon full of the bright blazing fire. A hanging crane is here as well as in the kitchen fireplace. In the same yard is still the old round-log cabin where the family lived before the new house was built. This is now the loom-house. It is also lumbered up with barrels and boxes and piles of truck and hoes, tools, and probably there is still a bed in it. The people are now wearing home-made clothing, and here the girls deftly weave those bright linseys with their bright red, white and black stripes.

On the outer wall of the loom-house are now stretched the coon and possum skins, and the roof is used to dry apples and peaches in the fall of the year, and in this lumber house, tied in sacks and hanging from the cross beams were the garden seeds, the bunches of sage, boneset, onion tops and the dried pumpkin on poles, on which were placed the rings as thickly as possible. The barrel of kraut with its heavy weights on it in one corner of the kitchen, and by the side of the fireplace the huge dye pot and on this a wooden cover, and this was often worn smooth, being a handy seat by the fire. Even stories were told, that seated on this there had been much "sparking" done before the older girls were all married off. When a young man visited a girl, or for that matter a widower or bachelor paid any marked attention, it was universally called "sparkin'."

This hewed-log house was neatly weatherboarded, painted and had a neat brick chimney, and you could not very readily tell it from a frame house. Here children were born, grew to maturity, married and commenced life nearly in their one room log cabin, which more rapidly gave way to the nice frame or even the great brick mansion, with the ornaments and luxuries of modern life. Where now may be seen buildings of granite, marble and iron that gleam in the morning sun in blinding splendor that have cost hundreds of thousands, nay, even millions of dollars, once probably stood the round-log cabin that had been built from the standing trees about the spot by the husband, aided only by the young wife, with no other tools than the axe and the auger. These honest, patient, simpled-minded folk never bothered their heads to anticipate the regal edifices of which their humble cabin was the beginning. Their earnest and widest aspiration was merely, "be it ever so humble there is no place like home." Around these wide but humble hearths they saw their children grow up to strong men and women, honest, unsophisticated, rough and blunt in manner, but ignorant of the knowledge of the vices that so often lurk beneath the polish and splendors of older societies and superfluous wealth. Their wants few and simple, within the easy reach of every one, their ambition brought them no heart-burnings, no twinges of conscience, and none of that pitiable despair, where what we may call that higher sphere in the circles so often brings—where there are no medicines to minister to a mind diseased.

A striking illustration of the prevalent credulity of the times is found in an obituary published in 1814, that is ornamented with an inverted rule at each end of the article. It is an account of the death of a Maj. Richard Elliott, of Ohio. Evidently it was not that they knew the man or had a personal interest in him, but it was the manner of the man's death that made it of such vital importance. The name of the person who gave the account is given as a voucher of its truth and credibility. The substance is that on a certain Sabbath evening the man was passing along the highway, when he saw two lights in the shape of half-moons coming toward him; when the lights met him they seemed to close him in a circle about the breast, when a voice pronounced these words: "Are you prepared to die?" Without hesitation, the man answered: "If it is God's will, I think I am." The lights then passed on, but turned and followed him until he came opposite the graveyard, where they made a stand; he could see them, by looking back, for half a mile. When the man arrived at home he told his wife and assured her that he had but a short time to live; he related the same to several people and announced to all that he was about to die. The lights were met on Friday evening, about 9 o'clock; on Tuesday following, the man was raving insane and in twenty-four hours died. The lugubrious story concludes with the words: "This is a simple statement of the circumstances of his sickness and death."

The story is circumstantially told, and is quite ghostly. The men of that day, in their leather jerkins, and the dames at the looms and the spinning-wheels must have read and heard it with complete awe, and the children no doubt were freshly alarmed at the dark, and would shut their eyes in the fear of seeing the dreaded moon shaped lights. The poor man was simply mad—insane beyond question from the first, and then, as now, there were no certain medicaments for the mind diseased. The moon-shaped lights were but witches in another form—men were moving slowly away from the suttee of the east, or when old Clootie would daily come up through the hot crater's mouth to waylay the innocent people on the road, as he had been often caught in the act of finding a person alone, near a graveyard, and seized him, and, despite his struggles and cries, had carried him off, and with his precious burden had plunged into the vomiting volcano, on his return visit to his realms with his trophy. Men's beliefs were emerging slowly from these frightful conjurings—the travail of the dreary ages. The story of man's frightful superstitions—shadows to us, but horribly real to them—is one of the most painful chapters in human his-

tory; it had filled the world to the mountain's peaks with the deepest gloom, and in trembling and despair they literally called upon the rocks and the mountains to fall upon them and hide them forever from the face of an angry God. However, they were slowly approaching this age in the idea that the Supreme was not always so unreasonably angry with His children, and that He is all love and justice. "I thy God am a jealous God" is now more generally read "And He so loved the world, etc." The pendulum swings; it can never be at rest—the ebb and flow of the mind, as it rises, slowly and spirally, toward God's throne. The opposing theories: inappeasable wrath, implacable hate or mad, convulsive, unreasoning love—the orthodox, with clubs and knocks, the altruist sweating blood over the innocent failings of ignorance, and offering up the great vicarious sacrifice, are but the ceaseless moan of the great ocean of men's troubled souls moving through the unending eternities. Possibly, here, as everywhere, when the historian comes, great enough, wise enough and fearless enough to point out the truth that ever lies in the mean of all extremes, then may mankind begin to feel and know that our civilization is safe, founded upon the rock against which the winds and the storms may beat in vain, and foolish good men will cease to heart-bleed and wail in sadness over the cruel contentions of men—over these beastly struggles to trample on each other. "All's well!"

At the beginning of this century one of the sore needs of the people was wool with which to make clothing. The scarcity of this article was the mother of the idea of dressing deer-skins and making clothing. They were soon able to dress these skins, and they were soft and pliable, and the art of giving them a slight buff color was learned, and when made into trousers they resembled modern nankeen, and to this was soon added a bright color for the fringe around the deer-skin hunting shirts—these were soon worn with as much pride as a militiaman once strutted under his waving rooster feathers. "Doeskin" pants, as these leather trousers were sometimes called, were no doubt in their time quite dudish.

The pioneers had their own amusements, and had more time to be amused than have our modern get-rich quick people. They had far greater wealth then than now in the way of dogs and many children; and if in the family was a rat-tailed spotted horse, the big boys of that fortunate household were not only rich, but happy. Fifteen children and forty-two grandchildren, to say nothing of the great-grandchildren, reveled in all the needed prospective wealth of the eldest male Monte Cristo, in the "old man's" long squirrel gun, and the bony, slim tailed spotted horse, that in the course of nature would come to the expectant and hopeful heirs. It is a portentious fact that these peculiar guns and horses were far rarer in those good old times than are railroads and millionaire bondholders now; and the prospective heir was far more happy, as well he might be; and we know that great and splendid wealth is wholly in the variety of the dower, and not in any intrinsic values. For instance, our modern idiots dote on diamonds and similar miserable and useless trash, all not only worthless, but worse than bubbles. Compare these with our dogs, sixteen children and a rat tailed spotted horse and a flint-lock, long-barreled squirrel gun, and then please exploit yourself "a ass" in the stupid faith that the new order may smile in contemptuous pity upon the great past. Poverty then and riches now, no sir! It is base, diamond-crowned delusion now, and it was the gun and pony then — real substantial wealth *versus* a lunatic's dream. A glint of sunlight is worth more than all the diamonds and rubies the whole world has ever contained—and a dog, flint-lock and a calico pony, granting him a fair share of poll-evil and string halt, is a solid, intrinsic reality; a real wealth to dower fifteen towsley brats, and make them lords and ladies all.

Then, too, the pioneers and their "brats" had amusements far better than anything we now know. Sugar making camps in the early spring, when the sweet sap from the maple flows, when the whole neighborhood would go to the woods and



Charles Parrish

camp and make sugar and that dark and delicious syrup. Why, our effete youngsters know not enough to dream in their lifeless way of real fun—life in its highest and best form. One hundred years ago the people knew how to really live—live for all that healthy, bounding life is worth. The woods were full of game and the streams of fish, and hunting, trapping and fishing commenced as soon as children could toddle, and continued with no game laws interfering, as long as old age could again toddle. The nightly concerts of the wolves and panthers would literally knock silly our make believe tragic operas; two gew-gawed "lumaxes" singing out their mad duel, fought with paper swords, and another fellow stabbing himself with a bar of soft soap, accompanying the act with such boss bullfrog croaking as of itself ought to kill the lunatic as well as the audience. The pioneers had great hunting frolics, log rollings, and real courting that was give-and-take like the strokes from a mule's hind quarters compared to this modern dude-lolling. Our modern men hunt snakes, but the kind that is corked up in bottles, whose bite is so intoxicating that men seek them out and actually pay so much a nip. And other things have changed as much as ancient and modern snake hunting.

One of the old time boys, so old that he remembers an incident in his life that occurred eighty years ago, relates the following: He was promised that if he would for the next month be a *real good boy*—that is, work to the utmost limit of endurance, that then he might go afoot five miles to the shop and see the man pound hot iron. His imagination was fired at the very thought—was ever a boy so rich in anticipation—a real blacksmith, and pounding hot iron and the sparks flying in every direction, and they never burned up the smithy—a sure enough king of fire—and his parents had promised him an afternoon holiday to go and see all this for himself. Time with that boy now lingered, loitered, dawdled along the way incomparably slower than it now does with the hard-up young man who knows the "old man" has made his will, and there's millions in it for him, except the old man is awful healthy—has neither manners nor regards for his only hopeful and chip-of-the-old-block son; if the loving son only had energy enough he would poison the old duffer. But this is wandering from the boy that, if the slow-coach time ever did get around, was going to see the hot iron pounded. His mother and sisters realized that the boy must have different clothes—must be dressed well, as well as all over, to go on that great expedition; he had a pair of "doeskin" trousers and roundabout of the same, and on a pinch could wear his father's moccasins, but he had no cap; a solemn council convened, and as a result of its deliberations a cat was killed, the skin dressed with the tail left hanging down his back for a queue. The great day did arrive and the boy went, and as good luck would have it the smithy was not too drunk to work, and his visions were more than realized. The smithy, with a tooth for enjoyment, took in the situation when the gawking boy was looking on so intently as he worked the bellows and slyly spat on the anvil and jerked out the white heated metal and struck it a tremendous blow, and the loud explosion nearly frightened the lad to death, and he confesses that he was a married man and had children before he had any other thought but that the anvil, the hammer and the smithy had all exploded at the same time—a veritable cataclysm to him—and that the creature was supernatural was evidenced as he pounded away right merrily.

When that boy returned he was the hero of all the children for many miles around; all of them went to church, or meeting rather, the following Sunday to see him. The nods, frowns and thumb jerking of the old folks could not control them—the good divine thundered his thirty-seventhly louder, but in vain; the children for once did not quake when he, a last resort with the good Shepherd, preached his one great sermon in which he would "lift the lids of hell and show them the fires." The children, the boys especially, had heard that before, but had never before known a boy that had been up to see hot iron pounded, and the poor preacher, parents, pickled rods, etc., were unheeded, and they gathered about the

hero of the day, who told them all he saw; that is all that he had words to express. Happily, children can make themselves understood to children, and there was never a boy at meeting that day but that went home with the high resolve that come what might, some day he too would go and see the blacksmith pound hot iron—utterly reckless of consequences, some day when he had a pair of "doeskin" trousers, like those his big brother always wore when he went a-courting, he *would* go and his mother and sisters could not scare him out of it, especialy if he could get his hair roached and look big and not afraid; hadn't he already gone clear out to the wood-pile one night, and although he heard a screech-owl, he held onto his armful of wood and landed it, with a good deal of clatter, it is true, on the floor by the chimney corner—and then foolish girls talk to him about being afraid of pounded hot iron, even if everything, and smithy too, did burst, what of it?—*go he would!*

Simply as a matter of relish of life, can you imagine anything, anywhere of modern days, that in the least compares with this instance in pioneer life? All true life is in the mind's excitation, the mental exaltation in expectancy that fills the cup to the brim and it overflows. It is but one in every pioneer family of the land, where things were pure and primitive—when neither children nor grown persons died of ennui—when children had hardly anything as toys or luxuries that could be called "boughten." Why is it that the children who never had a doll, except rag ones of of their own making, remember their childhood with so infinite a zest that it is beyond all comprehension of the modern child that is loaded and even oppressed with its multitude of elaborate and expensive toys? Luxuries, expensive and valuable luxuries, costing great sums of money, and that are beautiful and fragile, are not what the child wants, unless the little one is first trained out of all natural sweet childhood. The boy that gets some person to bend a pin for him and provides his own string and fish-pole, for his first fishing in the shallow puddle, has incomparably more delight in fishing than is ever known to the coddled child of wealth who, when he is nearly grown, is allowed to go with a groom and fish with one of these expensive tackles that can be purchased at the sporting store. It is the boy fourteen years old who looks forward to the day that his father will buy a new cap or hat and give him the old one to dress up in and go to meeting, who will remember longest his triumphs and joys in the acquisition of new clothes, or anything and everything that comes to him in his callow days. The modern boy, and man for that matter, looks back upon the pioneer times and shudders at their primitive simplicity, because he is ignorant of the fact in the premises; he gratifies every appetite, and they in succession cloy, and he gets drunk, if he has the energy, or might commit suicide, and has but the one consolation—that he didn't live before they had railroads and uniformed servants and waiters on every hand, and he may have looked forward to the one glory of death; of being buried in a suit cut and made in Paris. Expensive and artificial life is not a boundless joy—rather it is the keen earnestness of simplicity—gratified barely, but always enjoyed intensely.

For fifty years the advance was so slow that it was hardly more than perceptible; the dark old woods melted away reluctantly, and easy or rapid transportation was unknown to them. The children of even the most favored or wealthy, while they had nearly everything they wanted, were ignorant, even of those luxuries children now demand as common necessities. Many a young man of that day was big and old enough to go "a-sparking"—that is what they called love-making in those simple, honest days—before he had become the happy possessor of a pair of boots. The young man of to-day breathes nearly a different atmosphere to that of the boys or young men of fifty years ago. One of these old-time boys, whose head is now white with many winters, recently recounted something of his boyhood to his interested listeners. He was born in this county of parents of more than the average advantages of wealth. He remembers every process of raising the flax and

clipping the wool, and from that to the home-made clothes that dressed the entire family; how the ox was slaughtered in the fall and the younger cattle in the spring and summer, and the hides were carried to the tannery and returned home, and then the annual visit of the shoemaker, who shod all around the big and little in footwear that was worn with infinite pride, but each pair must last a whole year; how, when he was large enough, he hired out and rode one of the neighbor's plow horses while the man plowed his crop of corn, and for three days the boy thus endured the sharp bare back, and when the man settled up he paid him two 10-cent silver coins—a picayune a day; and how, while he pocketed his wages in silence, as he trudged his way home, he took the coins out of his pocket and threw them into the brush by the wayside and hated the man most cordially all his life for his meanness. This man could draw a vivid picture of his boy life in this then comparatively new country, especially in the long walks the children often took to the log-cabin schoolhouse, and while it was before the day of free schools, yet a large family of children then cost their parents less outlay of cash to educate than each average child now costs. While the boys of to-day will hear of the boys of fifty years ago and pity them, yet it is a fact that the young man of to-day is under very many disadvantages in the comparison of then and now. Now, unless the young man has inherited capital, he must seek employment as a rule from others, and it is very much more difficult to become an employer of others than it was at one time. Capital and society have been recast. Capital has been aggregating, and the small beginners are smothered out; the country store, with its limited stock of goods, is more nearly in direct competition with the great city stores than formerly, and so of every other branch of business. The avenues to success are being slowly but surely closed up—fewer employers, and the army of employes constantly growing and expanding. In such surroundings the struggle for life, with all those who must struggle at all, will grow harder and harder. To use a phrase that is not exact—national wealth will more rapidly increase in these conditions, but so will the numbers of the poor and, alas, too, the numbers of those out of employment and seeking it. While stagnation is death, yet all change is not improvement. It is easy for us to say our society is now better—the nearest perfect the world has seen; that we have those things that contribute to our happiness in the highest degree; that our schools and churches and the laws are better than ever known to the world before. There are pros and cons to all this self-laudation. We have better food, clothing, houses and drainage, and the average of life is longer than it was when our ancestors were first struggling here; but we have more penal institutions, asylums, feeble-minded homes, soup houses and actual starvation; crimes wholly unknown, and a class of criminals that our grandfathers never heard of, and one feature that is wholly new, and that is the bequest or gift outright by one individual of the enormous sum of $6,000,000 to the church and school, and hundreds of others giving nearly similar amounts, and yet the State has taken charge of educating our children, and from free schools and endowed universities and colleges laws are being passed to compel parents to send their children to school. And, amid it all, the demand exceeds the supply on every hand, except on the evil side. Honest simplicity is never an ungainly thing—it may call for a smile of pity, but never a tear. Phenomenal school children, cunning and tricky street arabs of the city may know many things that George Washington never learned. The dullard boy of to-day knows more of fast living than did the brightest boy 100 years ago, but does he live longer or enjoy it more?

CHAPTER IV.

BATTLE OF WYOMING.

WESTMORELAND TOWN AND COUNTY, OF CONNECTICUT — THE PEOPLE QUICK TO WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE — RECKLESS JOHN PENN — PLUNKETT'S EXPEDITION — THE TWO COMPANIES SENT TO WASHINGTON — STEUBEN JENKINS' HISTORICAL ADDRESS — MASSACRE OF THE HARDINGS — THE FATAL JULY 3, 1778 — THEY SURRENDER AND ARE THEN PLUNDERED — CONFLICTING STORIES — THE BRITISH ACCOUNTS — PENNITES CALLED TORIES AND MANY DRIVEN OUT — LIST OF THE KILLED IN THE BATTLE — THE DORRANCES — COL. FRANKLIN WITH COMPANY REACHED THE FORT JUST AFTER THE BATTLE — BUTLER ESCAPED TO THE MOUNTAINS — DENISON SURRENDERS — SOME ANCIENT STORIES OF THE BATTLE INVESTIGATED — THE MOVEMENT — THE CENTENNIAL DAY OF THE BATTLE, ETC.

THE peaceful pastoral interim in the struggle with the Pennsylvanians was now, 1775, approaching a yet more bloody awakening. The cruel plowshare of war — of the long seven years' war for independence — was about to come crashing through the valley that was already stained with fraternal blood, as well as were the people the victims of repeated and cruel marauds and massacres by the savages. This was not only the border land, but the center of the long travails, where human suffering reached its limit. No spot on the globe is more freighted with the great events of history than this. Quoting from *Miner's History:*

"The battle at Lexington had taken place April 19. On the 17th of June, the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, so glorious to the American arms. The effect produced at Wyoming, by those soul-stirring events, will be best expressed by the simple record of a 'town meeting legally warned:'

"At a meeting of ye proprietors and settlers of ye town of Westmoreland, legally warned and held in Westmoreland, August 1st, 1775, Mr. John Jenkins was chosen moderator for ye work of ye day. Voted that this town does now vote that they will strictly observe and follow ye rules and regulations of ye honorable continental congress, now sitting at Philadelphia.

"*Resolved*, By this town, that they are willing to make any accommodations with ye Pennsylvania party that shall conduce to ye best good of ye whole, not infringing on the property of any person, and come in common cause of Liberty in ye defence of America, and that we will amicably give them ye offer of joining in ye proposals as soon as may be.

"*Voted*, As this town has but of late been incorporated and invested with the privileges of the law, both civil and military, and now in a capacity of acting in conjunction with our neighboring towns within this and the other colonies, in opposing ye late measures adopted by parliament to enslave America. Also this town having taken into consideration the late plan adopted by parliament of enforcing their several oppressive and unconstitutional acts — of depriving us of our property — and of binding us in all cases without exception, whether we consent or not, is considered by us highly injurious to American or English freedom; therefore do consent to and acquiesce in the late proceedings and advice of the continental congress, and do rejoice that those measures are adopted, and so universally received throughout the continent; and, in conformity to the eleventh article of the association, we do now appoint a committee to attentively observe the conduct of all persons within this town, touching the rules and regulations prescribed by the honorable continental congress, and will unanimously join our brethren in America in the common cause of defending our liberty."

Here was outspoken patriotism and considerate diplomacy, offering an olive branch to their brethren of Pennsylvania, and unfurling the flag of defiance at King George. "Willing to make any accommodations with ye Pennysylvania party," and this was said in good faith, and it is, pity it is, it was not in that spirit taken up by the respective authorities of Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

In November, 1775, Pennsylvania sent an armed expedition against the towns of Judea and Charleston, colonies of Connecticut people on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and destroyed them, and then menaced the Westmoreland people.

November 4, congress, on being advised of the attacks on Judea and Charleston, and the threatened attack on the people of Westmoreland town, passed the following resolutions:

"The congress, considering that the most perfect union between all the colonies, is essentially necessary for the just rights of North America, and being apprehensive that there is great danger of hostilities being commenced at or near Wyoming, between the inhabitants of the colony of Pennsylvania, and those of Connecticut,

"*Resolved*, That the assemblies of said colonies be requested to take the most speedy and effectual steps to prevent such hostilities."

"*Ordered*, That Mr. McKean and Mr. Deane wait upon the honorable house of assembly of Pennsylvania, now sitting, with a copy of the above resolutions."

"*Ordered*, That a copy of the said resolutions be transmitted by express to the magistrates and people of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, on the waters of the Susquehanna."

The action of congress was wholly unheeded by John Penn, the then governor of Pennsylvania, and equally reckless was he of the appalling fact that the whole country was in fact at war with the mother empire — the Revolution was on — when every one must stand shoulder to shoulder, brother to brother. This Penn can hardly go into our history as the worthy representative of his illustrious grandfather.

In the dead of winter, Col. Plunkett, who had just returned from his triumphant expedition against the West Branch settlers, was fitted out, as usual under authority of the civil officers, with an army of 700 men, with cannon to proceed against the people of the town of Westmoreland. The middle of December (an unusual circumstance, the river was free of ice), he set out in boats laden with men and stores to land near Wilkes-Barre, where the work of destruction was cruelly going on. There was cunning in the time chosen — committing the houses to flames, and stripped of worldly possessions — the people driven out of the country to make the exodus through the wilderness where many, mayhap all, would perish.

Plunkett started on this unholy crusade with 700 men, nearly double the number all told, of the able-bodied men then here. The settlers had sent couriers to congress, to Philadelphia and to Connecticut, and at the same time made every possible effort to protect themselves. There were 285 of the settlers who had taken the "Freeman's oath,"—this included the old decrepit and sick, as well as several who were known to be little else than spies on the Connecticut people.

December 20 the invading army arrived at the mouth of Nescopeck creek, and by this time considerable ice was running in the river, impeding their progress. That same day congress by resolution enacted:

"The congress taking into consideration the dispute between the people of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, on the waters of the Susquehanna, came to the following resolution:

"Whereas, A dispute subsists between some of the inhabitants of the colony of Connecticut, settled under the claim of the said colony on land near Wyoming, on the Susquehanna river, and in the Delaware country, and the inhabitants settled under the claim of the proprietors of Pennsylvania, which dispute it is apprehended will, if not suspended during the present troubles in the colonies, be productive of per-

nicious consequences, which may be very prejudicial to the common interest of the United Colonies; therefore

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this congress, and it is accordingly recommended, that the contending parties immediately cease all hostilities, and avoid every appearance of force until the dispute can be legally decided. That all property taken and detained be immediately restored to the original owners; that no interruption be given to either party, to the free passing and repassing of persons behaving themselves peaceably, through the disputed territory, as well by land as by water, without molestation of either persons or property; that all persons seized and detained on account of said dispute on either side, be dismissed and permitted to go to their respective homes, and that things being put in the same situation they were before the late unhappy contest, they continue to behave themselves peaceably on their respective possessions and improvements, until a legal decision can be had on said dispute, or this congress shall take further order thereon, and nothing herein done shall be construed in prejudice of the claim of either party."

But this action too was as idle as the wind to the invaders. They pushed the expedition, and on the 24th the advance guard of Plunkett came upon the picket guards of Butler's command. The latter had rallied in all 300 men, and having not enough guns for each man, several men appeared with scythes fastened to poles. Col. Butler had taken a position at the mouth of Harvey creek below Wilkes-Barre on the west side of the river. It was well chosen, and when Plunkett's force came up they were halted, and Butler's men fired over their heads. The invaders saw they could not storm the position, and retired and attempted to send a boat load across the river to flank Butler, but this had been anticipated, and when nearly across they were fired on by Capt. Stewart's squad, when they turned the boat down stream and fled precipitately. This day's fighting resulted in the wounding of a man and a dog in the boat.

The next day Plunkett again advanced to the attack, and heavy firing commenced. A party was sent up, concealed along the mountain side, to turn Butler's flank, but this was anticipated and repulsed. More or less firing went on all day—several were wounded on both sides. A son of Surveyor-general Lukens was killed. Col. Plunkett retreated on Christmas day.

At this point in the melancholy story we are met with the doubly strange action of the Connecticut authorities; a resolution to prevent any addition being made to the Susquehanna settlement, unless under their "special license." Just at this time, when the settlers were being threatened by the wild savages on one side and invasion and war from the Pennsylvania authorities on the other—a time above all others when they needed every possible aid from the mother colony, this was a most cruel and unexpected blow, and from the least expected source.

The repulse of Plunkett closed the year 1775, and from that source no further invasion was expected that season. Alarms, however, from the Indians at the north were serious. Through the action of the leading men of the town the Indians were induced to come to Wilkes-Barre in September, 1776, to hold a council, in which the Indian, Capt. John, represented the savages and Col. Butler the colony. Capt. John made quite a speech, which if correctly interpreted was filled with the affectionate term of "brother" in nearly every sentence, and friendship was effusively expressed. The Indians wanted peace and brotherhood with the settlers; asked that they have a "fire-place" here and a great council, and "wampus" and "calumets" galore. The white man very properly suspected these over-friendly professions; and as time proved it was merely the savage cunning to get their warriors among the people and when disarmed, murder them at will. This all-increased the fears and dread of the people. October following three chiefs from the Six Nations at Onondaga arrived and brought a "talk" from the "great head." This was more of their hypocritical pretensions of brotherly love and another plea for a great

"fire-place" at Wyoming. They complained that in a cow trade with a white man a certain Indian had been cheated, and demanded restitution, and also wanted flour given them to take home to their hungry people.

Col. Butler promptly sent word to Roger Sherman of the dangers threatening, and asked for arms to place in the hands of the people for defense against invasions.

Soon reports arrived giving information that the British under Col. John Butler (his command being mostly Canadians and Indians) was at Oswego, and now the people were convinced the savages were in alliance with the British, and were joining Burgoyne.

The town of Westmoreland extended north to the State line following up the Susquehanna river, and in the neighborhood of Tioga Point (Athens) were the strong Indian settlements of Newtown, Oquaga, Sheshequin, Chenango, Owego, and Choconut. From these points they could quickly float in their canoes to Wilkes-Barre.

Chapman, in his history, estimates in round numbers there were 5,000 settlers in Westmoreland at this time. Hon. Charles Miner corrects this statement and from the records shows that the approximate number was 430 able-bodied men, or a total of 2,580 population.

The patriotic vigilance of the settlers is given in the proceedings of a town meeting of Westmoreland, March 10, 1776:

"*Voted*, That the first man that shall make fifty weight of good salt-petre in this town shall be entitled to a bounty of £10, lawful money, to be paid out of the town treasury."

"*Voted*, That the selectmen be directed to dispose of the grain now in the hands of the treasurer or collector, in such way as to obtain powder and lead to the value of £40, lawful money, if they can do the same."

The continental congress having recommended the appointment of committees of vigilance in every town, and the arrest of persons hostile to the cause of liberty, a committee of inspection was established, a measure that became the more pressingly necessary, as, with the breaking out of the war, and the prohibition on the part of Connecticut of any further emigration to Wyoming, there had come in strange families of interlopers from Minnisink, from West Chester, New York, from Kinderhook, and the Mohawk, neither connected with Pennsylvania nor Connecticut, between whom and the old settlers there was neither sympathy in feeling nor community of interests—Wintermoots, Vangorders, and Von-Alstines. A path of communication was opened by the disaffected between New York and Niagara, to strike the Susquehanna twenty miles above Wilkes-Barre. Some of those new and unwelcome settlers soon made their sentiments known, and disclosed their hostility to the American cause, while others for the time remained quiet, though subsequent events showed the purpose of their emigration to the Susquehanna.

John Jenkins, Sr., and Capt. Solomon Strong were chosen members of the legislature to attend at Hartford, with instructions to request the assembly to demand of Pennsylvania £4,000 for losses sustained by invasions and property destroyed. The people took steps to build forts. The general assembly of Connecticut had to raise and organize the Twenty-fourth regiment of Connecticut militia at Westmoreland.

The Wintermoots (suspected people) had purchased and had erected a fort near the head of the valley (Pittston). To counteract this the settlers built a fort above this near the Jennings and Harding families. Forty fort was strengthened and sites for forts at Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Hanover and Plymouth were arranged.

July 4, 1776, now dawned upon the world. The memorable day in history, ushering in the transcendant event in the great movements of mankind. Liberty, blessed liberty to man, stepped forth, robed in purity, and on either side supporting

her were the stern, strong knights of the plow and the axe, across whose broad shoulders were slung the long, block match-lock rifles; in homespun and buckskin, with moccasin and bare feet these sublime heroes had just emerged from the severest school of hard fate, unkempt and unmindful of exterior appearances, they came together silent and resolved, carrying their lives and sacred honor in their hands and flinging them all, all on the altar of liberty. Independence was declared! From Maine to southernmost Florida war was aflame. Its horrors were everywhere in the land, but far more intensely in this lone frontier settlement, that was worse than isolated and unprotected. It was menaced by double dangers on every side, and even within the household were traitors to the sacred cause.

In November following Cols. Butler and Denison representatives returned from New Haven bringing the good news that the town had been made the county of Westmoreland. Jonathan Fitch was made high sheriff.

During the summer Obadiah Gore, Jr., was commissioned lieutenant and recruited twenty men. About the same time Capt. Strong enlisted a squad of men—ten or twelve.

August 23, 1776, congress, at the urgent solicitation of Col. Butler, resolved to station two companies at Westmoreland for the defence of the inhabitants. Robert Durkee and Samuel Ransom were elected captains in these companies; James Welles and Perrin Ross, first lieutenants; Asahel Buck and Simon Spalding, second lieutenants; Herman Swift and Mathias Hollenback, ensigns. These companies when raised were stationed one on the east and one on the west side of the river.

In the early winter Gen. Howe had captured New York, the battle of White Plains had been fought; Washington was retreating with his little army of 3,000 men, hungry and nearly naked, through the Jerseys. "The commander-in-chief," says Marshall, "found himself at the head of a small force, less than 3,000, dispirited by their losses and fatigues, retreating almost naked and barefoot in the cold November and December, before a numerous and well-appointed and victorious enemy, through a desponding country much more disposed to obtain safety by submission than to seek it by manly resistance."

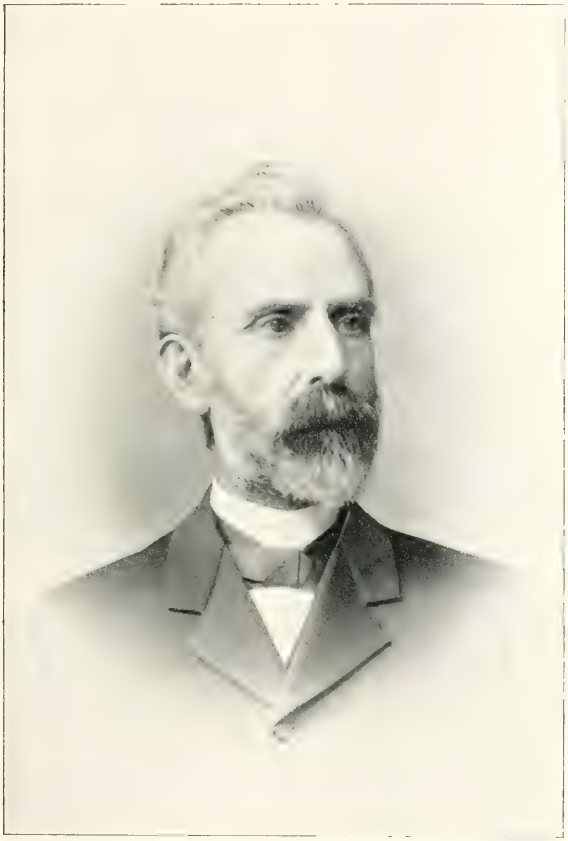
On December 8 Gen. Washington crossed the Delaware, and congress immediately took measures to retire from Philadelphia to Baltimore. At this moment of peril, they "*Resolved*, December 12, that the two companies raised in the town of Westmoreland, be ordered to join Gen. Washington, with all possible expedition." And the very same day adjourned to meet on the 20th, at Baltimore.

Promptly obeying the order, the two companies hastened their march, and before the close of the month and year were with the lines, under the command of their beloved Washington.

The people fully knew the dangerous sacrifice they were making, but not a moment faltered. This action of the patriots stands out prominently in the history of that long and terrible struggle. It was pledged to these men that as soon as conditions in the south should be relieved they would be allowed to return to the protection of their families. It is needless to say this promise was not kept. The imperative necessities of the army of Washington made it impossible, horrid as was the impending alternative.

The people proceeded in the work of organizing every possible safeguard as well as the work of perfecting the machinery for the new county of Montgomery. Great jealousy between the east and west side of the river had long existed, and the question of locating the county buildings now arose in renewed intensity. After a warm contention Wilkes-Barre was chosen as the county seat—the chief rival had been Kingston—settled by the Connecticut authorities through appointed commissioners.

Every hour brought additional evidence that there were secret enemies in their midst—Pennites, some of them, who had come and purchased Connecticut claims.



J. D. Rockefeller

One, Adonijah Stansbury, had purchased Chapman's mill and he soon developed into an enemy in disguise. Col. Butler and Maj. Judd were appointed a committee to investigate him. He was prosecuted and finally persecuted until he was compelled to sell his mill and leave the settlement. During the summer the people worked on the forts by detachments. The one in Wilkes-Barre occupied what is now the courthouse square. A system of scouts were sent regularly up the river to keep watch of the movements of the Indians. Lieut. John Jenkins in command of a scouting party extended his trip to Wyalusing, where he was taken prisoner by a band of Indians and tories. Three of his men were taken with him: Mr. York, Lemuel Fitch and old man Fitzgerald. All except Fitzgerald were taken to Canada. Jenkins was exchanged for an Indian chief and sent to Albany. These were the first prisoners taken from Westmoreland. Other scouting parties were constantly sent up the river. As about all the able young men were in the continental army they consisted mostly of old men and called themselves "Reformados." Capt. William Hooker Smith, a physician, commanded the one from Wilkes-Barre.

The two companies sent to Gen. Washington were for the first time under fire January 27, 1777, at the battle of Millstone. Durkee's and Ransom's "Independent companies" were under Gen. Dickinson and met a detachment of Lord Cornwallis' men and gained a splendid victory. The companies were at Bound Brook, Brandywine, Germantown and Mud fort. Constant Matthewson, of Spalding's company, was killed by a cannon ball at Mud fort. Two brothers, Sawyers, died of camp disease, Spencer and Gaylord died and Porter was killed.

Connecticut sent out a heavy tax levy on Westmoreland county for the year 1777 —"2 shillings on the pound." In the face of this is the proceedings of a town meeting, December 30, 1777:

"*Voted*, By this town that the committee of inspection be empowered to supply the sogers' wives and the sogers' widows and their families with the necessaries of life."

In June, 1778, Gov. Trumbull appointed the following a committee to keep the peace in Westmoreland county: Nathan Denison, Christopher Avery, Obadiah Gore, Zera Beach, Zebulon Butler, William McKarrican, Asaph Whittlesey, Uriah Chapman, Anderson Dana, Ebenezer Marcy, Stephen Harding, John Franklin 2d, Joseph Hambleton and William Judd.

Through the vigilance of this committee congress was kept closely advised of affairs on the headquarters of the Susquehanna. Indications strongly pointed to an invasion from the north. Congress again interposed and adopted the following:

March 17, 1778, "*Resolved*, That one full company of foot be raised in the town of Westmoreland, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, for the defence of the said town, and the settlement on the frontiers, and in the neighborhood thereof, against the Indians and the enemies of these States; the said company to be enlisted to serve one year from the time of their enlisting, unless sooner discharged by congress."

A scouting party was near Tunkhannock when a man named William Crooks approached the door of a house that had been occupied by John Secord, a tory, when he was shot dead by Indians within. A skirmish occurred about four miles below Tunkhannock and Joel Phelps and Minor Robbins were wounded. Robbins died the next day. Phelps recovered.

These ominous happenings were in May, and every day the arrogant demands of the Indian beggars and prowlers became more marked. All at once the scattered Indians in this section were recalled and their squaws came down the river, ostensibly begging, but as the people well knew to spy the condition of the settlers.

The people now became almost frantic, and appeals were sent by wives and mothers to their husbands and sons to hurry back and protect them from the impending massacre. But congress and the authorities held these men firmly and were apparently deaf to the piteous appeals.

June 23, only a week before the arrival of the Canadian army, congress resolved to consolidate Ransom's and Durkee's companies, as some had from sickness and other causes* returned, there was at that time only about sixty men left to the company. Of this new company Simon Spalding was made captain and Timothy Pierce and Phineas Pierce lieutenants. They were permitted finally to march to the relief of their families, but as will be seen, too late to ward off the impending thunderbolt.

The enemy was concentrating at Newton (Elmira) and Tioga Point (Athens). The latter was in Montgomery county, and here they were preparing their canoes to descend upon the helpless settlers.

Two deserters from the British army, Pike and Boyd, had taken refuge in the valley. They were loyal to the Connecticut people and the latter was useful in drilling raw recruits.

The settlers fled from their homes to the fort. The militia companies were called out and every possible preparation made. The only cannon was in the Wilkes-Barre fort; having no balls it was used as an alarm gun.

Hon. Charles Miner estimates the invading army as about 400 of Butler's Rangers; a detachment of the Royal Greens, and several Pennsylvania tories, with 600 or 700 Indians. Butler, however, in his official report, says he had, all told, 500 men. They descended in their boats to the mouth of Bowman's creek, where the river makes a great bend, and by marching across this peninsula they traveled about twenty miles to the western mountains, reaching that place June 29. At Fort Jenkins, a mile above Wintermoot, the uppermost fort, there were the families of John Jenkins, the Hardings and Gardiners. Not aware of the close presence of the enemy, on the morning of the 30th Benjamin Harding, Stukely Harding, John Harding, James Hadsell, James Hadsell Jr., Daniel Waller, John Gardiner and Daniel Carr, had taken their arms and gone up to Exeter to their work—three miles. Late in the afternoon they were attacked in the field. Waller, Gardiner and Carr were taken prisoners; James Hadsell and his sons James and Benjamin and Stukely Harding were killed. John Harding, a lad, jumped into the water and hid under the willows, merely keeping his lips above water, where he heard the dying groans of his friends near by. The Indians searched carefully for him, but did not find him. This was the opening skirmish of the coming battle.

Col. Zebulon Butler by common assent assumed command of the Connecticut people. By a mere chance he was here on a furlough from the continental army, and had this man's counsel prevailed there is little doubt that this sad chapter in history would have been differently written. July 1 he sent Col. Denison and Lieut.-Col. Dorrance with all his force to Exeter to the scene of the preceding day's tragedy. They found two Indians standing guard over the scalped and mutilated bodies of their victims. These were shot dead—one where he sat and other as he was in the river, fleeing to get away. Col. Zebulon Butler's force buried the dead at Fort Jenkins (now West Pittston), and returned to Forty fort. The invading army then came down and took possession of Fort Wintermoot. The Wintermoots received the invaders kindly and even to the extent that one Daniel Ingersoll, who was in the fort as the enemy approached, began to make preparations to resist, when he was made a prisoner by the tory Wintermoots. That evening a detachment was sent and captured Fort Jenkins; it originally had but seventeen old men to defend it. Four were slain, three captured and the garrison capitulated.

Early the next morning the prisoner, Ingersoll, under an escort, was sent to Forty fort to demand a surrender, not only of the fort, but of Montgomery camp. On the morning of Friday, July 3, Mr. Ingersoll was again sent, with two guides, a white man and an Indian. This was supposed a ruse on the part of the enemy to spy the

*The truth is that when Ransom and Durkee resigned in order to get home, there were twenty-five or thirty of the men who resolved they would, whether or no, also come to their families, and so they did. It was this circumstance that brought on the immediate consolidation of the two companies under Capt. Spalding. Grim necessity, it may be seen, caused in certain cases a laxness in military discipline unknown now in armies.

condition of the defenders, under the mere pretense of demanding a surrender of all the forts and property.

Col. Zebulon Butler immediately called a council of war; the question considered was whether to parley for delay in the hope that Spalding and his men would come, or whether to march out and attack the enemy whenever found. Butler, Denison and Dorrance favored delay; but others, led by Stewart, hotly favored going to meet the enemy at once. The latter argued that the invaders would cross at Pittston and capture the fort, in spite of Capt. Blanchard, and murder the inhabitants; that there was no certainty when Spalding would arrive; two forts had already surrendered and the murder of the Hardings was the bloody token of the enemy's intentions. There are many versions of this part of the unfortunate affair. All, however, seem to agree that Stewart was the wild and unreasonable leader of the motion to go out and attack. The command of the Hanover company had been turned over to him. Pennsylvania at that time was offering a reward for his arrest. The fort was bountifully supplied with whisky, and while it was certain that Capt. Spalding with his command was force-marching to reach them and would certainly arrive within forty-eight hours, yet the better counsels of Butler and all the most prominent men were fatally overruled. Some have laid most of the blame on Stewart, but it is enough answer to all this that he gave his life a sacrifice to his judgments. He was killed at the head of his column. It is easy enough now to criticize the act, so it is of almost anything past. They were brave men, and patriots all; if there was any mistake, it was one not of cowards, but of patriots ready to seal their faith with their hearts' blood. The minority with extreme reluctance yielded to the majority. There were in the fort six irregular companies, mostly raw recruits and many of them old men—the following being the different commands:

Capt. Dethic Hewitt's company, about forty men.

Capt. Asaph Whittlesey's company, from Plymouth, consisting of forty men under Stewart after reaching the fort.

Capt. William McKarrican's company, from Hanover, numbering about forty men. Being also the schoolmaster, and little used to war, though a brave, active, and valuable man, he gave up the command to Capt. Lazarus Stewart; Rosewell Franklin was his lieutenant.

The Lower Wilkes-Barre company, commanded by Capt. James Bidlack, Jr., consisting of thirty-eight men.

The Upper Wilkes Barre company, commanded by Capt. Rezin Geer, smaller, but the number not known.

The Kingston company, commanded by Capt. Aholiab Buck, Lieut. Elijah Shoemaker second in command.

In addition to those in the trainbands, the judges of the court and all the civil officers who were near went out. Many old men—some of them grandfathers—took their muskets and marched to the field. For instance, the aged Mr. Searle, of Kingston, was one. Having become bald, he wore a wig. Taking out his silver knee-buckles, he said to his family, "If I fall, I shall not need them. If I come back, they will be safe here." Nothing could have been more incongruous, more pitiably unfit, than the mingling of such aged men in the rough onset of battle. Dire was the necessity that compelled it. The old gentleman had a number of grandchildren. Several boys, from fourteen to sixteen, are known to have been on the field. There was a company at Pittston of thirty or forty men, under Capt. Blanchard, stationed at the fort, to guard the people gathered there. To leave them, and march to Forty fort, would be to expose them to certain destruction, for the enemy were in sight, on the opposite bank of the river. Capt. Franklin's company from Huntington and Salem had not arrived. The other companies of the regiment were at Capouse and at the "Lackaway" settlement, too far off to afford assistance; so that there were about 230 enrolled men, and seventy old people, boys, civil magistrates, and other volunteers.

Every movement of Col. Z. Butler was watched by a vigilant and wary foe. No sooner had the march commenced than the news was communicated to Col. John Butler, at Wintermoot's, who immediately despatched a messenger up to Fort Jenkins, for the party there, who were destroying the defences, to hasten down, for the Yankees were coming out to battle. This was between 2 and 3 o'clock. A few sentinels alone were left at Forty fort; and one of these by name of Cooper, more brave than obedient to orders, said "Our people need all their strength on the field. If defeated or successful, my being here will do no good." And he hurried off to join his neighbors.

Miss Bennett (Mrs. Myers) was one of the crowd of women and children who had resorted to the Forty fort. After the troops had been gone about half an hour, three men were seen spurring their jaded horses up the road. As they came to the gate and dismounted, the sweat flowed from the panting flanks of their generous steeds. Two of them were Capt. Durkee and Lieut. Pierce. In a moment they learned the state of things. "We are faint—give us bread; we have not broken our fast to day." Such provisions as were at hand were placed before them. Pierce was a lieutenant in Capt. Spalding's company, then about forty miles off, through the Great swamp. They had ridden nearly all night. Having snatched a morsel of food, they hastened to the field.

Among many patriotic volunteers, justice requires that Anderson Dana should be particularly mentioned. He had just returned from duty as a member of the assembly at Hartford. It is impossible that any man could have conducted with a more cheerful spirit, or a more animating zeal. Christopher Avery, one of the justices of the court, who had filled many important stations, and possessed a large share of public confidence, though exempt by law, took post beside his neighbors. Many officers are mentioned, who strictly held no command. Capts. Durkee and Ransom were in the battle, and no doubt were referred to, and obeyed by the militia officers, but they held no official station.

As our troops approached Wintermoot's they perceived that the fort was in flames. The motive for setting it on fire is not yet understood, probably to prevent its sudden assault and capture; probably to draw attention and conceal their number and movements.

At this point there are two plains, the upper and the lower flats, divided by a steep bank of about fifteen or twenty feet in hight; the lower a rich, sandy loam; the upper a coarse gravel. The fort was on the bank dividing the two plains.

Col. Z. Butler, on approaching the enemy, sent forward Capts. Ransom and Durkee, Lieuts. Ross and Wells, as officers whose skill he most relied on, to select the spot, and mark off the ground on which to form the order of battle. On coming up, the column deployed to the left, and under those officers every company took its station, and then advanced in line to the proper position, where it halted, the right resting on the steep bank noted, the left extending across the gravel flat to a morass, thick with timber and brush that separated the bottom land from the mountain. Yellow and pitch pine trees with oak shrubs were scattered all over the plain. On the American right was Capt. Bidlack's company, next was Capt. Hewitt's, Daniel Gore being one of his lieutenants. On the extreme left was Capt. Whittlesey's. Col. Butler, supported by Maj. John Garrett, commanded the right wing. Col. Denison, supported by Lieut.-Col. George Dorrance, commanded the left. Such was the ground and such the order of battle. Everything was judiciously disposed and conducted in a strictly military manner. Capts. Durkee and Ransom, experienced officers, in whom great confidence was placed, were stationed, Durkee with Bidlack on the right wing, Ransom with Whittlesey on the left. Col. Butler made a very brief address just before he ordered the column to display. "Men, yonder is the enemy. The fate of the Hardings tell us what we have to expect if defeated. We came out to fight, not only for liberty, but for

life itself, and what is dearer, to preserve our homes from conflagration; our women and children from the tomahawk. Stand firm the first shock and the Indians will give way. Every man to his duty."

The column had marched up the road on which our right rested. On its display as Denison led off his men, he repeated the expression of Col. Butler—"Be firm, everything depends on resisting the first shock."

The left of the enemy rested on Wintermoot's fort, now on fire, and was commanded by Col. John Butler, who appeared on the ground with a handkerchief around his head. A flanking party of Indians was concealed behind some logs and bushes under the bank.

From Wintermoot's fort to the river in a straight line was about eighty rods; to Monockasy island, over the low flats in a south direction, about a mile. The weather clear and warm.

About four in the afternoon the battle began; Col. Z. Butler ordered his men to fire, and at each discharge to advance a step. Along the whole line the discharges were rapid and steady. It was evident, on the more open ground the Yankees were doing most execution. As our men advanced, pouring in their platoon fires with great activity, the British line gave way, in spite of all their officers' efforts to prevent it. The Indian flanking party on our right kept up from their hiding places a galling fire. Lieut. Daniel Gore received a ball through the left arm. "Capt. Durkee," said he, "look sharp for the Indians in those bushes." Capt. D. stepped to the bank to look, preparatory to making a charge and dislodging them, when he fell. On the British Butler's right, his Indian warriors were sharply engaged. As the battle waxed warmer, that fearful yell was raised again and again, with more and more spirit. It appeared to be once their animating shout, and their signal of communication: As several fell near Col. Dorrance, one of his men gave way; "Stand up to your work, sir," said he, firmly, but coolly, and the soldier resumed his place.

For half an hour a hot fire had been given and sustained, when the superior numbers of the enemy began to develop its power. The Indians had thrown into the swamp a large force, which now completely outflanked our left. It was impossible it should be otherwise; that wing was thrown into confusion. Col. Denison gave orders that the company of Whittlesey should wheel back, so as to form an angle with the main line, and thus present his front, instead of flank, to the enemy. The difficulty of performing evolutions, by the bravest militia on the field, under a hot fire, is well known. On the attempt the savages rushed in with horrid yells. Some had mistaken the order to fall back, as one to retreat, and that word, that fatal word, ran along the line. Utter confusion now prevailed on the left. Seeing the disorder, and his own men beginning to give way, Col. Z. Butler threw himself between the fires of the opposing ranks, and rode up and down the line in the most reckless exposure. "Don't leave me, my children, and the victory is ours." But it was too late.

Still on the fated left men stood their ground. "See," said Westover to George Cooper, "our men are all retreating, shall we go?" "I'll have one more shot first," was his reply. At that moment a ball struck a tree just behind his head and an Indian springing toward him with his spear, Cooper drew up his rifle and fired; the Indian sprang into the air and fell dead. "Come," said Westover. "I'll load first," replied Cooper; and it is probable this cool audacity saved them, as the body of the savages had dashed forward after the flying, thus leaving them in the rear.

On the right, one of his officers said to Capt. Hewitt, "The day is lost; see, the Indians are sixty rods in our rear, shall we retreat?" "I'll be damned if I do," was his answer. "Drummer, strike up!" and he strove to rally his men; every effort was vain—thus he fought and there he fell!

Every captain that led a company into the battle was slain, and in every instance fell on or near the line; as was well said, "They died at the head of their men."

Men never fought more bravely, every man did his duty, but they were overpowered by superior numbers, a force that was overwhelming.

David Spafford, who had just married Miss Blackman, was fatally shot and fell into the arms of his brother, Phineas. "Brother," said he, "I am mortally hurt; take care of Lavinia." Stephen Whiton, a young schoolmaster from Connecticut, was also a bridegroom, married a daughter of Anderson Dana; son-in-law and father fell together.

A portion of the Indian flanking party pushed forward in the rear of the Connecticut line to cut off the retreat to Forty fort, and then pressed the retreating army toward the river. Monockasy island affording the only hope of crossing the stream, the flight was toward the island across the fields. Cooper and those who remained near the line of battle saw the main body of the Indians hastening after the fugitives.

At Forty fort the bank of the river was lined by anxious wives and mothers, awaiting the issue. Hearing the firing sharply continued, now, hopes arose; but when the shots came irregular and approached nearer and nearer, the hope sank in dismay.

Among the most melancholy paragraphs in history are the after-battle reports told by fugitives who escaped from the bloody sacrifice. Pity it is now after the lapse of more than a century and all the parties to that sad day are long since resting in the silent city, we can not know that the most and worst of the frightful tales of the battle of Wyoming were the imaginings of heated minds, strung to breaking in the horrid hour. Some were but too true, but time, with its covering pall of charity, has now given us the assurance that in some of the most revolting things that found their way into the accounts of the contemporary history of the times were errors. The Canadians and Indians won a signal victory, and when the settlers were flanked, instead of holding together and obeying their officers—the only place and mode of safety on such occasions—they fled, throwing away their arms, while the victors pursued and struck down many in a most merciless fashion. Had our people stood together under their commander it is now evident that the British commander would have respected a flag of truce and those lives that were so cruelly sacrificed might have been saved. True, a part of Col. John Butler's command were Indians and when our people fled he could do little or nothing in restraining pursuit, even had he tried. It is not known that he had tried to do so. The contrary was charged to be true at the time by the survivors. The battle of Wyoming first went into history as a cold-blooded and pitiless massacre; the post-prandial orgie being the curdling story of Queen Esther and the Bloody Rock, where prisoners of war were led out by Indians, stood around in rows and this she-monster walking along the line with a war club or tomahawk braining the poor fellows. The first stories that found their way into print were gleaned from the flying fugitives that found their way to the Delaware, when each one had told the other of the dreadful sights they had seen, and then the writers who listened to the narratives had allowed nothing to be lost in the transmission. There never was a battle but that the first flying reports that went out from the opposing sides differed widely on important facts.

Night closed in on the dreadful scene of havoc. The pursuit of the flying soldiers could not have been very long or rapid, as the enemy only approached Forty fort the next morning and demanded an unconditional surrender. Col. Zebulon Butler and seventeen of his soldiers had escaped to the mountains during the night. Col. Denison remained and was in command; in command of a lot of women and children and a few wounded and aged men; this was not much to surrender—women, children and broken hearts. The victors granted terms of honorable capitulation; agreeing to respect private property and requiring the soldiers taken to pledge not again to take up arms against the king of England. These were not only hon-

orable but, under the circumstances, very liberal terms. A fact that should not be lost sight of is, that in the articles of capitulation Col. John Butler had inserted the clause allowing the "suspects" that had been driven away by the Yankees, to return and live here in peace and quiet and to repossess their property. There is historical significance in this clause

The observance of the terms of surrender was kept only so far as no further massacre or human life was taken. But private property was not fully respected. The beautiful valley was devastated—the torch applied to the homes and buildings, and blackened waste took the place of the whilom pastoral scenes. Wilkes-Barre, where there were twenty-five buildings, was left with but three houses in the place—all else was in ashes. The Indians, drunk, engaged in plundering and destroying. The English commander, Butler, tried to restrain the red devils, but not to much purpose. And it is now believed this fact hastened his departure.

The invading army remained in possession in the captured fort four days, or until July 8, when Col. John Butler called his army together and took up his return march northward.

The women and children had fled the country; several had floated down the river as soon as the news of the disaster on the night of the 3d of July was known. Many others fled across the mountains and through the terrible wilderness back to Connecticut. These were new widows and freshly orphaned children mostly whose protectors lay dead and unburied on the fatal and bloody field. Here was the pitiful story that the century of years has but little modified. The ghastly details of each family in these dread days has not and never will be written. There were a few old men with these fleeing crowds of sufferers—so old and helpless mostly as to be like the infants, but an additional burden; children were born and children died on the long, terrible way. The heroes were dead—the greater heroines lived and hovered their helpless broods, baring their breasts to the elements and even the brutal savage in the protection of the young lives God had given. When we talk of war and its grim brutalities we think of strong, rough, brave men, but here were widows and young mothers tasting the bitterest dregs of woe—broken hearts and a fortitude sublime.

It is estimated that about 160 were killed the day and evening of the battle and 140 escaped. This estimate is given by Hon. Charles Miner and we accept it as the nearest correct now ascertainable.

Reinforcements.—On the evening of July 3, that had closed on the awful field of carnage, Capt. John Franklin arrived at Forty fort, with the Huntington and Salem company, about thirty-five men all told. He and Col Denison consulted and determined to send to Wilkes-Barre for the cannon, call every possible aid to Forty fort and defend themselves to the last extremity. A messenger sent out early on the next morning reported the people flying and the scheme therefore wholly impracticable. Following on the "Old Warrior's path," he reported seeing a fleeing crowd of 100 women and children and only one man with the fugitives. This was Sheriff Jonathan Fitch.

It should be here mentioned that Capt. Blanchard surrendered the fort at Pittston, Fort Brown, on the morning of the 4th to a detachment of Col. John Butler's command.

When the fight occurred Capt. Spalding was only forty miles away and hurrying to Forty fort as fast as possible. With his and Franklin's men—thirty-five, who reached the fort during the fight—the invading army could have been successfully repulsed, and, standing on the defensive in chosen localities, in time the English and Indians as an army destroyed in all probability. Capts. Durkee and Bidlack had ridden all night and were at the fort in time to go into the battle, where both died. Hence the patriots knew just where Spalding and his command were at the moment they so rashly marched out to engage the enemy.

One of the theories that is read between the lines in this chapter of history is something like this: A number of families that had come to be known as anti-Yankee in sentiment had settled in the upper end of the valley. They had been driven out, some ordered to go, and others persecuted until they felt compelled to leave. These had taken refuge in northern New York and were eager to return to the valley and even up old scores. And it is said they suggested the expedition and some of these were in Col. John Butler's command, and that some of the darkest of the colors in the picture were the results of their presence.

Col. Z. Butler, as soon as possible, wrote Gen. Washington an account of the bloody day, and solicited succor, in order that, if possible, a portion of the harvest standing in the fields might be saved.

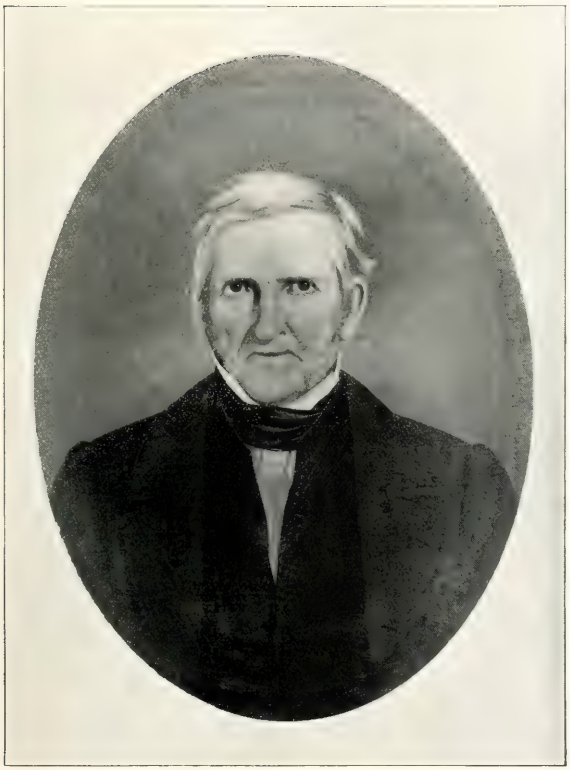
Joining Capt. Spaulding early in August, he returned to Wyoming. A new stockade was built in Wilkes-Barre and put in the best possible defence. A number of the settlers were now encouraged to return, among others John Abbott, who had been in the battle, and Isaac Williams, a young man, in attempting to harvest their wheat on Jacob's plains, were waylaid and both shot and scalped. The widow of Mr. Abbott, who had fled to Catawissa, with nine children (their house and barn having been burned, and all their property destroyed), set out on foot, a journey of nearly 300 miles, and begged their way home to Hampton, Conn.

About this time three Indians took prisoners on the Lackawanna, Isaac Tripp, the elder; Isaac Tripp, his grandson, and two young men, by the names of Keys and Hocksey. The old gentleman they painted and dismissed, but hurried the others into the forest (now Abington), above Leggett's Gap, on the warrior's path to Oquago. Resting one night, they rose next morning and traveled about two miles, when they stopped at a little stream of water. The two young Indians then took Keys and Hocksey some distance from the path, and were absent half an hour, the old Indian looking anxiously the way they had gone. Presently, the death-whoop was heard, and the Indians returned brandishing bloody tomahawks, and exhibiting the scalps of their victims. Tripp's hat was taken from his head, and his scalp examined twice, the savages speaking earnestly, when at length they told him to fear nothing, he should not be hurt, and carried him off as a prisoner. Luke Swetland and Joseph Blanchard were taken prisoners, near Nanticoke, on August 24, and carried away captives to the Indian country.

A garrison of about 100 men was in the Wilkes-Barre stockade—Capts. Garrison's and Spalding's companies; these were the militia of Westmoreland town. Armed parties labored in the fields and on the hills around were placed sentinels. Late in the fall Isaac Inman was murdered in Hanover. He supposed he had heard some wild turkeys and went out to kill one. His scalped body lay under the snow and was not discovered until spring.

On October 2 four of Capt. Morrison's men were attacked on the west side of the river, three of whom were killed, and one escaped. October 14 William Jameson, returning home from Wilkes-Barre, was shot near where the canal crossed the road below Careytown. Being wounded, he fell from the horse, and attempted to gain the woods, but was pursued, tomahawked and scalped. A valuable young man in the prime of life, being twenty-six years of age. He had been in the battle and escaped, and his scalp was therefore a doubly valuable prize to the Indians.

November 7 Mr. John Perkins was killed in Plymouth; a victim also most gratifying to the revengeful savage, as Mr. Perkins had a son in Spalding's independent company. William Jackson and Mr. Lester, taken from the mill at Nanticoke, were marched three miles up into Hanover and then shot down. An aged man, spoken of as "old Mr. Hageman," a prisoner, escaped with six wounds, and survived. November 9 Capt. Carr and Philip Goss, in attempting to fly in a canoe, were shot below Wapwallopen and left, the latter dead, the other dying on the shore. Robert Alexander and Amos Parker were, about the same time, found murdered in the lower part of the valley.



John Dodson

A whole family was brutally massacred November 19, near Nescopeck—John, Elisha and Diah Utley; the first two shot down. Diah fled and swam the river, but as he came to the opposite shore was brained by an Indian. The savages then entered the house, murdered and scalped the aged mother, and in savage glee placed her body mockingly in a chair.

March 21, 1779, Capt. James Bidlack and Josiah Rogers, both aged, were crossing the flats on their way to Plymouth. The savages suddenly sprang from ambush and attempted to seize their horses' bridles, but failing in this, a race ensued. The girth of Capt. Bidlack's saddle broke, he was thrown and made prisoner. Rogers was fired at several times, but escaped. Hardly had he carried the news to the fort when a large force of Indians was seen advancing over the Kingston flats toward the block-house; all this in full view of the Wilkes-Barre fort. They, however, made no determined attack, but did drive off considerable stock. Col. Butler at once sent out twenty-five men in pursuit and to succor those in the Kingston block-house, and the enemy was driven off; none of our people killed, but several wounded.

The miserable affair of Maj. Powell and his regiment of nearly 200 men occurred on April 19. He had been ordered to report at Wilkes-Barre. Arriving at Bear creek, ten miles from this place, a halt was made to dress and come in the valley with an imposing array of fine feathers, arms burnished and ruffled shirts put on, and the music struck up. They resumed marching, when they were fired on from ambush; the Major hastily retreated. This action took place near the summit of the second mountain, by the Laurel run, about four miles from Wilkes-Barre. Capt. Davis, Lieut. Jones, a corporal named Butler, and three men fell. Maj. Powell soon after left the army. It should be here explained that Maj. Powell's regiment was the first of the gathering for Sullivan's expedition, soon to be followed by the First and Third New Jersey regiments, two regiments of New Hampshire, and Col. Proctor's artillery—all a part of the rendezvous at Easton.

The year 1780 brought its renewal of troubles to the settlers. The sense of security and repose, so welcome to the wearied settlers after the distressing scenes of the two preceding years, they were not long permitted to cherish. Effectual as the punishment of the savages seemed, instead of subduing, it only appeared to have exasperated their thirst for revenge. Being confident that Sullivan had left in the whole Indian country nothing for them to subsist upon, it was not doubted but the savages were necessarily within the British lines at Niagara, beyond striking distance; and the settlers resumed their farming at Kingston, Hanover and Plymouth. The main settlement had block-houses built, in case of attack, wherein to seek shelter and make defence.

In the latter part of March an alarm was given that the Indians were in the valley. On the 27th Thomas Bennett and his son, a lad, in a field not far from their house, in Kingston, were seized and made prisoners by six Indians. Lebbeus Hammond, who had been captured a few hours before, they found tied as they entered a gorge of the mountain. Hammond had been in the battle, and was then taken prisoner, but had escaped.

On the night of the 28th the prisoners seized the opportunity, when their guard slept, rose upon them and slew all and triumphantly returned with their trophies to their friends. The same day Bennett and others were taken another roving band of Indians shot Asa Upson in Hanover. March 28 two men were making sugar eight miles below Wilkes-Barre; one was killed, the other taken prisoner. The next day Jonah Rogers, aged about fifteen, was taken prisoner from the lower part of the valley.

In September a large party of Indians passing Wyoming, without giving the least alarm, crossed the Susquehanna, near the mouth of the Nescopeck creek, leaving Wilkes-Barre fort eighteen miles on the left. On advancing into the Scotch Valley, now known as Conyngham and Sugar Loaf, moving with cat-like wariness,

they discovered a party of Americans entirely off their guard, some eating, others at play, for it was noon, and entertaining not the slightest apprehension of an enemy being near, they were reposing or sporting, after a forenoon march. On counting their numbers, the Indians found the Americans had thirty-three men, their own being thirty. Some were for making a bold attack; others, who had come for plunder, preferred to retire. It was, however, agreed upon that they would all draw near and take a shot; if the Americans were not broken, but should rally with spirit, they would retreat to a designated place. The fire was as deadly as unexpected. Our people who survived ran in the utmost confusion. Lieut. Myers, who commanded, did everything an intrepid officer could do to rally his men, seized his rifle, and vowed he would die before he would retreat. One or two ran to his aid, but it was too late. He was seized by the gallant Indian chief, wounded slightly, and made prisoner. Satisfied with their thirteen scalps, their prisoners, and all the booty brought out by the party, the Indians hastened their retreat, doing what mischief they could by burning the Shickshinny mills and all the grain stacks on their route. The second night Lieut. Myers contrived to make his escape, and came into the Wyoming fort with the melancholy tidings.

On March 10 the savages made an attack on Samuel Ransom's house, in Plymouth, wounding him, though not severely. A spirited resistance was made, and one Indian left dead on the field. At the commencement of the war the proprietors, foreseeing danger, and the whole settlement being desirous that those beautiful and productive alluvial lands, consisting of a thousand acres of the richest river bottoms, should not be entirely neglected, and run to waste, made an agreement with several persons to give them the use of all the land they could cultivate during the war, if they would build block-houses of sufficient strength to defend it and keep possession. Among those who associated for the purpose were Maj. Prince Alden, Alexander Jameson, Joseph Jameson, Abraham Nesbitt, Jonah Rogers, Samuel Ayers, Mr. Ransom, and others. Except at the general expulsion after the massacre in 1778, the lessees, some of whom were proprietors, held their ground; attacked, defending themselves, fighting, suffering, they still maintained their position.

April 28, 1781, Capt. Spalding's company was ordered to march and Capt. Mitchell had been directed to assume command at this place in lieu of Col. Butler. It is supposed this action was at the instance of the Pennsylvania proprietaries, and was intended to get the Connecticut troops as much as possible out of the valley.

On Sunday, June 9, a party of twelve Indians made an attack on a block-house at Buttonwood, in Hanover, three miles below the Wilkes-Barre fort. They met with a warm reception. The house was gallantly defended, the women aiding the men with alacrity and spirit. A party from the fort, on receiving the alarm, hastened down and found pools of blood, where Lieut. Rosewell Franklin had wounded, probably killed, an Indian. A terrible revenge followed. Scouts constantly on the alert, one going out as another returned, ascended the river from fifty to eighty miles, and sought the enemy in every direction. On Tuesday, the 14th, Lieut. Crain shot at and wounded an Indian within 600 yards of the garrison. The Rev. Mr. Johnson now returned with his family from their exile in Connecticut, having been compelled to fly after the massacre in 1778.

In the autumn of this year Capt. James Bidlack returned amid the rejoicing of the people from his captivity. He was accompanied by Mr. Harvey. Both had been paroled by the British.

The Monument.—"The Wyoming Commemorative Association" was incorporated December 31, 1881. Incorporators: Charles Dorrance, Edmund L. Dana, Steuben Jenkins, Garrick M. Harding, Wesley Johnson, Abel Baker, L. D. Shoemaker, Harry Hakes, R. J. Wisner, Payne Pettebone, D. S. Bennett, Stanley Woodward, Calvin Parsons. Officers: President, Charles Dorrance; vice-presidents, E. L. Dana, L. D. Shoemaker, Calvin Parsons, H. Hollister and Steuben Jenkins; treasurer,

Harry Hakes; secretary, Wesley Johnson; corresponding secretary, Abel Baker; librarian, D. S. Bennett.

The approach of the centennial anniversary of the Wyoming battle stimulated the descendants of the heroes of that day to prepare for its suitable celebration. In the month of June, 1877, Steuben Jenkins and Calvin Parsons by chance met in Wilkes-Barre and conferred upon the subject and agreed that immediate action should be taken in the premises. The preliminary work was at once entered upon. Steuben Jenkins and Wesley Johnson sent out special invitations to the living descendants to meet at the court-house in Wilkes-Barre, July 3, 1877. The first meeting was therefore held on the ninety ninth anniversary of the battle. Among others at this meeting were Hon. Steuben Jenkins, Hon. Edmund L. Dana, Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, Hon. Lazarus D. Shoemaker, Col. Charles Dorrance, Dr. Horace Hollister, of Providence, Priestly R. Johnson, Calvin Parsons and Wesley Johnson.

Gen. Dana presided. Dr. Hollister and Mr. Jenkins made addresses. A committee of seventeen was appointed to report at a subsequent meeting—all of these were lineal descendants of the participants of the battle, as follows: Hon. Steuben Jenkins, Gen. Edmund L. Dana, Dr. Horace Hollister, Stewart Pearce, Col. Charles Dorrance, Hon. Lazarus D. Shoemaker, Ira Davenport, Jesse Harding, Col. Frank Stewart, Capt. Calvin Parsons, Dr. Andrew Bedford, Edward Wells, Steuben Butler, William Ross Maffit, Wesley Johnson, Hon. Peter M. Osterhout, Elisha Blackman; chairman, Steuben Jenkins.

The members of the committee corresponded with the "seventeen townships"—the Connecticut claim. Steuben Jenkins was a grandson of Col. John Jenkins, of colonial times.

Judge Dana was a grandson of the chivalric Anderson Dana, who had hurried from the Hartford assembly to lay down his life for freedom.

Calvin Parsons is a descendant of the Dana stock on the maternal side.

Dr. Hollister was of the family of Hollisters who lost their lives in the "First Massacre of Wyoming" in 1763.

Stewart Pearce, author of a valuable history, *Annals of Luzerne*, was of the house of Lazarus Stewart.

Col. Charles Dorrance, a grandson of Col. George Dorrance.

Hon. L. D. Shoemaker was of the blood of Col. Denison and of Capt. Elijah Shoemaker. The latter was killed on the battle field.

Jesse Harding, a representative of the Hardings, who were attacked in the field and killed by John Butler's men. Of the father and four sons only one, the grandfather of Jesse, escaped.

Col. Frank Stewart, of the Lazarus Stewart blood.

Edward Wells, a grandson of Matthias Hollenback.

Hon. Steuben Butler was a son of Col. Zebulon Butler, who was in command of the patriot army. On the day of the meeting, except Mrs. Sally Abbott, daughter of Col. Nathan Denison, was the only living representative next in degree to the old patriots of the valley.

Dr. Andrew Bedford's mother, Miss Sutton, was a girl ten years of age, in the fort.

William Ross Maffit was nearest of kin to the brave Ross family, being a grandson of Gen. William Ross.

The Davenports, of Plymouth, were among the early settlers of the valley.

Wesley Johnson is a grandson of the pioneer preacher. Jacob Johnson was present, but was detailed to stay at the fort. He was the secretary in drawing the papers of capitulation. Since the above was in press, Wesley Johnson died in Wilkes-Barre, in the latter part of October, 1892.

The Blackmans were prominent in the darkest of those dark days here.

Judge Osterhout was of the Gen. Putnam stock.

July 18 following the committee met, when Mr. Jenkins submitted a plan of organization, and a general meeting called for July 25.

The association was organized at the meeting, July 25, 1877, and the work of preparation for holding a suitable centennial was fully inaugurated and was actively advanced along all the different lines by the different committees.

January 1, 1878, the centenary year of the battle, was marked by a large meeting of citizens assembling on the historic spot, at the call of the association. Dr. Harry Hakes delivered a discourse on the objects of the association and the approaching centennial meeting—the main purpose being to make July 3, 1878, the memorable day of Wyoming valley. Col. Samuel Bowman and Hubbard B. Payne also delivered short addresses. The "Old Sullivan gun" was brought out and several shots fired from it. It was broken off below the trunions and was examined with great curiosity. The gun had been brought over the mountains in 1779 by Gen. Sullivan from Easton and had been buried on the farm of the Denisons, as it was too heavy to carry on his trip up the Susquehanna.

Constant meetings were now held by the executive committee, and from every hand came assurances that July 3 would be indeed a memorable day.

The day came in fulfilment of all this preparation and the city and boroughs near the battle ground were decorated, and everywhere flags were fluttering and marching bands and music filled the air. Thousands of people were abroad, the streets and roads lined with the living masses and the railroad trains on every road were constantly arriving bearing their living human freight. A special train with the president of the United States and governor of Pennsylvania, their respective staffs and numerous honored guests reached Wilkes-Barre on the forenoon of the third. And the greatest day in the annals of Wyoming valley was inaugurated. The procession was an elaborate affair—representing even the earliest pioneer times with a band of genuine Indians brought here for the occasion; the industries of modern times were appropriately represented; many of the States were represented by their most prominent men; many buildings were handsomely decorated, and many poems and addresses were made on the grounds. It was estimated there were 50,000 people in attendance at the monument. Col. Wright made an appropriate address of welcome. The presidential and governor's party were welcomed by an address by Gov. Hoyt. At the monument a beautiful ode by Mrs. Waters ("Stella of Lackawanna") was read. The address of C. A. I. Chapman was an eloquent tribute to the illustrious dead. Rev. Charles Dana Barrows, of Lowell, Mass., read a poem—a tribute to the Massachusetts women of Wyoming. Then came the address of Judge Edmund L. Dana, whose grandparents—Dana and Stevens—were killed in the Wyoming battle. The address had been carefully prepared, but the program extending over more time than had been anticipated, was not read. An ode, "Fair Wyoming," by Miss Susan E. Dickinson, set to music, was then sung.

Jenkins' Address.—The crowning event of the first day, after short speeches by the president, governor, Hon. John Sherman, Senator Buckalew, Atty.-Gen. Devans and others, was the historical address by Steuben Jenkins—a scholarly man, the best equipped of the day to make the centennial historical address over the bones of the fallen heroes of Wyoming. He was among the last of the living immediate descendants of this Spartan band. He had made a careful and intelligent study of the subject all his life, and had in his possession the amplest possible materials concerning the history of those early and trying times of the pioneers. A man ripe in learning, large in patriotism, and deep in devotion to his country and the liberties of its people, the hour and the man were admirably fitted to the important occasion, so much so that the act itself was historical. His heart and brain were profoundly stirred in the work of preparation of this address; he must have known that it was the crowning act of his long and useful life, and he rose to his highest

reach and condensed in a brief address an incomparable amount of the century's history of one of the supremest movements of mankind in all history and in all time.

He commenced with a brief contrast in the conditions of the country then and now; an explanation that these defenders who fought and mostly fell were not soldiers—not an army, but mostly aged men, youths and a few others not able to be in the active army in the field; that they were without any military organization and without the equipments of an army; a peaceful, pioneer, agricultural race of men, content to till the soil and feed their flocks, but a people who loved liberty and hated the tyrant, and therefore as soon as they heard of the battles of Concord and Lexington had called a town meeting and unanimously voted a genuine Declaration of Independence, and at the call of their country sent all their able-bodied men to Washington's army. In 1776 John Jenkins, representative from Westmoreland to the Connecticut assembly, had obtained the right to erect here a powder mill; the town had voted a bounty of £10 to the "first man that shall make fifty weight of good saltpeter;" on the promulgation of the immortal Declaration of Independence a town meeting was called and it was voted to at once commence erecting forts; to raise two companies of soldiers, and forts were erected at Kingston, Upper Wilkes-Barre (Mill Creek) and at Wilkes-Barre proper; "Jenkins Fort," in Exeter township; West Pittston, Hanover and Plymouth (Stewart block house). The general campaign of 1777 opened amid gloom and despondency; Burgoyne with a powerful army was descending along Lake Champlain and the Hudson river and Howe was moving up the river to join him and they were rapidly taking the Indians into the British service and the people of the valley or Westmoreland county began to take the precaution of sending parties up the river to watch the movements of the Indians; the tories were now encouraged to open activity, and the people learned that constant communication was being carried on with the tories about Tunkhannock and the Indians above. February 13, 1778, Amos York and Lemuel Fitch were carried off as prisoners to Niagara. Richard Fitzgerald was captured by the same band, but was so old that he was discharged from custody; these prisoners were kept all winter at Niagara and reported seeing there many tories from the upper Susquehanna; added to all the other calamities the small-pox raged in every district and the people were helpless against its attacks, yet in all these misfortunes and discouragements on December 30, 1777, the people at a town meeting of Westmoreland voted to supply "*ye sogers' wives and sogers' widows and their families with the necessaries of life.*"

The British policy, early in 1776, was to employ the Indians and tories in carrying on marauds and invasions on the unprotected frontiers and the people here well knew that a most inviting field for these pitiless forays was down the Susquehanna to the Wyoming settlement. Yet at the request of congress this people sent to the continental army Durkee's and Ransom's companies, which included about all the able-bodied young men in the settlement—patriotic, indeed! but as rash an act of devotion and self sacrifice as ever was performed by a people. When the war cloud began to gather in the north the people promptly informed congress and begged for the return of their two companies of soldiers, whose families and their helpless friends were menaced by the savages as well as the invaders.

In the midst of these accumulating terrors suddenly appeared in the settlement Lieut. John Jenkins, who had escaped from his captors in Canada. York and Fitch, who had been captured with him, had been released at Montreal, and they had been put on board a transport to be sent to New England. Fitch died on board the vessel and York only lived to reach his friends in Voluntown, Conn., and died. Jenkins arrived at home June 2, and brought information that *a great number of tories from up the river had wintered at Montreal and threatened to return and punish their enemies in Wyoming.* [This is italicized for the purpose of fixing it in the

reader's mind, as bearing on the theory, not much advanced, but believed by some, that Butler's invasion was at the suggestion of certain parties that had been suspected of being unfriendly to the Yankees and had been driven away.] The story of Jenkins confirmed the worst fears of the people. June 5 there was a general Indian alarm spread, caused by six white men (said to be tories) appearing at Tunkhannock and taking prisoners Elisha Wilcox, Pierce and one or two others and they plundered several of the inhabitants.

Hastening messengers were sent to Washington and to the soldiers in the army from the valley, telling of the gathering perils, and the inhabitants set to work strengthening the stockades and rude forts.

June 12, 1778, William Crooks and Asa Budd went up the river and reached a point about two miles above Tunkhannock, and from the house of John Secord they were fired upon, and Crooks was killed. On the 17th a party of five went up the river from Jenkins' fort. The canoe in which were Miner Robbins, Joel Phelps and Stephen Jenkins, was fired upon; Robbins was killed and Phelps wounded. Capt. Hewitt, with a scouting party, went up the river June 30, and hastily retiring, reported a large body of the enemy coming. At Jenkins fort, about a mile above Wintermoot fort, were gathered the families of John Jenkins, Capt. Stephen Harding, the Hadsalls, John Gardiner, and others. On the morning of June 30, and before Capt. Hewitt's return, Benjamin Harding, Stukely Harding, Stephen Harding, Jr., John Gardiner, and a lad named Rogers, aged eleven, James Hadsall and his sons James and John, and his sons-in-law Ebenezer Reynolds and Daniel Carr, together with Daniel Wallen and a negro named Quocko, a servant of William Martin—twelve in all, went up the river to Exeter to their farm labors. It is only known that Benjamin and Stukely Harding took their guns with them, though some of the others may have had theirs. The Hardings, with Gardiner and the boy Rogers, worked in the cornfield of Stephen Harding, Jr.; the Hadsells and the others, part in Hadsall's cornfield on the island, part in his tanyard, close at hand, on the main land.

Late in the afternoon two suspected tories approached these men at work and offered to stand guard for them. This aroused suspicions, and Stephen Harding at once went for the horses, and when he returned his companions had quit work and started homeward, and he followed. On the way down was a deep, narrow ravine. This spot is near the Baptist church, between that and the river. As they passed this spot they were fired on; Benjamin and Stukely Harding were wounded. The Indians now rushed upon them, and the men fought for their lives, but fell. Here John Gardiner, having no arms, was taken prisoner. The dead Hardings had left all about their mutilated bodies the abundant evidences of their unconquerable bravery. In the meantime another party of Indians had captured James Hadsall, his son-in-law Carr, and the negro, at the tannery. Those on the island came off in canoes, and as they ascended the bank were ambushed and fired upon, killing James Hadsell and wounding Reynolds, who fled with Wallen. The boy, John Hadsell, had remained at the canoe, and, on hearing the firing, fled to the woods. He was the first to arrive at the fort and give the awful news. The elder Hadsell, Gardiner, Carr and the negro were taken up the creek two miles to the Bailey farm, where Hadsall and the negro were put to death, horribly tortured to give an evening's entertainment.

Stephen Harding Jr., Reynolds, Wallen and the boy Rogers fled through the woods, wandering all night and reached the fort the next morning. This sad story roused the people to a wild frenzy of apprehensions. John Gardiner, prisoner, was taken to near Geneva, N. Y., and put to death. His fellow prisoner, Daniel Carr, saw his mutilated remains the next day after he was tortured to death. This was the bloody prelude to the far more terrible story of "Bloody Wyoming."

On the morning of July 3, Col. John Butler sent a flag of truce to Forty fort

demanding an unconditional surrender. "On the afternoon of the 2d and the morning of the 3d," says Dr. Harry Hakes, "councils of war were held in the fort to determine what best to do. Not only did the subordinate officers demand to be heard in the council, but the men all seem to have had their say. Such a state of affairs could not and would not be tolerated in a regular army, but with this undisciplined, unorganized force, assembled hastily together, made up largely of material that would be rejected by a regular army, the whole of it in a perfect frenzy of fear and full of dismal forebodings, perhaps not much else could be expected. The opinions of those who by profession, discipline and experience were best qualified to estimate the situation, went for no more than those of the inexperienced and untried. The real point to be decided resolved itself into this: Should they remain in fort for the present, until reinforcements should arrive, standing on the defensive, and endeavoring to find out the strength and position of the enemy; or should they go out at once and hunt him up and give him battle? The superior officers were in favor of the first proposition, while the large majority demanded to be led at once to battle. The forces that were expected were the remainder of the Wyoming men with Washington, who had a few days previous been merged into one company under Capt. Spalding, and a company of thirty-five men from Huntington and Salem under the command of Capt. John Franklin. That Col. Zebulon Butler must have known to almost a certainty that these two bodies of men were near at hand is quite conclusively shown by the fact that Franklin and his men reached the fort a few hours after the battle, and Spalding's company was within one day's journey of the valley, although it retraced its march on hearing that the battle had taken place.

The majority argued that the enemy would either besiege the fort or spread over the valley, carrying devastation and death. What the enemy's plans were, we do not certainly know; nor did our people. We can only judge by their acts. Two things are certain—our people decided to make an attack, and the enemy knew just when, and chose his own ground. The contention in the fort was angry and loud, if not logical. A single instance will suffice to show the order, or disorder, of the occasion. Capt. Stewart was in favor of immediate action, and told Col. Butler that if he did not lead them out at once to battle, he would take his company and go home. We must remember that this was a popular assembly, rather than an organized and disciplined army, where each man must know his place and duty. Like popular assemblies for civil purposes, the majority decided—a safe enough rule for most civil purposes, but in such a case, brim full of danger. On the afternoon of the 2d, and again on the morning of the 3d, the British commander sent down under the flag of truce a demand for the surrender of the fort. This demand was in both cases refused. In that decision our men were unanimous. It may perhaps be doubted if the demand was made so much with any expectation of surrender as it was to thus safely get an idea of our strength, preparation and intentions. It answered both purposes. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of July 3, 1778, our forces marched out of the fort and started up the valley in search of the enemy. Upon arriving about where the Agricultural Fair Grounds are now located, the enemy was first discovered already drawn up in line of battle, his left wing composed of his regulars under the command of Col. John Butler, resting a short distance below Fort Wintermoot, which was in flames; his center composed of tories, and his right composed of his Indians, thus extending the line nearly half a mile, and resting on the border of a dense swamp, a large portion of his Indians being entirely concealed in the swamp. The ground between the respective forces was nearly level, and was covered by a growth of shrub oaks, about four or five feet in hight, interspersed with a number of yellow pine trees. Extending from Fort Wintermoot northwardly, in the direction of the line of battle, there was a long and narrow clearing containing some two or three acres. The line of march up the valley by our army brought it in front of the enemy's left wing. Our forces were

then deployed to the left, to cover the British line. Before forming the line, Col. Zebulon Butler briefly addressed his men in a few encouraging and bold sentences, concluding: "Stand firm the first shock, and the Indians will give way. Everything depends upon standing firm the first shock. Now to your posts." Cols. Denison and Dorrance took charge of our left wing, and Col. Butler the right. At the word of command our men were directed to open fire along the whole line, and then steadily advance at each fire. "Ready, aim, fire!" Our men gave them a volley of bullets, to which the enemy responded. Our men stand firm the first shock of the battle, and steadily advance, firing rapidly. The British left wing begins to fall back upon slightly elevated ground above Fort Wintermoot, and our right follows up the apparent advantage until it brings our men upon the cleared ground before mentioned. Up to this point our people felt confident of victory, and so far as they yet had any knowledge of the enemy, they had fair reasons for this confidence. On the cleared ground they were, however, badly exposed to the British fire, and lost heavily. It is said their dead bodies lay there like sheaves of grain in a harvest field. On our left the greatest misfortune was that Col. Dorrance and nearly every captain had been killed. Throughout our whole line we had lost nearly all the officers. In following up the supposed advantage, our right wing reached a bloody field, and our left had advanced so far along the side of the swamp that at this moment the Indians, who had been concealed in the swamp, raised their hideous war whoop, and, with tomahawk and spear, swarmed on our flank and rear. This was the climax and catastrophe of the battle. The enemy, in vastly superior numbers, was now both in front and rear. Our histories say that Col. Butler, on discovering the enemy's flank movement, sent an order to the left to "fall back (if so, it was with a view to change front so as to face the enemy), and that this order was mistaken for an order to retreat. Unquestionably such a movement would (if possible) give them the least chance to maintain the ground, but under the circumstances it could not be executed. In fact, veterans can not be held when thus surrounded, and it must not be expected of such a force as Col. Butler had. The battle is ended."

Dr. Harry Hakes, and he is in accord with Jenkins and others, says that there were "100 tories" with the invaders. It should be kept in mind that those called "tories" included the men in the valley who did not take side with the Connecticut people; many of whom had been driven out of the country; many had been arrested and taken to Connecticut, and in all cases of the kind set at liberty by the court as "without offence." Many of these "tories" were simply disloyal to the land claims of Connecticut, and there is no doubt but that some of them had been cruelly treated, and thereby inflamed with a spirit of revenge.

An incident in the fort of transcendent importance should properly have been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs: In the discussion of the subject of going out to attack the enemy the Hanover company had become mutinous; Capt. McKarrachen resigned in consequence thereof, and Lazarus Stewart was elected in his place. Col. Butler had placed Stewart under arrest for his incendiary conduct, and he was only discharged when all were ready to march out and attack.

Richard Inman, one of Stewart's men, as Jenkins says, "wearied with the long march and the burden he was carrying, lay down alongside of a fence, while they were halted, and went to sleep." Happily he was awakened in time to save the life of Col. Lazarus Butler, as he was following his retreating men, and an Indian was pursuing to kill him, when Inman rose on his knees, and at the command of Butler shot the red rascal. Another version has it that Rufus Bennett was saving himself in the race for the fort by holding on to Col. Butler's horse's tail, and that when he saw Inman sitting up, rubbing his eyes, he called to him: "Is your gun loaded?" Inman said, "Yes." "Shoot that Indian!" and Inman fired and killed the foremost of the two pursuers, and the other turned back. "Inman's nap" is an inci-



Stanley Woodward.

dent worthy the muse of the Wyoming poets; it well illustrates the fact that in actual battle there is much of hap-hazard and accident.

Mr. Jenkins says the retreat was not wholly confused—the men in squads moved sullenly and would turn on their pursuers. On the left a squad of a dozen or more, unconscious of the fatal state of affairs, as only one of their men, John Caldwell, had fallen, stood their ground and continued firing in this position until passed by the enemy, when they fled in an opposite direction; some of them were taken afterward as prisoners, and, Mr. Jenkins says, were carried above the battlefield and massacred.

After the surrender there is much conflict as to what really took place. The first accounts that went out to the world gave the most shocking details of the horrid orgies, the cruel butcheries and scalping of men, women, and even children: the story of the butchery of a brother by his brother captor, while on his knees begging for his life; of the wounded being, after incredible tortures, dragged to the campfire and thrown on the burning logs and held there with pitchforks, and many other nameless horrors, were given in sickening detail. There is but little doubt but that there was much plundering after the battle. Col. Denison says the enemy "plundered, burned and destroyed almost everything that was valuable." William Gallup, under oath, said: "We were plundered of everything. They kept us three or four days, then told us to go. One hundred and eighty women and children, accompanied by only thirteen men, went together. * * * Two women were delivered on the way in the woods. * * * The savages burnt all our improvements. * * * The number of fugitives were about 2,000. * * * Many perished on the way for food, and many lost their way and were never heard of again. The dreary swamp was then called 'The Shades of Death.'"

Steuben Jenkins felt it imperative, on this centennial day of the Wyoming battle, to tell something of the other side of the story. He realized that history must in time reach the cold bottom facts and lay them before the world. He quotes freely from Capt. Alexander Patterson's petition to the legislature, in which, among other things, he says:

"In the year 1776 there were a number of inhabitants, settlers on the northeast branch of the Susquehanna, near Wyalusing, under the Pennsylvania title. Among these were two brothers by the name of Pawling, of a respectable family from the county of Montgomery. They had paid £1,000 in gold and silver for their farm at Wyalusing, unto Job Chilloway, a useful, well-informed Indian, who had obtained a grant for said land from the late proprietors of the State. Among the settlers were the Secords, Depew, Vanderlip, and many others, wealthy farmers. The Yankees at Wyoming being more numerous, and, though at the distance of sixty miles, insisted that the Pennsylvania settlers should come to Wyoming and train and associate under Yankee officers of their own appointment. As may be supposed the proposals were very obnoxious to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and very properly they refused, alleging they would associate by themselves and would not be commanded by intruders, who had so repeatedly sacked the well-disposed inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and at the time bid defiance to the laws and its jurisdiction. This gave a pretext to the Yankees for calling them tories. They then went in force and tied the Pennsylvania settlers and brought them to Wyoming, with all their movables, and confined them in a log house, until the Indians, who lived in the neighborhood of Wyalusing, and loved the Pennsylvanians, and at the time were well affected to the United States, some of whom had joined our army, protested." He then proceeds to tell how the intervention of the Indians finally secured the release of the prisoners, but the poor people, as they were returning, he says, were ambushed and fired upon by the Yankees, and that in many ways the Pennsylvanians were so harassed by the intruders that they were driven to seek an asylum with the Indians, and at length retired to Niagara for protection. He says it was

natural to imagine that the Pennsylvanians, who had been so cruelly deprived of their property, would endeavor to regain it, and he bluntly says their "moving address" induced Butler and Joseph Brant, the well-known Indians, to undertake the expedition to the Wyoming to recover their property, goods and chattels, and then he gives this account of the battle:

"The party arrived at a place called Abraham's Plains, about five miles above Wyoming. The Yankees were apprised of their being at that place, and must need go and fight them, led on by the old murderer, Lazarus Stewart, first having drank two barrels of whisky to stimulate their spirits. They marched in riot, with drums beating and colors flying. The result was that a number of them were killed. Those who asked quarter were humanely treated, nor was woman or child molested, only enjoined to leave the country to the rightful owners. Surely there was no propriety in calling that a massacre or murder. The wretches brought it on themselves, and so be it."

New York, September 10, 1778, Col. Guy Johnson to Lord George Germain said:

"Your Lordship will have learned before this reaches you of the successful incursion of the Indians and loyalists from the northward. In conformity to the instructions I conveyed to my officers, they assembled their forces early in May, and one division under one of my deputies (Butler), proceeded with great success down the Susquehanna, destroying the posts and settlements at Wyoming, augmenting their numbers with many loyalists and alarming all the country; whilst another division under Mr. Brant, the Indian chief, cut off 294 men near Schoharie and destroyed the adjacent settlements, with several magazines, from whence the rebels had derived great resources, thereby affording encouragement and opportunity to many friends of the government to join them."

This is a little of the two sides of the story as given on the authority of Steuben Jenkins. Patent errors are to be seen on both sides, not only in the wide differences on material points, but on subjects where they are substantially agreed. This is one of the almost insuperable difficulties that meet the historian at every paragraph of his work. At the moment of an important occurrence the shield is seen from totally different sides; by highly excited minds, inflamed with opposing prejudices, and results are that all accounts are wholly irreconcilable. And the historian is left much to the task of blind guessing.

There was a battle on the 3d of July, 1778, in which the Connecticut patriots were terribly slaughtered, the palpable result of a fearful blunder on their part, in which so many good men sealed their mistake with their lives. The source of the invasion was chiefly the preceding ill treatment of the Pennite settlers by the Yankees. Connecticut had cruelly abandoned its people after instigating them to come here and treat the Penn settlers as open enemies and finally as tories. And now after more than one hundred years have come and gone the impartial chronicler is justified in the anomolous conclusion: *Both were right and both were wrong.*

The fallen heroes of that bloody field lay unburied from July 3 to October 22. When Lieut. John Jenkins, with a detail of men, gathered such as they could and gave them a common sepulture, none were recognizable. Those found on the battle-field were buried together and those found scattered at other points were buried where found. No index marked the spot where any were buried. And thus they slept in peace until July 4, 1832, when, after much vain searching, their bones were exhumed for the purpose of erecting a monument over the sacred ashes.

The Monument.—Nearly fifty years had elapsed after the Wyoming battle before any effective effort was made to erect the monument that now points the place where the heroes sleep. July 22, 1826, a meeting was called in Wilkes-Barre, followed by another meeting August 9; the latter was presided over by Gen. William Ross, Arnold Colt, secretary, in which resolutions were passed that in time led to the erection of



the monument. A committee was appointed, of whom Col. John Franklin was a member, to solicit subscriptions; of the entire committee of seventy-five members, only three were living July 3, 1878, viz.: Henry Roberts, aged eighty-seven; Abram Honeywell, of Dallas, aged eighty-six, and John Gore, of Kingston, aged eighty-three. Steuben Butler, editor of the paper in which the proceedings were published of this first meeting, was then aged ninety. He died August 12, 1881. But little more was done to push the monument along until July 3, 1832, when a large meeting convened at the battle-ground to pay tribute to the heroes. Rev. James May delivered an address. Among other things he said: "The grave containing their bones is uncovered before you. You see for yourselves the marks of the tomahawk and scalping knife on the heads which are here uncovered, after having rested for more than fifty years." A part of his audience were some of the survivors of the battle—fifty-four years preceding.

Another speaker, Rev. Nicholas Murry ("Kirwan"), made a few remarks on the occasion and holding up a skull to the view of the audience, asked them to look at the cruel marks of the tomahawk and scalping knife on it, using this gruesome token as an incentive to help build the monument to the memory of the "murdered."

July 3, 1833, was laid the corner-stone of the Wyoming monument with great pomp and ceremony. Hon. Chester Butler, grandson of Col. Zebulon Butler, delivered an eloquent oration.

The enterprise now lingered and but little was done to advance it until 1839, when a new committee, Gen. William Ross, Hezekiah Parsons and Charles Miner, went to Connecticut and asked the legislature to appropriate $3,000 to help complete the work. Their petition was favorably reported, but again that mother state failed to succor the memory of her choicest heroes. The monument and grounds remained in a neglected condition until 1842, when the matter was taken up by the "Ladies' Monumental Association," fairs were held, dinners given and in a short time a small fund was raised, and the stone work resumed and carried to completion, but the grounds were still neglected. Nothing of importance was done until 1864. The "Wyoming Association" had been incorporated, and the matter was brought before the Historical and Geological society and subscriptions called for. And thus the funds to improve the grounds were secured.

The stone column is sixty-two feet six inches high from the ground surface, rectangular in form and is solid and graceful in appearance—four equal sides. The northwest face bears the appropriate inscription by Edward G. Mallery, the great-grandson of Col. Zebulon Butler:

"Near this spot was fought,
On the afternoon of Friday, the third day of July, 1778,
THE BATTLE OF WYOMING,
in which a small band of patriotic Americans,
chiefly the undisciplined, the youthful and the aged,
spared by inefficency from the distant ranks of the Republic,
led by Col. Zebulon Butler and Col. Nathan Denison,
with a courage that deserved success,
boldly met and bravely fought
a combined British, Tory and Indian force
of thrice their number.
Numerical superiority alone gave success to the invader
and wide-spread havoc, desolation and ruin
marked his savage and bloody footsteps through the valley.
THIS MONUMENT,
commemorative of these events
and of the actors in them,
has been erected over the bones of the slain
by their descendants and others, who gratefully appreciate
the services and sacrifices of their patriot ancestors."

On the southwest and northeast sides of the monument are the names of the

slain so far as they could be ascertained at the time of the erection of the monument. Much care and pains were taken in making the list; everyone was consulted whom it was supposed could throw any light on the subject. A list had been printed in Mr. Miner's history and for a long time, while it was known it was not complete, yet it was not believed that it could be added to. He had recovered 130 names and published this in the belief that it was all that was ascertainable, but when it was known that the names were to be engraved on the stone, public attention was directed to the matter, the list revised and new names added. But the long list of the slain remained very incomplete, although to Mr. Miner's list were added forty-two names, making a total of 172, and yet it was well known the honored roll was not complete. The difficulty arose from the fact that many of them had just rushed in and there was no time to attempt an enrollment. They hurriedly came and hurriedly shouldered a gun and took their places in the line, and only answered "present" at the roll call of the recording spirit of heaven, a melancholy evidence of the oft-repeated fact that this was in no sense an organized force, but mostly a gathering of the people to defend their homes and families. This fact should forever disarm all carping criticism; a trouble of some minds ignorant of essential facts, added to that wide disposition to adversly criticise all defeats, and brag on all victories. These people were defeated, no question now but that they erred in going out to give battle, but the numerical proportion they left starkening on the battle-field, with but few parallels in the history of wars, tells the answer more eloquently than human speech can ever utter.

The committee to make a correct list for engraving on the stone performed their task laboriously, from which is copied the following, with such additions as it has been possible to obtain:

Officers: Lieutenant-colonel, George Dorrance; major, Jonathan Waite Garrett.

Captains: James Bidlack, Jr., Aholiab Buck, Robert Durkee, Rezin Geer, Dethic Hewitt, William McKarrachen, Samuel Ransom, Lazarus Stewart, James Wigdon, Asaph Whittlesey.

Lieutenants: A. Atherton, Aaron Gaylord, Perrin Ross, Lazarus Stewart, Jr., Flavius Waterman, Stoddart Bowen, Timothy Pierce, Elijah Shoemaker, Asa Stevens, James Wells.

Ensigns: Jeremiah Bigford, Silas Gore, Jonathan Otis, Asa Gore, Titus Hinman, William White.

Privates: Jabez Atherton, Christopher Avery, — Ackke, A. Benedict, Jabez Beers, Samuel Bigford, David Bixby, Elias Bixby, John Boyd, John Brown, Thomas Brown, William Buck, Joseph Budd, Amos Bullock, Asa Bullock, Henry Bush, Eson Brockway, John Caldwell, D. Denton, Anderson Dana, Conrad Davenport, George Downing, James Levine, Levi Dunn, William Dunn, — Ducher, Benjamin Finch, Daniel Finch, John Finch, Elisha Fish, Cornelius Fitchett, Eliphalet Follett, Thomas Faxon, John Franklin, Stephen Fuller, Thomas Fuller, Joshua Landon, Daniel Lawrence, William Lawrence, Francis Ledyard, James Lock, Conrad Lowe, Jacob Lowe, William Lester, C. McCartee, Nicholas Manville, Nero Matthewson, Alexander McMillan, Job Marshall, Andrew Millard, John Murphy, Robert McIntire, Joseph Ogden, Josiah Carman, Joseph Cary, Joel Church, William Cofferin, James Cofferin, Samuel Cole, Isaac Campbell, — Campbell, Robert Comstock, Kingsley Comstock, — Cooks (three brothers), Christopher Courtright, John Courtright, Anson Corey, Jenks Corey, Rufus Corey, Joseph Crocker, Samuel Crocker, Jabez Darling, Darius Spofford, James Spencer, Joseph Staples, Rufus Stevens, James Stevenson, Nailer Sweed, Gamaliel Truesdale, Ichabod Tuttle, Abram Vangorder, George Gore, — Gardner, — Green, Benjamin Hatch, William Hammond, Silas Harvey, Samuel Hutchinson, Cypria, Hebard, Levi Hicks, John Hutchins, James Hopkins, Nathaniel Howard, Zipporah Hubbard, Elijah Inman, Israel Inman, Samuel Jackson, Robert Jameson, Joseph Jennings, Henry Johnson, John Van Wie,

Elihu Waters, Jonathan Weeks, Bartholomew Weeks, Philip Weeks, Peter Wheeler, Stephen Whiton, Eben Wilcox, Elihu Williams, Jr., Rufus Williams, Abel Palmer, Silas Parke, William Parker, John Pierce, Henry Pencil, Noah Pettebone, Jr., Jeremiah Ross, Jr., Elisha Richards, William Reynolds, Elias Roberts, Timothy Rose, Abram Shaw, James Shaw, Constant Searle, Abel Seely, Levi Spencer, Eleazer Sprague, Aaron Stark, Daniel Stark, Josiah Spencer, Eson Wilcox, John Williams, John Ward, John Wilson, William Woodring, Aziba Williams, — Wade, Ozias Yale, Gershom Prince (colored).

Lieut. Boyd was executed by court martial by the British, after the surrender, as a deserter and spy.

On the southeast face of the monument is inscribed the list of the known (supposed) survivors. It was ascertained, however, that there were names omitted that should have been inscribed. Mr. Jenkins' and the committee's attention was called to this; it was intended to fill out these names on the monument, but so far it has not been done, and the omission is here as fully supplied as possible. Our attention was called to this by Mr. G. W. Gustin, of Plains, who kindly supplied the names as indicated over their insertion below.

Colonels: Zebulon Butler, Nathan Denison.

Lieutenants: Daniel Gore, Timothy Howe.

Ensigns: Daniel Downing, Mathias Hollenback.

Sergeants: Jabez Fish, Phineas Spafford, — Gates.

Privates: John Abbott, Gideon Baldwin, Zera Beach, Rufus Bennett, Solomon Bennett, Elisha Blackman, Nathan Carey, Samuel Carey, George Cooper, Joseph Elliott, Samuel Finch, Roswell Franklin, Hugh Forsman, Thomas Fuller, John Garrett, Samuel Gore, Lemuel Gustin, James Green, Lebbeus Hammond, Jacob Haldron, Elisha Harris, Ebenezer Heberd, William Heberd, Richard Inman, David Inman, John Jamison, Henry Lickers, Joseph Morse, Thomas Neill, Josiah Pell, Phineas Pierce, Abraham Pike, John M. Skinner, Giles Slocum, Walter Spencer, Edward Spencer, Amos Stafford, Roger Searle, Cherrick Westbrook, Eleazer West Daniel Washburn.

List of killed on the approach of the invaders: William Crooks, Miner Robbins, Benjamin Harding, Stukely Harding, James Hadsall, James Hadsall, Jr., William Martin, Quoco (colored).

Prisoners from Wyoming: John Gardner, Daniel Carr, Samuel Carey, Daniel Wallen, Daniel Rosencrans, Elisha Wilcox and — Pierce.

Reflections.—Time and calm investigation have punctured some of the blood-curdling stories that first went out to the world as eye-witnessed scenes of that day. It is pretty generally now conceded that the story of Queen Esther and the "Bloody Rock" were without foundation; that the "Queen" was not there at all. Curiously enough, while both sides, for a long time, asserted that the Indian Brant was there in command of the savages, yet he was not at the battle at all. Again, Steuben Jenkins concedes, indirectly, that there was no massacre of the surrendered, or in the fort; yet, in enumerating the number of scalps, he estimates many of them were taken from the murdered fugitives as they were fleeing toward the Delaware. Until recent years Col. John Butler was never mentioned, except with a shudder—a monster savage, fit only to lead just such a horde of brutes as was his army. Time has changed much of this high-colored picture. On this subject Dr. Harry Hakes has well said:

"Before Col. John Butler took possession of the fort he learned that there was a large quantity of whisky there, and ordered Col. Denison to throw the whole of it into the river before his army should come down to the fort. It has already been remarked that soon after the battle and massacre monstrous falsehoods concerning some portions of the transactions became published and are handed down in some histories. While there is certainly enough of truth to make one of the blackest

pages in the history of modern warfare, it is doing but simple justice to put down the truth at this late day. To illustrate the manner in which indefinite ideas of the enormity of the crimes then perpetrated have gained an irresistible hold of those who have never carefully searched for the truth, or those who have felt themselves interested or justified in coloring the account with too much red or black, I quote from a *History of the United States*, by S. G. Goodrich, edition of 1871, for use of schools and families, pages 245–6: "There was a beautiful settlement at Wyoming so thickly peopled, according to some statements, it had already furnished 1,000 men to the continental army. Early in July 400 Indians, with more than twice that number of tories and half-blood Englishmen, came upon the settlement and destroyed it. They were headed by Brant, a cruel half-breed Indian, and John Butler, a tory. The colonists, in their apprehension of what might happen, had built a few small forts, and gathered their families and some of their effects into them. The savages and savage-looking whites now appeared before one of the forts, which was commanded by a cousin of Butler, and demanded its surrender. They persuaded its commander to come out to a spot agreed upon in the woods, for the purpose, as they said, of making peace. He accordingly marched to the spot with 400 men, but not a tory or an Indian was to be found there. They pressed on through the dark paths of the forest, but still no one was to be found. At last they saw themselves suddenly surrounded by the enemy. The savages were in every bush, and sprang out upon them with terrible yells. All but sixty of these 400 men were murdered in the most cruel manner. The enemy went back to Kingston, and, to strike the Americans in the forts with as much fear as possible, hurled over the gates to them the reeking scalps of their brothers, husbands and fathers. The distressed people now inquired of Butler, the leader of the tories, what terms he would give them. He answered only, "The hatchet!" They fought as long as they were able, but the enemy soon enclosed the fort with dry wood and set it on fire. The unhappy people within—men, women and children—all perished in the fearful blaze. The whole country was then ravaged, and all the inhabitants who could be found were scalped.' This certainly is bloody enough to satisfy the most desperate tory hater or his remotest posterity; but that such an account should be published as late as 1871 for instruction in schools and the edification of families, is an unmitigated, unpardonable outrage. The Hon. Stewart Pearce demonstrated, more than twenty years ago, that Brant was not in the battle. The Hon. H. B. Wright, also, in his *History of Plymouth*, after a correspondence with the historian, Bancroft, says Brant was not in the battle. After the signing of the articles of capitulation there was no personal injury done any one. The Indians did plunder the women, and even the men, of some, if not most, of their clothing and provisions. The inhabitants—men, women and children—fled from the valley in different directions and encountered very great suffering in their flight. The Indians roamed over the valley and burned nearly every hut not belonging to a loyalist or tory. The enemy took off horses and perhaps cattle that were left or abandoned by the inhabitants. The enemy left the valley by the Lackawanna path three or four days after the battle. The valley seems to have been entirely deserted by both friend and foe, and our dead lay unburied for four months on the battle-field. It will be observed that the terms of the capitulation were violated upon the part of the enemy, in plundering the people of clothing, provisions, in cattle and horse stealing, and in the burning of the dwellings. Col. Denison remonstrated with Col. Butler against the plundering, but Butler replied that it was not in his power to prevent it, and such has been generally conceded. We soon had an armed force again in the valley, and under their protection the inhabitants began to return in the fall of the same year. The tories, however, never availed themselves of the terms of the capitulation "to be allowed to remain in undisturbed possession of their farms and to trade without molestation." The undoubted fact is that for fifty years after the battle and until the stat-

ute of limitations had exterminated their titles, they could no more live here in safety than lambs in a fold of wolves. How a different termination of the war might have affected all parties in their civil rights it is not difficult to understand. No instance is recorded of any of the British regular troops being parties to the massacre or violating the terms of capitulation. In a few instances the tories are said to have killed prisoners, but the conclusion is irresistible that they inaugurated the expedition and directed the Indians in their work of fire and blood. As for the British government and its subordinate officers having taken the Indians into their confidence and employ, they must be held responsible for their conduct."

In concluding this subject, it may be properly noticed that even among the people here, descendants largely of the Revolutionary sires, there are those who incline to take sides and make a material issue of the fact that there was whisky in the fort, and insinuate this had something to do with the calamities that struck these devoted people. Nothing could be more cruel and unjust to the memory of the illustrious dead. A century ago and now are times so radically different on the subject of whisky as to leave little or nothing to compare. It was a necessity, if not a virtue, then to make and use whisky. To convert their corn and rye into whisky was the only way to transport their farm products to market at all; no other way could they have made a living here; in the use of it there was no exception, both as a beverage and a medicine. A teetotaler or a prohibitionist here then would have been simply a species of monstrosity. Without arguing the proprieties, it is enough to say that the times justified the free use of whisky among the pioneers; it is doubtful indeed if the country could have been settled without it. These were not a drunken people. Men then got drunk of course, but they do far worse now in the stream of madmen, murderers, and the diseased in mind and body, that sicken the air of heaven with their debaucheries. The use and making of whisky by our pioneer fathers, if not a virtue, certainly was not a wrong. The average of mankind was then full of ignorant, superstition and unreasoning bigotry, to an extent that would be little short of criminal now, but it is not at all certain but that very fact was one of his mainstays in the hard struggle of life that lay before him. In many things he had to be a man of stern, blind faith—the rough, not the polished diamond, as the soldier must be a man who obeys orders without thinking at all. Therefore, in judging of then, the times and the circumstances must have first consideration.

CHAPTER V.

HARTLEY'S AND SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITIONS.

Following the Battle Washington Orders Hartley and William Butler to Form an Expedition—Sullivan Reaches Wilkes-Barre and Ascends the River—Extracts from Diaries of the Men in the Expedition—Importance of Sullivan's Movements—Indian Marauds in the Valley—Battle with the Indians at Frenchtown Mountain—King Nutimus.

UPON the reception of the horrible tidings from Forty fort, Gen. Washington directed Col. Thomas Hartley to form a rendezvous, collect troops and move against the invaders. At the same time Col. William Butler, of the Fourth Pennsylvania, was ordered from Fort Stanwix to go down and form a junction with Col. Hartley, at Tioga (Athens), and together operate against the enemy.

The militia were called out and ordered to Sunbury. These were to be joined by Capt. Spalding's company. A detachment from New York was given them, and under Col. Thomas Hartley, of Pennsylvania, an expedition was set on foot up the west branch of the Susquehanna. Much delay in getting the expedition ready followed. Only in September had 200 men assembled at Muncy, of these 130 were from Wyoming under Capt. Spalding, sixty of whom were from the Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment. With this little band Col. Hartley set out for Tioga Point, September 21. The road was a terrible one; the fall rains had raised the streams, and of the route Col. Hartley said: "I can not help observing that I imagine the difficulties in crossing the Alps or passing up the Kennipeck could not have been greater than those our men experienced for the time." Four days was this journey, through the cold rains and wading streams frequently, and on the cold ground at night without fire, for fear of the enemy, and yet these men never so much as murmured. The first of the enemy they discovered was near where is now Canton, in the southwest corner of Bradford county. September 26 Hartley's advance met a party of Indians, fired upon them, killed and scalped their chief, and the others fled. In the neighborhood of Le Roy they came upon a fresh camp where about seventy had spent the night previous, but had fled on Hartley's approach. The command pressed on as fast as possible to Sheshequin; here they rescued fifteen prisoners from the Indians, and recaptured quite a number of cattle. Col. Butler was to have joined Col. Hartley at this point, but failing to do so, a small detachment was sent to Tioga, and Queen Esther's village was destroyed. No more daring military movement was ever made with impunity than this of Col. Hartley's. He returned rapidly, the first day reaching Wyalusing, where they halted and cooked the little beef they had as all the food left. The powerful enemy was rapidly collecting to swoop down on his little band and exterminate them, and Hartley realized that he must move fast enough to keep ahead of any pursuers. They had hardly formed in the march out of Wyalusing when they met the enemy; these they soon dispersed, and in a short time again were attacked in front, but again beat off their assailants. As they reached Indian Hill on the lower edge of Bradford county, a heavy attack was made on their left flank and rear; the rear guard gave way when Capt. Spalding went to its support. Col. Hartley skillfully handled his men, while those in the boats landed and came up in the rear of the enemy, when they, supposing they were about to be surrounded, precipitately fled. Hartley's loss was four killed and ten wounded. Col. John Franklin was in this expedition as captain of the Wyoming militia. In his diary is this entry: "The troops retook a great number of the Wyoming cattle, horses and other property, and returned with their booty October 1; they met many hazardous skirmishes, with the loss of several lives. Several Indians were killed. Col. Hartley and his men were warmly thanked on their return by the executive council of Pennsylvania. It was a blow in return upon the enemy, and though not a heavy one, was magnificent and daring."

The gathering accounts from the bloody Wyoming—the fateful July 3—it seems had now fully aroused the continental congress, and it set about determined and vigorous measures of retaliation, to punish to the last extremity the Indians for their treachery and cruelty, as well as the white-Indians found consorting with them. Hartley's expedition had failed of the full measure of striking the common enemy of civilization such a blow as was imperatively called for under the circumstances; through no fault of the intrepid Hartley, or his brave men, but by the failure of the companion expedition to effect a junction with him at Tioga. Congress advised with Gen. Washington and it was determined to send a strong force up the Susquehanna and on to and through the Genesee valley, the heart of the powerful Iroquois nation and crush the haughty, savage and dangerous spirit of that people. It was Gen. Washington who advised this movement as the only way to strike effectually



Joseph P. Beaumont.
Lt Col U.S. Army
Brvt Col U.S. Volunteers.

this dangerous enemy in the rear —more threatening than the army in front. The result was the organization of the Sullivan expedition.

Washington's instructions for the commander bear date May 31, 1779. He tendered the command to Gen. Gates, who, on account of age, declined, and it was given to Gen. John Sullivan, who was directed to rendezvous a force of about 5,000 men at Easton, Pa., and march up the Susquehanna. At the same time, Gen. Clinton was ordered to move with his brigade of New York troops and pass down the upper Susquehanna and join Sullivan's forces at Tioga (now Athens), Bradford county. This was one of the important military movements of the Revolutionary war—in results, perhaps, far exceeding any or all others. It was forced reluctantly upon Washington, who had forgiven one act of treachery after another on the part of the red men, after he and the American people had exhausted every means to keep terms of amity with the Indians, or at least to remain neutral in the rebellion against the mother country. There was nothing in the question between the two countries that should have caused the Indians to take sides. In their dense ignorance they knew not that they were by their folly not only forfeiting their rich possessions, but were periling their very existence as a tribe. Washington's military genius indicated to him the immediate results that must follow the success of Sullivan's expedition.

The expedition was directed against the Six Nations, the most powerful body of savages this continent ever knew. Their seat of empire was along the Genesee valley by the lakes. They had trodden like the grass the other tribes of America, extending their conquests to Florida and west to the Mississippi river. Their lands in New York were as rich and beautiful as any on the continent. They had progressed in agriculture until smiling fields of grain, corn and various vegetables were on every hand. They had comfortable huts, and in some cases rude chimneys to them. They helped strike the cruel blow upon the helpless frontier people, and thereby forfeited all their rich inheritance. In Gen. Washington's instructions to Sullivan and in his report to congress he says: "I congratulate congress on his (Gen. Sullivan's) having completed so effectually the destruction of the whole of the towns and settlements of the hostile Indians in so short a time and with so inconsiderable a loss of men." * * * * * To the commander he said: "It is proposed to carry the war into the heart of the country of the Six Nations, to cut off their settlements, destroy their next year's crop, and do them every other mischief which time and circumstances will permit." And again, that there might be no misapprehension, he said: "The immediate objects are the total destruction of the hostile tribes of the Six Nations and the devastation of their settlements and the capture of as many prisoners of every age and sex as possible." There could be no mistake here on the part of Gen. Sullivan. Not only the commander, but the civilized world, understood that here was the terrible answer back to the bloody Wyoming. This was war, not strictly in kind, but swift and terrible, and gave us empire from ocean to ocean. Strict neutrality would have left the Indians in peace, the possession of their homes, crops, ponies and cattle, but far greater than these their rich and boundless land possessions.

Gen. Sullivan's expedition was at the same time supplemented—rather duplicated—by a similar expedition simultaneously carried on by Gen. George Rogers Clark, down the Ohio river and into the Illinois against the British forts at Kaskaskia and Vincennes. The first was under the continental congress and Gen. Washington, while the other was under Virginia (Gov. Patrick Henry) and the "Hannibal of the Northwest"—Gen. George Rogers Clark.

These military expeditions, conceived and executed at the same time, one by Washington and congress, the other by Gov. Patrick Henry and Gen. Clark, the movements of each unknown to the other, are two of the stupendous episodes in the annals of mankind.

The question of the success of the American Revolution, little as it was known by our great forefathers, was the very soul and being of the advance of the human race in liberty, in thought, and the higher civilization. We can now know the liberty gained by the Americans in its reflected influence spread over the world, even to the remotest corner of the British empire itself, after its long seven years of cruel war of attempted subjugation crowned even England with an aureole of liberty. The American tories—even these mistaken men, so fierce in opposing their own neighbors, and sometimes members of their own families—were among the beneficiaries of the heroic struggles of the noble sons of liberty. Until the hour of the conception of the Sullivan and the Clark expeditions, there was no thought among the fathers other than that of independence for the little fringe of territory that ran along our Atlantic shore. It was hardly more than individual liberty in their ideas, but these two expeditions were the beginning of our present wide empire: these numerous stars set in azure blue, now glinting upon 63,000,000 of freemen, marching ever onward. These then were vastly more than local events. In results they were not only continental but world wide and as enduring as the hills. They have touched the whole human race, and made millions of freemen where otherwise would yet have been bred only galley slaves—men, women and children yoked to the cruelest servitude.

Sullivan's army took up its line of march from Easton June 18, 1779, reached Wilkes-Barre on the 23d, and spent three days here looking over the battle-field and fitting out, of which the journalists of the expedition gave many blood chilling accounts of the sights that here met their gaze; repeating all the wild stories that the poor flying people had told at the dreadful moment. The story of the killing of Henry Pensil by his brother is given in all its horrid details. From one of the several diaries is the following under date of July 2, 1779:

> Rode out this morning with Gen. Poor and Col. Dearbon about four miles, to view the ground where the battle was fought between the Savages and the people of Wyoming under Col. Butler, we saw a Stockade fort with a Covert Way to a fountain which our guide told us was built for a shew by some of the disaffected Inhabitants & given up to the Enemy immediately upon their approach; we examined the Trees where the line of Battle was formed, but found very few marks of an Obstinate Engagement; it appears indeed that the Enemy were superior in numbers to the Militia and soon after the Commencement of the Action turned their left Flank, this brought on a retreat, in which the savages massacred upwards of 200 Men—We saw more or less bones scattered over the ground for near two miles & several Sculls brought in at different times, that had been Scalped and inhumanly mangled with the Hatchet. A captain's commission with 17 Continental Dollars was found in the pocket of the Skeleton of a man, who had laid above ground 12 months—Our guide shewed us where 73 Bodies had been buried in one hole, this place may with propriety be called Golgotha—All the houses along this river have been burnt; and the Gardens and fields, the most fertile I ever beheld, grown over with weeds and Bushes, exhibit a melancholy picture of Savage rage and Desolation.

This entry in the diary was made exactly one year after the battle. It conflicts in an immaterial point with Steuben Jenkins' account of the burial of the dead, as well as adding another enigma to the many accounts of the battle.

At this point Gen. Sullivan's army, 3,500 strong, had a fleet of boats to be ready for them, and the expedition was divided and part by land and the other on boats proceeded up the Susquehanna river to Tioga (Athens). Here a junction of the two armies was effected, Fort Sullivan was built and the army marched up to Newton (near Elmira), met the enemy in force and gained a signal victory. Sullivan's entire force as he moved out from Tioga was 5,000 men. The defeated Indians fled to Canada; Sullivan divided his force and proceeded to devastate the Indian country.

The Pennsylvania troops in Sullivan's army were under Gen. Hand, including the regiments of Col. Richard Butler, Col. Hubley and Col. Hartley and the German battalion; Capt. Spalding's independent company; Capt. Schott's riflemen; Capt. John Franklin's county militia, and several sharpshooters in Morgan's rifle corps. Lieut. John Jenkins was the chief guide of the expedition. The Eleventh

Pennsylvania and Capt. Spalding's company constituted the advance force that marched by land.

The purpose of Gen. Sullivan's expedition was completely successful; the blow to the Iroquois was fatal, from which, as a people or tribe, they never recovered. The immediate results of the action of that people was the awful calamity to the community of this beautiful valley, to be followed by the stern retaliation of the Hartley and Sullivan expeditions. The ultimate and permanent results are now before us, blooming in all the splendors of this present wealth, universal prosperity, of a people of gentle blood, culture and refinement. Their rich and wide domains were the unequaled forfeit paid by stupid barbarians for their cruel folly. Their sins were grievous, and so were their sufferings. The bloody work of the savage at the Wyoming and Cherry valleys was the beginning of the end of the Indians on this continent.

In the rush of significant events in the Revolutionary times, it is most remarkable that the important feat of Sullivan and his army almost escaped attention; and in time from the chronicles of our Union, it hardly received a passing notice; if mentioned at all it was by some carping critic who denounced it, perhaps, as a useless foray and slaughter of "Lo, the poor Indian." At best to simply mention it as an incident, with no regard whatever to the tremendous results to follow, has been much the rule of writers on the subject of our independence.

By act of congress, 1876, the several counties of the United States were asked to gather and publish their local histories. The historian of the locality of Newtown, with much of the patience of love, wrote well of the Sullivan expedition and the battle of Newtown, and his publication called general attention to the subject. Under the auspices of the State of New York a centennial celebration of the battle of Newtown was held on the battle-field, August 29, 1879. It was the grandest celebration of that time of centennials. The day was hot and dry; the people assembled to the sum of 50,000, and most of the leading officials of the nation, together with other eminent men, were present. The elegant monument, standing so conspicuously on Sullivan Hill, on the battle-field, commanding a wide view of the surrounding country, was unveiled with imposing ceremonies, and from two stands addresses were delivered.

Indian Marauds.—Comparative peace followed the brilliant exploits of Sullivan and Hartley. But the snake, though scotched, was not killed.

March, 1780, a party of fifty or more Indians came down the river, and when near Wyoming they divided into bands for the purpose of striking the isolated settlers. One of these parties captured Thomas Bennett and his son, near Kingston, and added Libbeus Hammond to their capture, and started to Tioga and camped near Meshoppen. During the night the prisoners rose upon their captors, killed four, wounded another, and one fled, and seizing all the rifles of the slain returned home, March 27; another of these bands suddenly appeared at Hanover and shot and killed Asa Upson. Two days after they captured a boy, Jonah Rogers, and the next day Moses Van Campen; they killed and scalped Van Campen's father, brother and uncle; the same day they captured a lad named Pence. They then passed to Huntington and fell in with Col. Franklin and four of his men, two of whom were wounded but all escaped. They found in Lehman township, this county, Abraham Pike and his wife making sugar. They stayed all night with them and took the man and wife prisoners the next morning, having bundled the baby and thrown it on the cabin roof; during the day they released the woman, and she returned in all haste to her baby, which she found, and with it in her arms fled to the settlement. Pike was a deserter from the British army—a gallant Irishman, and made up his mind that it would be decidedly unpleasant to be carried into the British lines. The party with their captives, on the night of April 3, camped at the mouth of Wysox creek. Supposing they were now out of danger, they relaxed

somewhat their vigilance. Jonah Rogers, the boy mentioned above, afterward told this narrative:

"In the afternoon of the day before we reached the place of encampment we came to a stream. I was tired and fatigued with the journey; my feet were sore and I was just able to proceed. Pike told the chief of the gang that he would carry me over on his shoulders. The old chief, in a gruff voice, said: 'Well.' Pike whispered in my ear as we were crossing the stream: 'Jonah, don't close your eyes to-night. When they sleep take the knife from the chief and cut the cords with which I am bound.' I was the only one of the prisoners who was not bound every night—the old chief took me under his blanket. The nights were raw and cold, and though protected in this way I thought I should perish. This much of the project was communicated by Pike to the other prisoners. Toward nightfall they halted, kindled a fire, partook of their evening meal, and were soon stretched on the ground. In a few minutes the old chief was asleep, and in the course of half an hour the savages were all snoring; but Pike knew his friends were awake, from the occasional half-suppressed cough.

"Pike was the nearest to me and not over two feet in distance. It was a terrific effort for me to make up my mind to perform my part of the business, for I knew that instant death would be the penalty in case of failure. But, as time passed on, and the snoring of the savages grew louder and louder, my courage seemed to gather new strength. I had noticed where the old chief lay down; the knife in the belt was on the side next to me. I peered out from under the blanket, and I saw the embers of the fire still aglow and a partial light of the moon. I also saw the hands of Pike elevated; I thought the time had come, and these two hours of suspense I had passed were more terrible than all the rest of my life put together. I cautiously drew the knife from the scabbard in the chief's belt, and, creeping noiselessly out from under the blanket, I passed over to Pike and severed the cords from his hands.

"All was the silence of death save the gurgling noise made by the savages in their sleep. Pike cut the cords that bound the other prisoners. We were all now upon our feet. The first thing was to remove the guns of the Indians—the work for us to do was to be done with tomahawks and knives. The guns were carefully removed out of sight, and each of us had a tomahawk. Van Campen placed himself over the chief and Pike over another. I was too young for the encounter and stood aloof. I saw the tomahawks of Pike and Van Campen flash in the dim light of the half-smoldering flames; the next moment the crash of two terrible blows followed in quick succession, when seven of the ten arose in a state of momentary stupefaction and bewilderment, and then came the hand-to-hand conflict in the contest for life. Though our enemy were without arms, they were not disposed to yield. Pence now seized one of the guns, fired and brought one down; four were now killed and two dangerously wounded, when the others, with terrific yells, fled at the report of the gun. As they ran, Van Campen threw his tomahawk and buried it in the shoulder of one of them. This Indian, with a terrible scar on his shoulder-blade, I saw years after, when he acknowledged how it came there."

Mrs. Jane (Strope) Whitaker told that Pike had visited her father often after the war, and she had heard him relate over and over again every detail of the episode.

In June, 1780, Col. Franklin, and Sergt. Baldwin with four men had trailed a party from near Tunkhannock to Wysox, near where is the Laning farm. They discovered the camp smoke and crept upon them and captured four white men, bearers of dispatches to the British forces. One of them got away, and the others were taken to headquarters; they were Jacob and his son, Adam, and Henry Hoover. Among other trophies found on the prisoners was a beautiful spy-glass, now the property of Maj. W. H. H. Gore, of Sheshequin; it had been purchased by his father, Judge

Gore. And Burr Ridgeway when a very old man said that he had heard Col. Franklin say, on pulling out a silver watch, "I took that from one of the prisoners."

Fight.—A battle with the redskins in Luzerne (now Bradford county) took place at the Frenchtown mountain, opposite Asylum, April 10, 1782. A band of marauders had captured Roswell Franklin's family of Hanover. For some unknown cause this family was the especial object of attack of the Indians. A year before they had captured Franklin's son, Roswell, and his nephew, Arnold Franklin, whose father had been killed in the Wyoming battle, and they had burned his grain and driven off his stock. April 7, while Roswell Franklin was away, a band of eight savages rushed into the cabin and captured Mrs. Franklin and her children: Olive, aged thirteen; Susanna; Stephen, aged four, and Ichabod, aged eighteen months, and hurried away with them, going north toward Tioga. The second day they were joined by five other Indians, making thirteen. In a few hours after they had gone, Franklin returned, and divining the affair hastened to Wilkes-Barre and the alarm guns were fired. The captives heard the gun and knew what it meant. Soon a party was in pursuit under Sergt. Thomas Baldwin, seconded by Joseph Elliott. The others of this party were: John Swift (afterward a general, and killed on the Niagara frontier, 1812), Oliver Bennett, Watson Baldwin, Gideon Dudley, Mr. Cook and a Mr. Taylor—eight men. The pursuers struck straight across the country to Wyalusing and reached that point ahead of the Indians, but, for the purpose of a more eligible place for a stand, they passed on to the Frenchtown mountain, and erected a kind of defence works by felling some trees and placing brush in front of them. The Indians had proceeded so slowly that they awaited them two days and when on the point of concluding that they had gone by some other route they finally appeared and halted, and began to peer about with great caution. Mrs. Franklin thought they were looking for deer, as they were out of provision. As soon as one of the bucks came in range he was fired upon, and then a regular battle commenced. The women and children were compelled to lie flat on the ground, as they were between the combatants and the bullets whistling close above them. A savage fell at Dudley's first shot, but when loading Dudley was wounded in the arm. A desperate fight now raged—each party behind trees. The next execution was Taylor's shot that killed their medicine man; he rushed up to scalp him and broke his knife, when two Indians started for him, but he cut off the Indian's head and ran with it and escaped. The fight raged several hours. Mrs. Franklin, anxious to know whether her husband was in the rescuing party, raised on her elbow to look; her daughter, Susanna, seeing an Indian approach, urged her to lie down; the next moment the Indian fired and killed Mrs. Franklin. Joseph Elliott saw the murder of the woman from his place, and creeping along the trunk of a fallen tree got an opportunity and shot the Indian dead. The children, now supposing all were to be murdered, jumped up and ran. They heard some one shout to them, and thought at first it was an Indian pursuing to murder them. Again they heard the voice saying: "Run, you dear souls, run!" And the poor, frightened children rushed into the arms of Elliott. The Indians now fled in terror. The whites remained behind their ambush until near sunset, lest it was a trap to get them out and murder them all. Mr. Swift had joined the party about the close of the fight and was hardly on the ground when he was favored by the opportunity and shot an Indian dead. Mrs. Franklin was buried near where killed, and years after the daughter, Olive, wrote the following: "Our friends having found the tomahawks of the Indian along with their packs, cut dry poles to make a raft on which to float, and we dropped silently down the river, and at the dawn came to Wyalusing island. It was just a week since we were taken prisoners. Here we lay a whole day, fearing to go forward lest we should be discovered by the enemy, probably lurking near the shore, and could single us out and shoot us down at their

leisure. We were sixty miles from safety, and starving, and our friends gave the one remaining biscuit to the children, and fears were entertained that the little ones would die of hunger. The party reached Wilkes Barre the Wednesday following. The youngest child of Mrs. Franklin was caught up by an Indian at the moment they fled, and carried off, and was never again heard of."

In March, 1778, as soon as the ice was clear of the river, Lieut.-Col. Dorrance with 150 men made his second trip up the river for the purpose of aiding the remaining whites to get out of the country. A raft was made of the old Moravian church, at Wyalusing, and the people and some of their effects loaded thereon; among others the families of York, Kinsley, Benjamin Eaton, Fitzgerald, Jonathan Terry and Christopher Hurlbut.

Old man Van Valkenberg and three daughters and his two sons-in-law's families and the Strope family had not been molested, but had been assured by the Indians of their continued friendship and protection. But in time they became alarmed and Strope set out for Wyoming for aid to take his family down the river. Hardly had he left his family, May 20, when thirteen Indians rushed in and captured the inmates, burned the house and drove off the stock. The men captured at this time were sent to Niagara, but the women and children were kept until the war ended. Thus piecemeal the settlement was swept away. Seven in the Van Valkenburg family were captured; seven were killed by the enemy; one died in captivity, and another soon after his release; the total property of these people was destroyed, the cabins all burned, and the gloom and desolation brooded over the fair and once happy land, as if the angel of destruction had spread its wings and covered it in the shadow of death and utter ruin.

C. F. Hill writes of the noted Indians: "Joseph Nutimus was a Delaware Indian and chief of the tribe known as the Fork Indians, and later in life was known as Old King Nutimus, who for many years was at the mouth of the Nescopeck creek, where the town of Nescopeck now stands. The term of his occupation of Nescopeck was between the years of 1742 and 1763. The earliest reference to him is made by James Logan, Esq., in a letter bearing date, Stenton, August 4, 1733, to Thomas Penn, Esq., in which he speaks of an unexpected visit from Nutimus and his company, with a present, and apprehends trouble, and closes by stating, "that they left a bag of bulletts last year." In a later letter, August 22, 1733, Logan acknowledges that Nutimus had lands in the forks of the Delaware and Lehigh river above Durham. The Lehigh river at that time was also known as the western branch of the Delaware river, and the tribes located on the lands between these two streams and where Easton now stands, were known as the Fork Indians.

This was the original dominion of King Nutimus, where he held undisputed sway, subject only to such allegiance as he owed to the Six Nations, until the famous walking purchase took place in 1837, the history of which is too long for the purposes of this notice, and which, contrary to the expectations of the Fork Indians, extended far beyond their meaning of a day and a half walk and included the fork lands. Edward Marshall, a trained pedestrian, did the walking. Nutimus and his people were disappointed, chagrined and angry and were ready for retaliation. Settlers at once flocked in upon his lands and settled among his people, while they obstinately and with much insolence held their ground.

After five years of unhappy dispute as to who should occupy these lands, complaint was made by the people of Pennsylvania to the Six Nations, which resulted in a council being called at Philadelphia July 12, 1842, at which Cannassatego, a sachem of the Six Nations, delivered his famous speech to the complaining Delawares, and cites to them deeds made by their fathers more than fifty years ago for these same lands and later deeds and releases made by themselves, several of which, in fact, were signed by Nutimus himself. Cannassatego was thoroughly disgusted with their action and told them they "should be taken by the hair of their heads and

shaken until they have some sense; that their cause is bad and their hearts far from being upright, and that the land they claim has been sold and gone down their throats, and that now like children they want it again." and closed by delivering a peremptory order to leave at once and go to the Susquehanna.

No doubt Nutimus was both reluctant and slow to obey; but in due time we find him and his people located at Nescopeck, which place, if he took the most convenient route, he reached by the path which led from the Lehigh gap, in the Blue mountain, across the Mauch Chunk mountain, crossing the Quakake valley and the Buck mountain west from Hazleton, near Audenried, passing near the famous Sugar-loaf in Conyngham valley, to the mouth of the Nescopeck creek, where he settled on the present site of the town of Nescopeck, on a level fertile soil, the forest being of such a character as to yield readily to the Indian method of clearing land, by removing the small trees, and girdling the larger.

Nothing occurred to bring Nutimus and his people to notice in their new home until the breaking out of the French and Indian war. A spirit of unrest and disquiet now came over the Delaware Indians on the Susquehanna. [It was now important to cultivate the friendship of the Delawares. Accordingly Gov. Hamilton sent Conrad Weiser among them with conciliatory messages, who writes May, 1754:

"On April 30 I arrived at Shamokin, and sent my son Samuel and James Logan, Shikellimy's son, up the north branch with the message to Nutimus at Nescopeck. Upon their return they report old Nutimus was from home; but the rest of the Indians received the message very kindly, and said they would lay it before Nutimus and the rest of the Indians after they should come home."] Gen. Braddock was defeated by the French and Indians, July 9, 1757, on the Monongahela. Reports were numerous that the French were coming from Fort Duquesne to Shamokin, now Sunbury, to erect a large fort, and to carry the war into Pennsylvania.

Later Weiser writes that the author of the numerous murders of the people of Pennsylvania is Onionto [the French], and that they have prevailed upon the Delawares at Nescopeck, who had given their town as a place of rendezvous for the French, and had undertaken to join and guide them on the way to the English.

About this time Weiser sent two spies — Silver Heels, and David, a Mohawk Indian — from John Harris' (now Harrisburg), to Nescopeck, to learn what was going on there. Upon their return they reported that they saw 140 warriors dancing the war dance, and expressed great bitterness against the English; and that they were preparing an expedition against them, and thought they would go to the eastward. At a council of the Delawares on the West Branch, and held at Shamokin, it was decided, in order to avoid an invading army from the French, to go to Nescopeck for safety. Tacknedorus, alias John Shikellimy, says:

"I went with them to Nescopeck and took my family with me. After awhile I found the Nescopeck Indians were in the French interest. I, with my brethren and others, then began to feel afraid, and returned to Shamokin."

In November, 1755, occurred the burning and plundering of Gnadenhutten, now Weissport, and the slaughter of the Moravian missionaries, and the long list of murders that immediately followed, in this former home of King Nutimus, taken in connection with the circumstances given, and the close proximity of Nescopeck to Gnadenhutten, and the direct path betwixt the two places, forces the conclusion that Nutimus was largely, if not entirely, responsible for them.

Edward Marshall, who accomplished the great walk on which the walking purchase was based, lived at this time at or near the present village of Slateford. Marshall was not to blame for the walk, for he did it as a hired man, though he never received the 500 acres of land promised him. Still, the Indians remembered the part he had taken upon himself, and they determined to retaliate. They

surrounded his house when he was not at home, and shot his daughter as she was trying to escape, the ball entering her right shoulder and coming out below the left breast. Yet she got away from them and recovered! They took Marshall's wife, who was not in a condition to make rapid flight, some miles with them and killed her. In a former attack on his house they had killed one of his sons. Though thirsting for Marshall's blood for many years, yet they seemed to have always feared him, and usually undertook their bloody work when he was from home. He eventually died a natural death after attaining a good old age.

In 1755 Fort Augusta (now Sunbury), one of the largest, if not the largest fort in the State, was erected; and in June, 1757, we find old Nutimus with his wife and sons and daughters making visits to Shamokin. He frequently came to the fort as a friend, having no doubt in the few preceding years abundantly revenged himself and people for the loss of the Fork lands. At one of his visits to Fort Augusta he complained bitterly to his old friend and long-time acquaintance, Capt. Jacob Orndt, formerly from Easton, and who was now in command at Fort Augusta, that the soldiers at the fort on a previous visit had debauched his wife and daughter by giving them whisky, and declaring that if such things were allowed that it would not be safe for a man to bring his wife and daughters to the fort again. His visits to Fort Augusta were made with the canoe. It is believed that he left Nescopeck with his family about 1763, and went to the Great Island, on the West Branch, and thence joined the Delawares on the Ohio. He had a son, Isaac Nutimus, who lived at Tioga, and was a warm friend of the English, and at last accounts, in 1759, was about joining an expedition against the French at Pittsburg.

This is the brief history of old King Nutimus and the Nescopeck Indians, many of whose bones lie buried, and which the crumbling banks of the Susquehanna have for many years exposed to view, and unearthed many curious and valuable Indian relics. W. H. Smith, attorney, at Berwick, has many curiosities gathered from the field once occupied by Nutimus and his people. It is said that near the town of Nescopeck, in the surface of a large boulder, is a mortar worked out, in which the Indians with a pestle ground their corn, and which now remains as the last vestige of old King Nutimus and his people.

CHAPTER VI.

YANKEE AND QUAKER.

The Seventeen Townships*—Legal Aspects of the Subject—Address of Gov. Hoyt—Titles of Connecticut and Pennsylvania—Puritan and Quaker—Jurisdiction and Soil Considered—A Long and Bitter Controversy—Both Were Right—Etc.

IN a preceding chapter is some account of the part taken by the people of this county in the wars, marauds and massacres, commencing before the Revolution, continuing through that bloody seven years, and yet followed by Indian ambush when the lives of none were spared if the skulking savage dared to risk his own cowardly carcass in a near approach.

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*"The Seventeen Townships" were the purchases of the Susquehanna Company, and were so designated in the ancient Pennsylvania proceedings, being the townships acquired by Connecticut claimants before the decree of Trenton, as follows: "Huntington, Salem, Plymouth, Kingston, Newport, Hanover, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Providence, Exeter, Bedford, Northumberland, Putnam or Tunkhannock, Braintrim, Springfield, Claverack and Ulster."



John J. Thomas

The cruel circumstances of war were here doubly intensified by the fierce dispute among the whites over the possession of the soil. Luzerne county was the very heart of that bitter dispute; and upon the devoted heads of the Connecticut settlers came the double thunderbolt of the Indians and an invading foe, as well as the direct inflictions from the Pennsylvania authorities—a contention that was as bitter as it was long, where the people, miserably deserted by the Connecticut authorities, with only their naked hands and a courage and resolution sublime, stood every man to his post; and as though fate, too, had marked the fire-tried people, they in the end lost, and with the loss of everything except honor in the fierce contest, lost the world's sympathy in their cause—the fate of all people where they contend against legal authority and are finally overpowered.

Had the Connecticut people succeeded, Pennsylvania would have presented a very different face on the maps to what it does now. The boundaries of that possible State would have been: "Beginning ten miles east of the east branch of the Susquehanna river, on the one-and-fortieth degree of north, thence with a northward line ten miles distant from the said river to the end of the forty-second degree and to extend westward throughout the whole breadth thereof, through two degrees of longitude, 120 miles." This includes all of Bradford county except a little wedge of the northeast corner, as the east line bows to conform to the general bend of the river. The other three boundary lines are straight, the north line being the State line, and the south line being the south line of forty-one degrees. The other entire counties and parts of counties, as now formed, included in this described boundary, are as follows: Part of Susquehanna, Wyoming, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Cameron and McKean, and the whole of Potter, Tioga, Lycoming and Sullivan. What a solid little State this would have made—about the size of Connecticut! This would have been Connecticut's first-born territory, and eventually a State.

What we may now regard as a close of this tremendous controversy, in its civic aspects, is the address of Ex-Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, November 10, 1879. We have given previously the contentions, the broils, battles and sieges as they occurred in the field. Gov. Hoyt was then in office; in his law practice he had been drawn into a careful study of the legal questions involved, and fortunately the society requested him to make an address on the subject. To the *data* he had professionally accumulated, he added such materials as the records and history gave, and delivered his able and eloquent address, and it may be now accepted as a full, complete and final summing up of the points involved, and dramatic as was that chapter in our country's history, the governor's "Syllabus," as he terms it, of the "Seventeen Townships," reads like the learned and impartial decision of the upright judge.

The English discovered and possessed North America from latitude thirty-four degrees to forty-eight degrees, and called the provinces South Virginia, and North Virginia, or New England. James I., April 10, 1606, granted the London Company the right to plant a colony anywhere between thirty-four degrees and forty-one degrees north latitude. Out of this grant came Virginia and the southern States. The same year the king granted similar right to Thomas Hanhaw, *et al.*, between thirty-eight degrees and forty-five degrees. All these rights or grants extended entirely across the continent. America at that time was a kind of king's grab-bag.

November 3, 1620, the king incorporated the council of Plymouth "for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of New England," and giving to their care from forty degrees to forty-eight degrees, "*Provided* any portion herein named be not actually possessed or inhabited by any other Christian prince, or State."

March 19, 1628, the council of Plymouth granted to Sir Henry Roswell, *et al.*, all that part of New England between the Merrimac river and Charles river on Massachusetts bay. The southern boundary of this grant, as all of them in that

day, was "from ocean to ocean," and it ran along the forty-two degrees two minutes latitude. [The north line of Pennsylvania runs on forty-two degrees.] This was conferred by King Charles, March 4, 1629.

March 19, 1631, the council of Plymouth granted to Lord Say *et al.*, "All that part of New England which lies and extends, itself, from the Narragansett river, the space of forty leagues upon a straight line near the shore, toward the southwest, west and by south of west, as the coast lieth, toward Virginia, accounting three English miles to the league." As usual it ran west to the sea.

Upon the wording of this grant arose the most of the controversy. President Clap describes it thus: "All that part of New England which lies west from Narragansett river 120 miles on the sea coast; thence in latitude and breadth aforesaid to the South sea. This grant extends from Point Judith to New York; thence west to the South sea; and if we take Narragansett river in its whole length this tract will extend as far north as Worcester. It comprehends the whole colony of Connecticut and much more." The grantees appointed John Winthrop their agent, who planted a colony at the mouth of the Connecticut river, and named it "Saybrook."

April 20, 1662, Charles II. incorporated the Connecticut colony, and by letters patent made practically a new grant, the material or descriptive part of which is as follows: East by Narragansett river, commonly called Narragansett bay where the said river falleth into the sea; and on the north by the line of Massachusetts, as usual running "from sea to sea." In 1635, the Plymouth colony came to an end.

The import of this charter has not escaped the great American historian, Bancroft, who says, Vol. II, pp. 51, 54, 55:

"It would be a serious blunder to belittle this charter by viewing it simply as a link in this chain of title. Under John Winthrop it became 'the beginning of the great things' on this continent. 'They had purchased their lands of the assigns of the Earl of Warwick, and from Uncas they had bought the territory of the Mohegans; and the news of the restoration awakened a desire for a patent. But the little colony proceeded warily; they draughted among themselves the instruments which they desired the king to ratify; and they could plead for their possessions, their rights by purchase, by conquest from the Pequods, and by their own labor which had redeemed the wilderness.

"The courtiers of King Charles, who themselves had an eye to possessions in America, suggested no limitations; and perhaps it was believed, that Connecticut would serve to balance the power of Massachusetts.

"The charter, disregarding the hesitancy of New Haven, the rights of the colony of New Belgium, and the claims of Spain on the Pacific, connected New Haven with Hartford in one colony, of which the limits were extended from the Narragansett river to the Pacific ocean. How strange is the connection of events! Winthrop not only secured to his State a peaceful century of colonial existence, but prepared the claim for western lands.

"With regard to powers of government, the charter was still more extraordinary. It conferred on the colonists unqualified power to govern themselves.

"Connecticut was independent, except in name. Charles II. and Clarendon thought they had created a close corporation, and they had really sanctioned a democracy."

July 11, 1754, an interval of nearly 100 years, the next line in the Connecticut chain of title, was the purchase of the eighteen chiefs, or sachems, of the five nations, for £2,000, by the Susquehanna company, of the lands described above as the "seventeen townships."

In May, 1755, the assembly of Connecticut, after stating that these lands were within the limits of their charter, resolved, that "we are of the opinion that the peaceable and orderly erecting and carrying on some new and well regulated colony or plantation on the lands above mentioned would greatly tend to fix and secure

said Indian nations in allegiance to his majesty, and accordingly hereby manifest their ready acquiescence therein."

Miss Larned, in her valuable history of Windham county, Conn., says: "The marvelous richness and beauty of the Susquehanna valley were already celebrated, and now it was proposed to plant a colony in this beautiful region, and thus incorporate it into the jurisdiction of Connecticut."

In the colonial records is found a petition to the assembly of Connecticut, dated March 29, 1753, describing these lands, and "as we suppose lying within the charter of Connecticut," and among other matters they say that they desire permission to possess "a quantity sixteen miles square to lie on both sides of the Susquehanna river," to which they would purchase the Indian right honorably," etc.

This constitutes the Connecticut chain of title to the "Seventeen Sections."

The Penns' Side.—William Penn's charter from Charles II. bears date March 4, 1681, the metes and bounds as are nearly now the boundary lines of Pennsylvania, except one degree south on the north line; whereupon, in taking possession of his domain, he issued the following proclamation:

My Friends: I wish you all happiness here and hereafter. These are to lett you know that it hath pleased God in his Providence to cast you within my Lott and Care. It is a business, that though I never undertook before, yet God has given me an understanding of my duty, and an honest minde to doe it uprightly. I hope you will not be troubled at your chainge and the King's choice; for you are now fixt, at the mercy of no Governor that comes to make his fortune. You shall be governed by laws of your own making, and live a free, and if you will, a sober and industrious People. I shall not usurp the rights of any or oppress his person. God has furnished me with a better resolution, and has given me His grace to keep it. In short, whatever sober and free men can reasonably desire for the security and improvement of their own happiness, I shall heartily comply with. I beseech God to direct you in the way of righteousness, etc.

I am your true Friend,

(Signed) WM. PENN.

October 11 and October 25, 1836, the Six Nations sold to William Penn the "entire country of Pennsylvania." Additional deeds were made to the Penns July 6 and July 9, 1754, and, finally, November 5, 1768, a deed to the Penns by the Six Nations conveys "all that part of the Province of Pennsylvania not heretofore purchased of the Indians."

Up to 1768, there is no evidence that any settler under Pennsylvania had set foot in the disputed territory.*

In 1768, as we have seen, the Penns had completed their purchase of these lands at Fort Stanwix. The general council, held then, had made treaties which promised relief from Indian troubles. We have now come to the miserable contest, known in the common parlance of the country as

The First Pennamite and Yankee War.—It was a fair and beautiful and valuable prize, these magnificent valleys of the upper Susquehanna. Both sides prepared for the fray.

In 1768, at Hartford, the Susquehanna company resolved "that five townships, five miles square, should be surveyed and granted, each to forty settlers, being proprietors, on condition that those settlers should remain upon the ground; man th eir rights, and defend themselves and each other, from the intrusion of all rival claimants." Five townships in the heart of the valley were assigned to these first adventurers: Wilkes-Barre, Hanover, Kingston, Plymouth and Pittston. Kingston, the first township occupied, was allotted to "Forty" settlers. The lands were divided into rights of 400 acres each, "reserving and apportioning three whole rights, or shares, in each township for the public use of a gospel ministry and schools in each of said towns." A stockade was erected on the river bank in Kings-

*Gov. Hoyt here overlooks the fact that by Penn's authority the whites had erected the first buildings ever in what is now Luzerne county, in 1753, for the use and occupation of the Indian chief Teedyescung.

ton, called "Forty Fort." It became the central point of much of the history of the region. With these settlers came Capts. Butler, Ransom and Durkee, some of whom had seen honorable service in the French war, and had shared in the campaign at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. They were not without the aid of bold adherents obtained in Pennsylvania—the shoemakers and McDowells, from the settlements on the Delaware, above the Blue Hills; and Lazarus Stewart and others, from Hanover, in Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, reinforced by some excellent Quakers from Rhode Island.

The designated leaders of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania were Charles Stewart, Capt. Amos Ogden and Sheriff Jennings, of Northampton county. They had able assistants in Capts. Clayton, Francis and Craig.

The Penns had leased to Stewart, Ogden and Jennings 100 acres for seven years, on condition of "defending the lands from the Connecticut claimants." This lease was the flag they hoisted as the badge of title and possession. They arrived first upon the ground. This was in January, 1769. They took possession of the block house and huts at Mill creek (about one mile above the present city of Wilkes Barre) which had been left by the massacred settlers of 1763. They laid out for the proprietaries two extensive manors: "Stoke," on the east bank, and "Sunbury," on the west bank of the Susquehanna, embracing the heart of the Wyoming valley.

In February, 1769, the first forty Connecticut settlers arrived. Finding the block-house in possession of Ogden, they sat down, midwinter as it was, to besiege it and starve out the garrison. Ogden proposed a conference. "Propose to a Yankee to talk over a matter, especially which he has studied and believes to be right, and you touch the most susceptible chord which vibrates in his heart." It was so here. Three of their chief men went to the block house to "argue the matter." Once within, Sheriff Jennings arrested them on a writ, "in the name of Pennsylvania." They were taken to the jail at Easton. Friends there bailed them, and they returned to Wyoming. Ogden then raised the posse of Northampton county, stormed the Yankee fort and carried the whole forty to Easton. They were all immediately liberated on bail, and all immediately returned to Wyoming.

In April, the quotas of four townships—200 men—arrived. These with the others constituted a force of nearly 300 now on the ground. They erected "Fort Durkee" on the river bank, and thirty huts. [The fort stood at the lower end of the "river common" in Wilkes Barre, the town itself being laid out by Maj. Durkee, and named after Cols. Wilkes and Barre, two members of parliament friendly to the colonies.] They had full possession now, and went vigorously at felling forests and planting fields. As the colony of Connecticut was as yet taking no part in this struggle, the Susquehanna company undertook to gain time and get delay by opening negotiations, but kept right on with the more rigorous preparations to recover the disputed ground.

In September the indefatigable Ogden appeared before Fort Durkee with 200 men, the posse of Northampton, for so far all was done under civil process. A four-pound iron cannon had been brought up from Fort Augusta (Sunbury). Capt. Durkee was captured by the adroit Ogden, and under the persuasion of the dreadful four-pounder, the whole garrison surrendered, and the Connecticut people were compelled to leave. This closed the year 1869, Wyoming remaining in the possession of Pennsylvania.

Ogden, believing he had made thorough work, disbanded his troops, and, leaving a small garrison in his fort at Mill creek, went to Philadelphia to enjoy his honors. In February Capt. Lazarus Stewart, of Hanover, Lancaster county, and his "forty" settlers (mostly Pennsylvanians these, who had purchased the township which he named for his own home, Hanover), appeared in the valley. They ousted Ogden's men from his fort, and captured the "four-pounder." This brought Ogden

rapidly back from Philadelphia with fifty men, and he re-possessed his Mill creek fortress. In a sally made upon him here, the Connecticut people were repulsed, and lost one man, killed—the first blood shed as yet. Ogden was obliged to surrender in April, and retired from the valley.

Planting time had come, peace reigned, and confidence began to prevail. Spring and summer came, and the harvests were ripening, and no foe.

Pennsylvania, for some reason, had not crushed this dispute. In point of fact, the proprietaries having appropriated the best part of the valley to themselves, the people very generally sympathized with the settlers, and wished them success. However, with a new force, Ogden appeared once more in September, and by stratagem, most of the inhabitants being in their fields, without arms, once more captured the fort, dispersed the settlers and destroyed their crops. For the fourth time he retired to Philadelphia, in the full belief that the contest was at an end. At the very close of the year, December 18, Capt. Lazarus Stewart, with thirty men, again swooped down upon Ogden's garrison, and the year closed with the valley in possession of the Yankees.

Promptly with the opening of 1771, Pennsylvania again sent her forces to recapture Fort Durkee and the fields of Wyoming. Capt. Ogden abandoned his fortress at Mill creek, and defiantly erected a new one, Fort Wyoming, within sixty rods of his adversary. Capt. Stewart commanded at Fort Durkee. It was Greek against Greek now. Ogden demanded the surrender of Fort Durkee. Stewart replied "that he had taken possession in the name and behalf of the colony of Connecticut, in whose jurisdiction they were, and by that authority he would defend it." Ogden assaulted, but failed, a number being killed and wounded in this affair. In turn he was besieged. Escaping himself by a ruse, his garrison surrendered under formal articles of capitulation on the 14th of August, 1771.

The government of Pennsylvania, finding that the Connecticut forces had strongly fortified themselves—that their numbers were rapidly increasing, and believing, from the boldness and confidence of the intruding Yankees, that the government of Connecticut was sustaining them, gave orders for the withdrawing of the troops, and left the Connecticut party in quiet possession of the valley.

In answer to a letter from Mr. Hamilton, president of the council, to Gov. Trumbull, of Connecticut, inquiring under whose authority "these violent and hostile measures" were prosecuted, Gov. Trumbull thus cautiously replies, October 14, 1771: "The persons concerned in these transactions have no order and direction from me, or from the general assembly of the colony, for their proceeding upon this occasion, and I am very confident that the general assembly, friends as they have ever been to peace and good order, will never countenance any violent, much less hostile, measures in vindicating the rights which the Susquehanna company suppose they have to lands in that part of the country within the limits of the charter of this colony."

Connecticut had not yet "asserted its title" to the country. The inhabitants of Wyoming established a government for themselves. They laid out townships, formed settlements, erected fortifications, levied and collected taxes, passed laws for the direction of civil suits, and for the punishment of crimes established a militia, and provided for the common defense and general welfare of the "plantation." "Neither the Grecian nor Roman States, in their proudest days of republicanism, could boast of a government more purely democratic than was now established at Wyoming.

For the two years, 1772–3, peace and prosperity reigned. The "settlers" showed themselves competent to defend themselves, and their footing seemed securely established. In October, 1773, the general assembly of Connecticut "*Resolved*, That this assembly, at this time, will assert and, in some proper way, support their claim to those lands contained within the limits and boundaries of their charter, which are westward of the province of New York."

Commissioners were appointed, who went to Philadelphia, in December, to bring the controversy to an amicable conclusion. The case was there fully gone over on both sides, but the negotiation failed of results. It was conducted with the most stately courtesy and ability. A strong Pennsylvania advocate says of his adversary: "I should have been glad to have seen the excellent temper and abilities of their penman engaged in another cause."

In January, 1774, an act was passed by the general assembly of Connecticut, erecting all the territory within her charter limits, from the river Delaware to a line fifteen miles west of the Susquehanna, into a town, with all the corporate power of other towns in the colony, to be called Westmoreland, attaching it to the county of Litchfield. As might have been expected, this greatly strengthened the settlers, and was hailed with much satisfaction. They were now under the law and protection of the ancient and high-standing colony of Connecticut. "A sense of security existed, a feeling of confidence ensued, which gave force to contracts, encouraged industry, and stimulated enterprise."

The Wyoming region was in Northampton county until the year 1772, when it went into Northumberland, according to the municipal division of Pennsylvania.

On July 3–7, 1772, Col. Plunkett, of Northumberland county, under orders of the government, destroyed the settlements of Charleston and Judea (Milton), on the West Branch, which had been made under the auspices of the Susquehanna company, in which affair some lives were lost. With about 500 armed men, in December, 1775, Col. Plunkett, with his train of boats and stores of ammunition, moved up the north branch to drive off the Connecticut settlers from the Wyoming country. About 300 of these settlers met him at Nanticoke and repulsed him, with some loss of life on both sides. At this point, congress interfered and "*Resolved*, * * * that the contending parties immediately cease all hostilities, and avoid any appearance of force until the dispute can be legally settled." It is evident that the dispute had widened into national importance.

After Col. Plunkett's failure, all "appearance of force" did cease until after the decree of Trenton, in 1782.

In 1775 the number of inhabitants of Wyoming was something more than 3,000 (a little less, Miner thought).

In November, 1776, the town of Westmoreland was erected into a county of Connecticut, to be called Westmoreland, and thereupon its civil and military organization was complete.

Three companies of troops were raised there for the continental establishment, and were part of the Twenty-fourth regiment of the Connecticut line.

The Decree of Trenton.—After the failure of Col. Plunkett's expedition, in 1775, we left the Yankees in possession. It required some considerable self-control and more patriotism in Pennsylvania to drop the controversy at that stage. But, under the request of congress, she did so. Promptly on the appearance of peace, after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, the State, by petition of her president and supreme executive council, prayed congress to appoint commissioners "to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question, agreeably to the ninth article of the confederation." Connecticut asked for delay, "because that sundry papers of importance in the case are in the hands of council in England, and can not be procured during the war." Congress overruled the motion, and on the 28th day of August, 1782, issued commissions to William Whipple, of New Hampshire; Welcome Arnold, of Rhode Island; David Brearly and William Churchill Houstin, of New Jersey; Cyrus Griffin, Joseph Jones and Thomas Nelson, of Virginia, or any five or more of them, to be a court of commissioners, with all powers, prerogatives and privileges, incident or belonging to a court, "to meet at Trenton, in the State of New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November next, to hear and finally determine the controversy between the said State of Penn-

sylvania and State of Connecticut, so always as a major part of said commissioners, who shall hear the cause, shall agree in the determination."

The commissioners, except Joseph Jones and Thomas Nelson, met and formed the court November 19, 1782. Messrs. William Bradford, Joseph Reed, James Wilson and Jonathan D. Sergeant appeared as counsel for Pennsylvania; and Messrs. Eliphalet Dyer, William S. Johnson and Jesse Root, as counsel for Connecticut.

Upon the assembling of the court the agents for Connecticut, after reciting the possession and improvements of large numbers of persons holding under the Susquehanna company, moved that "the tenants in possession, holding as aforesaid, be duly cited to appear and defend."

The court rightly overruled the motion "that the same can not be admitted according to the construction of the ninth article of the confederation."

The commission under which they acted was founded on the second clause of the ninth article. The determination of the claims of private property, or right in the soil, would have been *ceram non judice*, that jurisdiction being derived from the third clause of the article, the two jurisdictions could not be blended.

Connecticut then moved an adjournment to procure evidence, especially "a certain original deed from the Indians of a large parcel of the land in dispute obtained from their chiefs and sachems, at their council in Onondaga, in A. D. 1763, and now in England.

The court did not grant the postponement.

The agents of Pennsylvania set forth their claims as follows:

1. The charter of King Charles II. to Sir William Penn, dated March 4, 1681.

2. That said Penn and the succeeding proprietaries purchased from the native Indians the right of soil in some parts of the territory; and that the Indians had conveyed to Thomas and Richard Penn, particularly on the 25th day of October, 1736, "The full and absolute right of pre-emption of and in all the lands not before sold by them to the said proprietaries, within the limits aforesaid."

3. They stated the limit of the said charter.

4. That by virtue of the Declaration of Independence the articles of confederation, and the act of the Legislature of 27th November, 1779, the right of soil and estate of the late proprietaries was vested in the State, and that "Pennsylvania was entitled to the right of jurisdiction and right of soil within all the limits aforesaid."

5. The claims of certain settlers under title derived under Connecticut, and the assertion of title by the State of Connecticut.

The agents for Connecticut exhibited a statement of the claim of that state, in which they deduced the title from the crown, through the Plymoth council, and the charter of Charles II., dated April 23, 1662, described the limits of that charter; set forth the exception of New Netherlands, afterward New York; alleged that in 1753, the state having located and settled their lands on the east side of New York, and being in a condition to extend their settlements in the western part of their patent, for that purpose permitted certain companies of adventurers to purchase large tracts of land of the native Indians, on the Susquehanna and Delaware, within the limits of their charter; "and in A. D. 1754, said companies proceeded and made settlements on said lands, so purchased, as aforesaid, and ever since have, though with various interruptions, continued to hold and possess the same, under the title of the colony of Connecticut, and the legislature have approved of the purchases and settlements of the adventurers aforesaid, and have actually erected and exercised jurisdiction in and over said territory, as part and parcel of said colony."

The court was in session forty-one judicial days. On Monday, December 30, 1782, they pronounced the following judgment:

We are of the opinion that the state of Connecticut has no right to the lands in controversy.

We are unanimously of the opinion that the jurisdiction and pre-emption of all the territory lying within the charter boundary of Pennsylvania, and now claimed by the State of Connecticut, do of right belong to the State of Pennsylvania.

All the public, corporate rights of Connecticut, as to jurisdiction and property in the land, were embraced within the jurisdiction of this court, and this decree was final and conclusive between the States which were parties to the cause.

That this determination did not touch the private rights of property not only appears by the record, but is placed beyond doubt by the written opinions of the members of the court that had decided the case. The individual claims of those who had purchased of the Connecticut company, it was understood by the unanimous court, were not effected by the decree. However, these facts were not given the public for a long time.

After the decree at Trenton, a petition was presented to congress by Zebulon Butler and others, claiming the private right of soil under Connecticut, and praying for a court of commission to determine their claims.

January 23, 1784, congress resolved to institute a court for the purpose. At length, however, the resolution was repealed, because the petition doth not describe, with sufficient certainty, the tract of land claimed by the said Zebulon Butler and others, nor particularly name the the private adverse claims under grants from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania." Congress seemed to have acted on the theory that each claimant should bring forward a separate petition, the land claimed, and name the adverse claimants with certainty. They do not seem to have entertained any doubt of the right to such special trials, independent of the decision at Trenton.

But the settlers were poor, oppressed, and wasted by war; and by this time, 1786, the heavy hand of civil and military power was raised to crush them. Before another petition could be brought forward the new constitution was adopted, and as a matter of course the federal courts succeeded to all jurisdiction vesting in the special courts of commissioners.

It has generally been considered that the decree of Trenton was made rather out of consideration of policy than right; that Connecticut had pre-arranged the case with Pennsylvania and congress, and that, out of the arrangement, she was to get the "Western Reserve." The theory is based on a report on finances made in congress on January 31, 1783, a month after the decree, in which it is said, incidentally, "Virginia and Connecticut have also made cessions, the acceptance of which, for particular reasons, have been delayed." These cessions came thus.

At the close of the American Revolution, the circumscribed States contended that all unlocated lands of the States which ran to the "South sea" should, beyond some reasonable bounds, belong to the United States in common, as a prize equally contended for by all. Congress recommended that this be done. Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia severally passed such sessions. In 1786 it was "*Resolved*, That congress, in behalf of the United States, are ready to accept all the right, title, interest and claim of the State of Connecticut to certain western lands," etc. When the session was offered, the absolute acceptance of it was opposed by Pennsylvania, whose members in congress moved a proviso that it should not be construed or understood to affect the decree of Trenton. This proviso was rejected. They then moved that congress should not accept the session, because it might virtually imply a sanction of what was not ceded; but if Connecticut would first relinquish to New York, Pennsylvania, and the United States, respectively, all her claims of jurisdiction and property west of the eastern boundary of New York, the United States would then release to Connecticut the property, but not the jurisdiction of a tract of land of 120 miles in extent, west of Pennsylvania. This resolution was negatived. A proviso was then moved, that the acceptance of any cession of western territory from any State which had been or might be made, should not be "con-



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strued or understood as confirming or in any way strengthening the claim of such State to any such territory not ceded," which also received a negative. Again it was moved, to be accepted on this condition, that it should in no degree affect the claims of any State to any territory, ascertained by the decree of the Federal court, to be within the territory or jurisdiction of such State, or to injure the claims of the United States under acts of cession from any individual State. This was also negatived. At last the acceptance was passed in these unqualified terms: "*Resolved*, That congress accept the said deed of cession, and that the same be recorded and enrolled among the acts of the United States in congress assembled."

This has been regarded as a substantial recognition of the Connecticut charter by the United States.

By the deed Connecticut grants "all right, title, interest, jurisdiction, and claim to certain western lands, beginning at the completion of the forty-first degree of north latitude, 120 miles west of the western boundary line of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as now claimed by the said commonwealth, and from thence by a line drawn north parallel to, and 120 miles west of said west line of Pennsylvania, and to continue north until it comes to forty-two degrees and two minutes of north latitude."

This reservation, or rather tract not ceded, is (bounding it easterly by the west line of Pennsylvania) 120 miles east and west, and one degree and two minutes wide north and south, containing several millions of acres. This was called New Connecticut, or the Western Reserve—a goodly part of northeastern Ohio.

Whatever the motive, Connecticut promptly acquiesced in this decision at Trenton. Not so, however, the claimants under her. They held their case as still undecided. They admitted the retrospective operation of the decree as to the public rights of the immediate parties, that is, the two States, but contended that "the principle of relations does not retrospect so as to affect third persons." They cited the long line of precedents as to settlements between colonies contending about the lines of jurisdiction; that the grants of colonies made to subjects had been held sacred, whether within the line as it was after settled or not. Such had been the case between Rhode Island and Connecticut, between Massachusetts and Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, between New York and Connecticut. That had been the case between Pennsylvania and Maryland, and between Pennsylvania and Virginia. New York, indeed, attempted to infringe the rule in the case of New Hampshire grants in Vermont, but finally conformed to the justice of the general rule. And it is perfectly analogous to the doctrine respecting officers *de facto*, whose acts, so far as relates to the rights and interests of third persons, are effectual in law, notwithstanding the offices are found to belong of right to other persons.

The vote of a sitting member in a legislative assembly is legal, though it may afterward be decided that he was not elected. The decision in such cases never operates retrospectively.

By the former constitution of Pennsylvania, a year's residence was a requisite qualification to vote at elections. Within a year after the Trenton decree, twenty-four Wyoming settlers, who had lived a number of years on the contested land, attended in the county of Northumberland, and gave their votes for two members of the legislature and one of the executive council. The votes were received by the returning officer, and decided the election in all the three cases. But the elections were contested, these votes set aside, and the elections declared in favor of the other candidates by the legislature and the council respectively, because the twenty-four persons had not resided a year in Pennsylvania, for that territory was Connecticut until the Trenton decree. This legislative and executive determination proceeded upon the same great principle that the jurisdiction, decided by the

Trenton commissioners, does not go back and affect the preëxisting rights or condition of private persons.

In this view the settlers determined to acquiesce cheerfully in the decree, accept their citizenship in Pennsylvania, but to listen to no terms which involved "abandonment of their possessions."

From this time on, matters are to be conducted under the government of Pennsylvania, and we are to go through the "second Pennamite war," but the happy outcome is to be under Pennsylvania statutes, and the decisions of Pennsylvania courts.

The Confirming Act.—"The second Pennamite war." A bird's-eye view of Pennsylvania in 1783 will show: The Friends, possessed of a prosperous and thrifty metropolis, and rich fields in Philadelphia and the adjoining counties.

The German, profitably and industriously settled along the eastern base of the Kittochtinny, or "Blue hills," from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, holding that rich agricultural territory, as he holds it yet.

The Scotch-Irish, in the Cumberland Valley, and pushing up the Juniata, and winding around the spurs of the Alleghanies, into the then counties of Bedford and Westmoreland.

The Yankee, seated in the valleys of the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

The rest of the State, except some valleys of the West Branch, was an unbroken wilderness. The total population did not exceed 330,000.

Of the Yankee settlers, there were probably about 6,000. These were scattered, mainly, in seventeen townships in the county of Luzerne, then including the territory of Wyoming, Susquehanna and Bradford. Their townships were five miles square, and extended, in blocks, from Berwick to Tioga Point, embracing the bottom lands along the river—Providence, the present site of Scranton, being on the Lackawanna. These townships were Huntington, Salem, Plymouth, Kingston, Newport, Hanover, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Providence, Exeter, Bedford, Northmoreland, Putnam, Braintrim, Springfield, Claverack and Ulster. They contain a present population of 180,000 people.

The inhabitants at once set about meeting the adverse effects of the proceedings at Trenton. A petition was drawn to the assembly of Pennsylvania, in which, after reciting at length the facts, they touchingly and pathetically close thus: "We have settled a country (in its original state), but of little value; but now cultivated by your memorialists, is to them the greatest importance, being their all. We are yet alive, but the richest blood of our neighbors and friends, children, husbands and fathers, has been spilt in the general cause of their country. * * * * We supplied the continental army with many valuable officers and soldiers, and left ourselves weak and unguarded against the attack of the savages and others of a more savage nature. Our houses are desolate—many mothers childless—widows and orphans multiplied—our habitations destroyed, and many families reduced to beggary, which exhibits a scene most pitiful and deserving of mercy. * * * * We care not under what state we live. We will serve you—we will promote your interests—will fight your battles; but in mercy, goodness, wisdom, justice, and every great and generous principle, leave us our possessions, the dearest pledge of our brothers, children, and fathers, which their hands have cultivated, and their blood, spilt in the cause of their country, has enriched. We further pray that a general act of oblivion and indemnity may be passed, * * * and that all judical proceedings of the common law courts held by and under the authority of the state of Connecticut be ratified and fully confirmed."

Acting on this petition, the assembly, *inter alia*, "resolved that commissioners be appointed to make full inquiries into the case, and report to the house; * * that an act be passed for consigning to oblivion all tumults and breaches of the peace which have arisen out of the controversy."

On March 13, 1783, an act was passed by the assembly.

The garrison of continental troops had been previously withdrawn. Their places were now supplied with two companies of State troops, under Capts. Rubinson and Shrawder. The presence of these troops was a cause of great anxiety to the settlers.

On April 15 the commissioners arrived. In their first communication to the "committee of settlers," April 19, 1783, they made the ominous declaration: "Although it can not be supposed that Pennsylvania will, nor can she, consistent with her constitution, by any *ex post facto* law, deprive her citizens of any part of their property legally obtained, yet," etc.

This was pretty fair notice of expulsion. Judge John Jenkins replied in behalf of the settlers, by a dignified but passionless recital of their rights and claims much more worthy of the sturdy settlers than the petition referred to. The "committee of Pennsylvania landholders," Alexander Patterson, chairman, now came forward with their terms of what they called "the conditions of compromise." That the commissioners should have endorsed them is beyond belief. They were: "We propose to give leases with convenants of warranty for holding their possessions one year from the first day of April instant (April 22, 1783), at the end of which time they shall deliver up full possession of the whole, * * and if they have any opportunities of disposing of their hutts, barns, or other buildings they shall have liberty to do it. * * The widows of all those whose husbands were killed by the savages, to have a further indulgence of a year, after the first of April, 1784, for half their possessions."

Patterson was determined "to feed fat the ancient grudge he bore them."

Judge Jenkins replied the same day: "As we conceive that the proposals of the committee, which they offer as a compromise, will not tend to peace, as they are so far from what we deem reasonable, we can not comply with them without doing the greatest injustice to ourselves and our associates, to widows and fatherless children; and, although we mean to pay due obedience to the constitutional laws of Pennsylvania, we do not mean to become abject slaves, as the committee of landholders suggest in their address of your honors."

The commissioners divided Wyoming into three townships, the new ones being named Stokes and Shawanese. Justices of the peace were elected by Patterson and his associates without notice to or participation by the inhabitants, they not yet being freeholders and voters in Pennsylvania.

The commissioners reported to the assembly which convened in August, 1783. They recommended to the families of those who had fallen in arms against the common enemy, reasonable compensation in land in western Pennsylvania, and to the other holders of Connecticut titles who did actually reside on the land at the time of the decree at Trenton, provided they delivered possession by April 1, following.

Now, Pennsylvania began to vacillate in her policy. The assembly approved all their suggestions. The division of Wyoming into three townships was also approved. The "act to prevent and stay suits" was repealed September 9, 1783.

Two full companies of soldiers, "who have served in the Pennsylvania line," were enlisted. Capt. Patterson, now a justice of the peace, returned full of zeal. He changed the name of Wilkes-Barre to Londonderry. For protesting against the lewdness and licentiousness of the soldiery, he arrested Col. Zebulon Butler, then just returned from service in the Revolutionary army. Him he sent to Sunbury, charged with high treason. In Plymouth he arrested many respectable citizens; feeble old men whose sons had fallen in the massacre—Prince Alden, Capt. Bidlack, Benjamin Harvey, Samuel Ransom, Capt. Bates and others—greatly beloved by their neighbors. They were kept in loathsome prisons, starved and insulted. They were dispossessed, and Patterson's tenants put into their places. The unhappy husbandman saw his cattle driven away, his barns on fire, and wife and daughters a prey to licentious soldiery.

The people, outraged, petitioned the assembly. It sent a committee to take testimony. Daniel Clymer, of Berks, one of the committee, rose in his place, and said, "there was evidence enough to show that Alexander Patterson ought to be removed."

Gen. Brown, another member of the committee, said he "was certain no member of the house could imagine him in the interests of the people of Wyoming, beyond the bounds of truth and the desire to do justice. He had visited Wyoming as one of the committee on the subject, and had heard all the evidence on both sides. The wrongs and sufferings of the people of Wyoming he was constrained to declare were intolerable. If there ever was on earth a people deserving redress, it was those people." But Patterson was sustained by the assembly.

At the opening of 1784 matters reached a crisis. I quote Chapman, writing in 1818, a trustworthy chronicler: "The inhabitants finding, at length, that the burden of their calamities was too great to be borne, began to resist the illegal proceedings of their new masters, and refused to comply with the decisions of the mock tribunals which had been established. Their resistance enraged the magistrates, and on the 12th of May the soldiers of the garrison were sent to disarm them, and, under this pretence, 150 families were turned out of their dwellings, many of which were burned, and all ages and sexes reduced to the same destitute condition. After being plundered of their little remaining property, they were driven from the valley, and compelled to proceed on foot through the wilderness by way of the Lackawaxen to the Delaware, a distance of eighty miles. During the journey the unhappy fugitives suffered all the miseries which human nature seemed capable of enduring. Old men, whose children were slain in battle, widows with their infant children, and children without parents to protect them, were here companions in exile and sorrow, and wandering in a wilderness where famine and ravenous beasts continued daily to lessen the number of sufferers."

In March, of that year, a flood in the Susquehanna had swept the lowlands, carrying houses and fences all away. Patterson seized the opportunity, with land lines thus obliterated, to dispossess the occupiers, restore the lines of Pennsylvania surveys, and thus bring about the cruel and pitiful exodus just referred to.

He shall tell his own story: "The settlements upon the river have suffered much by an inundation of ice, which has swept away the greatest part of the grain and stock of all kinds, so that the inhabitants are generally very poor. Upon my arrival at this place (Wyoming), the 15th instant (April, 1784), I found the people for the most part disposed to give up their pretensions to the land claimed under Connecticut. Having a pretty general agency from the landholders of the behalf of my constituents, the chief part of all the lands occupied by the above claimants, numbers of them going up the river to settle, and filling up their vacancy with well-disposed Pennsylvanians, * * yet I am not out of apprehension of trouble and danger arising from the ringleaders of the old offenders," etc. (By "ringleaders" he means such men as Butler, Ross, Denison, Dorrance, Shoemaker, Jenkins, Franklin, Slocum, Harvey, etc.) By the 1st of June he had made pretty clean work of it, and this without trial or verdict or other process of law.

Wherever news of this outrage reached, indignation was aroused, and nowhere more generally than in Pennsylvania. The troops were ordered to be dismissed. Sheriff Antis, of Northumberland county, which then included Wyoming, went to restore order. Messengers were dispatched to recall the fugitives. But they found Justice Patterson still flaming with wrath, and went into garrison near Forty fort. Two young men, Elisha Garrett and Chester Pierce, having been slain by Patterson's men, while proceeding to gather the crops, the settlers rallied for serious hostilities. John Franklin organized what effective men he could find. He swept down the west side of the Susquehanna and up the east side, dispossessing every Pennsylvania family he found. He attacked the fort, to which they fled, was

repulsed with a loss of several lives on each side, and returned to the Kingston fort. Civil war now openly prevailed. (Forty of the Pennsylvania party were indicted at Sunbury, and subsequently convicted for their participation in expelling the inhabitants.) Other magistrates, Hewitt, Mead and Martin, had been sent to open negotiations. They demanded a surrender of arms from both sides. In their report to the president and members of the supreme council, under date of August 6, 1784, they say: "In obedience to instructions of council of July 24, we repaired to this place (Wyoming), and found the Pennsylvania and Connecticut parties in actual hostilities, and yesterday made a demand of the Connecticut party of a surrender of their arms, and submission to the laws of the state, which they complied with. We also made a demand of the same nature of the party in the garrison, but have received no direct, but an evasive answer. * * As to the pretended titles of the Connecticut party we have nothing to fear, and are convinced that had it not been through the cruel and irregular conduct of our people, the peace might have been established long since, and the dignity of the government supported.

Again, under date of August 7: "We have dispersed the Connecticut people, but our own people we can not."

The "party in the garrison" consisted of Patterson and such troops as had enlisted under him in the interests of the landholders, without any warrant of law. When Patterson refused to surrender, the Connecticut people were permitted to resume their arms. At this stage Cols. Armstrong and Boyd appeared with a force of 400 militia from Northampton county. By a piece of the most absolute treachery he procured the surrender of the Yankees, and marched them, sixty-six in all, bound with cords, and under circumstances of great cruelty, to jail at Easton and Sunbury. The conquest was complete. "The only difficulty that remained was how to get rid of the wives and children of those in jail and of the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers slept beneath the sod."

Col. Armstrong was now confronted, to his surprise, by the censure of the State authorities. The "council of censors" looked into the case and took action. Frederick A. Muhlenberg was president. This body had just been chosen under the constitution of 1776, and it was their duty "to inquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part, and whether the legislative and executive branches of the government have performed their duty as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves or exercised other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the constitution."

In September, 1784, they delivered a decision which was a solemn denunciation of the measures pursued against the Wyoming settlers.

The executive council paid no heed to the censure nor to the advice of President Dickinson. A fresh levy of troops was ordered. The militia of Bucks, Berks and Northampton refused to march. Armstrong hastened to Wyoming with less than 100 men, in October. He promptly attacked the settlers in their fort at Kingston, without success. William Jackson, a Yankee, had been wounded. Capt. John Franklin seized Jackson's rifle, bloody from his wound, and swore a solemn oath "that he would never lay down his arms until death should arrest his hand, or Patterson and Armstrong be expelled from Wyoming and the people be restored to their rights of possession and a legal trial guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution, by justice and by law."

Gen. Armstrong went on to dispossess the families who had returned to their several farms. All these proceedings led up to the passage of the act of assembly of September 15, 1784, entitled "An act for the more speedy restoring the possession of certain messuages, lands and tenements in Northumberland county to the persons who lately held the same," under which the settlers were once more let into some assurance.

Armstrong and Patterson were recalled. "Thus ended the last expedition fitted

out by the government of Pennsylvania to operate against her own peaceful citizens," and "the second Pennamite war."

The few real Pennsylvania improvers had a sufficiently unhappy life of it. They were subjected to great hardships, and, if you please, outrages, not forgetting the unfortunate encounter in Plymouth, in July; the lamentable affair at Locust Hill with Maj. Moore's command, in August; the indignity offered to Col. Boyd, a Pennsylvania commissioner, in September; nor the attack, on September 26, on the commissioners (disclaimed by Franklin and his party), nor the final attack on "the garrison," in which Henderson and Reed were shot.

By October 1, 1784, the condition of affairs was deplorable, but "the thing was settled," and the agony over.

"Two years have now elapsed since the transfer of jurisdiction by the Trenton decree. Peace, which waved its cheering olive over every other part of the Union, healing the wounds inflicted by ruthless war, soothing the sorrows of innumerable children of affliction and kindling the lamp of hope in the dark chamber of despair, came not to the broken-hearted people of Wyoming. The veteran soldier returned, but found no resting place. Instead of a joyous welcome to his hearth and home, he found his cottage in ruins or in the possession of a stranger, and his wife and little ones shelterless in the open fields or in the caves of the mountains; like the sea-tossed mariner approaching the wished-for harbor, driven by adverse winds far, far from shore, to buffet again the billows and the storm. It is true, and honorable to those who affected it, that the New England people were repossessed of their farms, but a summer of exile and war had left them no harvest to reap and they returned to their empty granaries and desolate homes, crushed by the miseries of the Indian invasion; mourners over fields of more recent slaughter, destitute of food, with scarce clothing to cover them through the rigors of a northern winter, while clouds and darkness shrouded all the future. Assuredly, the people of Wyoming were objects of deepest commiseration, and the heart must be harder and colder than marble that could look upon these sufferings and not drop a tear of tenderest pity."—[Miner.]

We have had occasion to notice the failure of the claimants and the Susquehanna company to get a new tribunal appointed by congress to try their case under the articles of confederation. Col. Franklin had been active and untiring in his efforts to that end. Upon their failure he went to Connecticut to see his old friends and to stir them to some new and dangerous enterprise. He pointed out the richness and beauty of the valley of Wyoming; the wrongs of her people; the failure of Pennsylvania, with all her machinery, to oust a handful of settlers. "A chord was struck that vibrated through all New England. Franklin, in the spirit of his oath, infused his own soul, glowing with resentment and ambition, into the people with whom he conversed; and had not his schemes been counteracted by a timely and prudent change of policy on the part of her authorities, Pennsylvania had lost her fair northern possessions, or, by a new civil war, extinguished the Connecticut claim in blood."

Mischief was in the wind. Justice David Meade was about the last Pennsylvania claimant left in possession, although he was one of the earliest Connecticut settlers. He was one of Patterson's justices, looked upon as a traitor from the Yankee ranks, and a spy on the people. Rising one morning, he found a dozen men mowing his meadows.

Said one: "Squire Meade, it is you or us. Pennamites and Yankees can't live together in Wyoming. Our lines don't agree. We give you fair notice to quit, and that shortly." It illustrated the situation. He was the last Pennsylvania claimant on the Wyoming lands.

The Susquehanna company was re-convened at Hartford on July 13, 1785. Its proceedings were significant, and embraced a substantial declaration of war.

Pennsylvania had been a vigilant observer of events. On December 24, 1785, she passed "An act for quieting disturbances at Wyoming, for pardoning certain offenders, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

A general pardon and indemnity was offered for offences committed in the counties of Northumberland and Northampton, in consequence of the controversies between the Connecticut claimants and other citizens of the State, before November 1, 1785, provided the persons having so offended surrendered themselves before April 15, 1786, and entered into bonds to keep the peace. It also repealed the act confirming the division of the townships of Shawanese, Stokes, and Wyoming into two districts for the election of justices of the peace, and annulled the commissions granted.

No great number of these settlers were in any humor thus to sue for pardon, and the law fell—a dead letter.

The Susquehanna company met again in May, 1786. This time it rather chivalrously resolved to "effectually justify and support the settlers." In fact, the latter, while nominally under the laws of Pennsylvania, governed themselves. Sheriff Antis, of Northumberland county, had wisely "pocketed" most of the writs he held against them, unexecuted.

On September 25, 1786, the county of Luzerne was erected. It embraced the lands settled by the New England emigrants. It gave them representation in the council and the assembly, and proved to be a wise measure. But step by step, as Pennsylvania moved to close up the trouble, the Susquehanna company went forward with its scheme of revolution.

On December 26, 1786, at its meeting in Hartford, it appointed the following ominous list of "commissioners:" Maj. Judd, Samuel Gray, Joel Barlow, Oliver Wolcott, Jr., Al. Wolcott, Jr., Gad Stanley, Joseph Hamilton, Timothy Hosmore, Zebulon Butler, Nathan Denison, Obadiah Gore, John Franklin, Zerah Beach, Simon Spalding, John Jenkins, Paul Schott, Abel Pierce, John Bartle, Peter Loop, Jr., John Bay, and Ebenezer Gray. These were well-known names, and it was quite certain that what they responsibly undertook, would be done. They or any five of said commissioners "shall be a court with power, etc., * * * this power to determine whenever a form of internal government shall be established in that country."

Gen. Ethan Allen was in the scheme, and actually appeared at Wyoming, in regimentals and cocked hat, with the Green Mountain boys, fresh from their victory over New York, in reserve, and in his honor was laid off Allensburg township, along the upper Wyalusing creek. This was a large grant to Ethan Allen. The purpose was to erect the Connecticut claim in Pennsylvania into a new State, and the action was as public and as bold as that of the Declaration of Independence, by brave and desperate men who stood at bay.

They issued "half-share" rights in great numbers, and new faces, strangers to the "old settlers," began swarming into the valley. The old-time residents had no sympathy with all this. They knew it prolonged the unhappy situation, and deprecated its effects. As a witness in Vanhorne *vs* Dorrance expressed it: "The half-share men and the old settlers were a distinct people, and as much opposed to each other as to Pennsylvanians." On December 27, 1786, an act was passed providing for the election of representatives, justices of the peace, etc., in Luzerne county. Timothy Pickering, Zebulon Butler and John Franklin were appointed in the act to notify the electors, take oaths of allegiance, etc. Franklin, as we have seen, had other views, and refused to act. Pickering had come as the special representative of the government of Pennsylvania. He was politic, and held to his definite purpose wisely. Col. Butler wished repose for his neighbors and himself. Col. Pickering, as the result of a previous visit (unofficial) to this region, had reported to the State authorities "that the inhabitants expressed a willingness to submit to the

government of Pennsylvania provided they could have their lands confirmed to them."

He then consulted eminent legal authority as to the right of the State to cede the lands to the Connecticut people, and, thereupon, "he undertook the laborious, the difficult, and, in the minds of many, the hopeless task of conciliating the minds of the Wyoming people. With his utmost efforts, during a whole month's diligent application, he barely succeeded, and solely by the expectations he persuaded them to entertain that they be confirmed in their possessions."

With these assurances, the great majority of the people were for submission. Three classes were opposed. A few, thoroughly imbued with the absolute rights of their case, filled with the glowing traditions of their struggles, wanted their possessions confirmed first, and submission afterward. Pennsylvania claimants of course resisted; such of the Susquehanna company's grantees as were outside the lines of "the seventeen townships," and the new influx of "half-share men."

Says Miner: "And now, for the first time, was presented the spectacle, equally gratifying to foes and painful to friends, of open and decided hostility among the Wyoming people. Whatever difference of opinion may exist in respect to the justice of their claims, no liberal mind could have traced their arduous course through toil and privation, through suffering and oppression, through civil and foreign war, and observed the fortitude, fellowship and harmony among themselves that had prevailed, without a feeling of admiration for rare and generous virtues so signally displayed. In an equal degree was the mortification at the spectacle now presented. It was no longer 'Pennymite and Yankee,' but the 'old settlers' against 'the wild Yankees' or 'half-share men.'"

The election went forward. John Franklin was chosen the member of assembly; Nathan Denison, member of the supreme executive council, and Lord Butler, high sheriff. Thus the county of Luzerne was fully organized.

Forthwith, a long petition was sent to the legislature then in session, setting forth that "seventeen townships, five miles square, had been located by the Connecticut settlers before the decree of Trenton," etc., and praying that "they might be confirmed in them."

On March 27, 1787, "an act for ascertaining and confirming to certain persons, called Connecticut claimants, the lands by them claimed within the county of Luzerne, and for other purposes therein mentioned," was passed.

The preamble is in the words: "Whereas, before the determination of the claim of Connecticut, a number of its inhabitants, with their associates, settled upon and improved divers tracts of land, lying on and near the northeast branch of the river Susquehanna, and the waters thereof, and now within the county of Luzerne; and whereas, parts of the same lands have been claimed under titles derived from the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and those interfering claims have occasioned much contention, expense and bloodshed, and this assembly being desirous of putting an end to those evils by confirming such of the Connecticut claims as were acquired by actual settlers prior to the determination of said dispute, agreeably to a petition of a number of the said settlers, and by granting a just compensation to the Pennsylvania claimants," etc. It enacted:

> That all the said rights or lots now lying within the county of Luzerne which were occupied or acquired by Connecticut claimants who were actually settlers there, at or before the determination of the claims of the State of Connecticut by the decree aforesaid ("the decree of Trenton"), and which rights or lots were particularly assigned to the said settlers prior to the said decree, agreeably to the regulations then in force among them, be and they are hereby confirmed to them and their heirs and assigns.

A great town meeting of the settlers was at once called to accept or reject this act. John Franklin prepared for a final rally against it. He literally preached against it from settlement to settlement, and from house to house. The assembly



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was held at Forty fort—the first place the organized Connecticut settlers touched on their arrival, and, as it proved, the place where the last word was said. As might be supposed, the meeting was an excited one, and friend fell into wretched antagonism to friend. The act was accepted. Col. Jenkins asked, "What security have we, that if we comply, and put ourselves in your power, the State wouldn't repeal the law, and deal as treacherously as in the case of Armstrong?" His question proved to be a bitter prophecy.

It was at this juncture that Gen. Ethan Allen appeared on the scene. Pickering well knew his object. Pickering and Franklin each permitted no movement of the other to escape notice. The time for decisive action had come. Regarded as the head of the conspiracy, John Franklin was, on October 2, 1787, arrested for high treason, under a warrant issued by Chief Justice McKean.

As Col. Pickering had personally assisted in the arrest of Col. Franklin, he deemed it prudent to flee to Philadelphia. While there, the people chose him as a delegate of Luzerne county to the convention called to ratify the constitution of the United States. This was a cordial testimony to their belief in ultimate justice at the hands of the State. Having discharged that duty, he returned to Luzerne county, of which he was prothonotary, clerk of the peace, clerk of the orphans' court, register of wills and recorder of deeds.

Franklin was cruelly treated, being ironed down in a cold, miserable dungeon, with insufficient food, no clothing except the light suit he had on when arrested, prohibited all communication with friends and all use of pen, ink and paper. Here he was kept nearly two years. His friends were desperately willing to do anything in their power to secure his release. June 26, 1788, they kidnapped Pickering, and proposed holding him as a hostage, or secure his influence for the release of Franklin. The kidnappers were pursued by Pickering's adherents, and were fired upon and serious wounds inflicted, when the pursuit was given over. This was the last time that blood was shed in the long and cruel contention. Pickering resolutely refused to yield to the demands of his captors, and was, after three weeks, released.

The arrest of Franklin and the acceptance by the people of the "confirming law," no doubt arrested the movement for the new State, which had already gone to the extent of completing its frame of government, and Oliver Wolcott had drafted its constitution and arranged that Maj. William Judd, of Farmington, Conn., should be governor and Col. Franklin lieutenant-governor.

The following brief sketch of the greatest leader of his time in the settlement of northern Pennsylvania, was written by Edward Herrick, of Athens:

"Col. John Franklin was born at Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn., September 26, 1749; removed to Wyoming in the spring of 1774; was many years an acting magistrate under Connecticut; captain of an independent company during the Revolutionary war, and, while attached to Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, was wounded in the attack on Chemung; member of the assembly of Connecticut in 1781; in October, 1787, he was arrested on a charge of treason against the State of Pennsylvania for 'endeavoring to subvert the government, and to erect a new and independent State in the room and stead thereof;' was confined in Philadelphia nearly two years, a great part of the time heavily ironed, released on bail, and never brought to trial; in 1792 he was elected high sheriff of Luzerne county, while an indictment for treason was still hanging over him, was commissioned and served; in 1795, 1796, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803, he was a member of assembly from Luzerne county; by the act of April 2, 1804, a small portion of Luzerne county, including his farm, was set off to Lycoming county; this act was avowedly for the purpose of keeping him out of the legislature, but in 1805 he again appeared in that body as a member from Lycoming; in 1789 he removed to his farm in Athens (then Luzerne, now Bedford county), which was laid out to him under Connecticut title, and there resided until his death, March 1, 1831. He never accepted nor recognized a Pennsylvania title, but after his death his heirs were required to purchase that title to his farm.

In the settlement of northern Pennsylvania he was the recognized leader, making annual pilgrimages to New England, and bringing back hosts of industrious settlers whose descendants to this day preserve the virtuous character of their puritan ancestry; the people whom he brought thither, he never forsook. Their battles he fought in the courts, the assembly, in newspapers and pamphlets, and, if necessary, with his strong right arm, with a zeal, persistency and fidelity which deserved for the cause he thought to be right, a better fate.

The "confirming act" failed of execution. The reasons therefor are best given in Col. Pickering's own words: "The conditions expressed in the contract (he refers to the act) were complied with on the part of the Connecticut claimants, as far as it was practicable, and they were not bound to perform impossibilities; that eight months from the time of passing the act were allowed them to get information of it, and to present their claims; that the commissioners appointed to receive and examine those claims were required to meet, for that purpose, in Luzerne county, in two months next after the passing of the act; that owing to successive resignations of Gen. Muhlenberg, Gen. Heister and Joseph Montgomery, Esq., those examinations did not commence till some time in August; that the seizure of John Franklin, on October 2, for his treasonable practices and designs, occasioned a sudden insurrection of his adherents, of whom a very small number had any pretensions to land under the confirming law; that a few days before this arrest, Col. Balliot, one of the commissioners, had gone home to his family; that the subscriber, another of the commissioners, having personally, in the sight of the people, and with arms in his hands, assisted in securing Franklin and preventing any attempt to rescue him, and thus rendered himself obnoxious to the resentment and sudden vengeance of his partisans, was advised to retire to some secure place until their heat should subside; * * * that Col. William Montgomery, the other commissioner, seeing the storm gathering, immediately after Franklin was taken, had left the country to go home; * * * that, the commissioners having thus separated, never again assembled, the time limited for the presentation of the Connecticut claims expiring so soon after as November 28 following; * * * that, since this event (referring to his own abduction), the county has remained in perfect quiet, the laws having as free and complete operation as in any other county." Then, arguing against the repeal of the act (this paper is written February 27, 1790): "That the people rely on the magnanimity and good faith of the State for the execution of the grants made to them by the confirming law; that in this expectation their industry is manifestly increased, they have begun to build more comfortable houses, to erect barns, and to extend the improvements on their lands; that a repeal of the law would check this rising industry, stop further improvements, revive ancient jealousies and animosities, and, perhaps, destroy the peace of the country. But, to say nothing of the attempt, as a breach of public faith, it may be worth while to inquire, 'whether such repeal be in its nature possible?'" He goes on to treat the act as a "contract," or "treaty of peace."

The landholders, however, were not without power in the assembly. Using the conduct of the people as a cause or pretext, the act was suspended on March 29, 1788.

Act Repealed.—The seal to this final act was prepared by the suspension act, through no fault, be it remembered, on the part of the Connecticut claimants. The cross purposes that had arisen among the people themselves and the clamor of the landholders, brought the pressure that resulted in its repeal, April 1, 1790. This act of crowning bad faith was strongly resisted by many leading men of Pennsylvania, and among others some of the most noted lawyers of Philadelphia. Col. Jenkins' anxious, prophetic question had, indeed at last been answered. Still the people went on quietly and hopefully. Although the law was repealed, by it Pennsylvania had distinctly recognized their rights in the case, and they settled in the

conviction that somehow, at some time, their titles would be secured, and justice be done. The Susquehanna company proceeded actively with their operations. What is now Bradford county was at once laid out in townships, not continuous with any municipal subdivision of the State. By the year 1795, it is said that what is now the entire territory of the county was covered with the "claims" of these grantees, and at the same time by "warrants" from Pennsylvania on top of them.

Intrusion Law.—April 17, 1795, a statute was passed enacting penalties and punishment against any person taking possession or intruding upon lands within the limits of Northampton, Northumberland or Luzerne counties, except by right obtained from the commonwealth.

Section 6 excepts any claims of persons claiming under "the confirming act" March 28, 1787, etc. The exception took "the seventeen townships" out of the effect of the act.

Under this act John Franklin and John Jenkins *et al.* were indicted at August sessions, 1801, in Luzerne county, and a special verdict found against them. It was removed by *certiorari* into the supreme court. There the act was held constitutional, but the defendants were discharged on other grounds. Commonwealth *vs.* Franklin *et al.*, 4 Dallas, 255, 316. (The arguments of counsel as reported here are worthy of attention.)

It was held under this act "that the contract in this case (for the sale of lands) is illegal, being founded on a breach of the law, and, of consequence, a void contract," Mitchell *vs.* Smith, 1 Binney, 110.

This act is known as the "intrusion law," and has been subjected to much harsh criticism.

At length on April 21, 1795, the case of Vanhorn's lessee *vs.* Dorrance, 2 Dallas, 304, came on to be tried in the circuit court of Pennsylvania district. It was ejectment for a little tract of about twelve acres. Selected as a test, the plaintiff naturally brought it on the best title which could be produced. Jared Ingersoll, Jona D. Sergeant and William Tilghman appeared for the plaintiffs, William Rawle, William Lewis and Joseph Thomas appeared for the defendants.

There was the fullest latitude in the testimony. All the charters and deeds hereinbefore referred to were put in evidence. The surveys and possessions of the tract in controversy were given. Col. Denison, for the defendant, detailed his entry upon the lot in 1770, and the incidents of the first Pennamite war. William Gallup gave in evidence an account of "the massacre." Col. Pickering narrated the events of the second Pennamite war, and of the reception of the confirming act. Robert Morris stated how, while a member of the assembly in 1786–7, he, at first, was in favor of calling out the militia, to expel the Yankees, but became an advocate for the act. The resolves of Connecticut—the records of the Susquehanna company—Smollett's history—acts of congress—the conduct of Patterson's and Armstrong's troops—Col. John Henry Lydius' deposition as to the execution of the famous Indian deed of July 11, 1754 (Mr. Tilghman hands this deed to court and jury, to show its suspicious face), were all put in evidence.

It was such a case as had never been tried in Europe or America.

It sufficiently appeared that the defendant had the earliest and a continued possession. The plaintiff claimed under a "warrant of survey," executed March 15, 1771.

Judge Patterson gave the jury binding instructions, and made short work of the Connecticut title.

1. "The title under Connecticut is of no avail, because the land in controversy is ex-territorial; it does not lie within the charter bounds of Connecticut, but within the charter bounds of Pennsylvania. The charter of Connecticut does not cover or spread over the lands in question. Of course, no title can be derived from Connecticut."

The declaration that the land "does not lie within the charter bounds of Connecticut" is here, for the first time in the history of the controversy, judicially made. This was not decided by the court at Trenton—their decree was only that, at the date of it, the "jurisdiction" and "pre-emption" was in Pennsylvania as against Connecticut. This conclusion may have grown out of acts of "dereliction" or "estopel," since the date of charter, as well as out of a question of original "charter bounds."

Nor did it follow that "of course, no title could be derived from Connecticut." The judge does not advert to the facts from which the court at Trenton made the distinction between "jurisdiction" and "private right of soil"—that the defendant's title had been created under another soverign actually exercising jurisdiction—that the jurisdiction had been recognized by the United States in various ways, notably by accepting the troops from Wyoming, the Twenty-fourth Connecticut regiment, as part of the continental line—by accepting, absolutely, the cession of western territory from Connecticut under the same title the defendant held—that (by sufferance or otherwise) Pennsylvania had permitted the *de facto* government of Connecticut to be maintained at the *situs* of the land in dispute—and that in the origin and progress of the whole business there were such circumstanees as might give the defendant title, independent of the will of Pennsylvania, previous to December 30, 1782.

2. The "Indian deed" was summarily dismissed as one "under which the Connecticut settlers derive no title."

3. As to the title under the confirming act of 1787.

An act calling upon an individual to surrender or sacrifice his whole property for the good of community, without receiving a recompense in value, would be "a monster in legislation, and shock all mankind. The legislature, therefore, had no authority to make an act divesting one citizen of his freehold, and vesting it in another, without a just compensation." * *

"The next step in the line of progression is whether the legislature had authority to make an act divesting one citizen of his freehold and vesting it in another, even with compensation.

"The existence of such power is necessary; * * and if this be the case, it can not be lodged anywhere with so much safety as with the legislature.

"Such a case of necessity, and judging, too, of the compensation, can never occur in any nation; * * even upon full indemnification, unless that indemnification be ascertained in the manner which I shall mention. * * Here the legislation must stop; * * they can not constitutionally determine upon the amount of compensation, or the value of the land."

That can only be done—"by the parties"—"by commissioners mutually chosen by the parties"—or, "by the intervention of a jury."

By the act, the Pennsylvania claimants are to present their claims to the "board of property," who are

1. To judge of the validity of their claims.

2. To ascertain, by the aid of commissioners, appointed by the legislature, the quality and value of the land.

3. To judge of the quantity of vacant land to be granted as an equivalent.

"This is not the constitutional line of procedure. * * By the act, the equivalent is to be land. No just compensation can be made except in money.

"It is contended that the legislature must judge of the necessity of interposing their despotic authority. Be it so. Did there exist also a State necessity that the legislature or person solely appointed by them, must admeasure the compensation, or value of the lands seized and taken, and the validity of the title thereto? Did a third State necessity exist, that the proprietor must take land by way of equivalent for his land? And did a fourth State necessity exist, that the value of this land-equivalent must be adjusted by the board of property, without the consent of the party, or the interference of a jury? Alas! how necessity begets necessity. * * * 'Omnipotence in legislation is despotism.' In short, gentlemen, the confirming act is void; it never had constitutional existence; it is a dead letter, and of no more virtue or avail than if it had never been made."

In its application to the exact facts of the case of Vanhorne *vs.* Dorrance, this exposition is undoubtedly correct. The act applied to this state of facts was unconstitutional for the reason stated. But at the time the confirming law was passed, the State was proprietor of a large portion of the lands which the settlers held. The State had the power and the right to give away her vacant lands (vacant as to her titles), and it is the better opinion that this law was binding on the legislature in favor of an "actual settler, before the decree of Trenton," for whose land, at the date of the act, there has been issued no Pennsylvania title. In that respect the confirming law was "of no more avail than if it had never been made." Mr. Rawle, in his dissentient, goes further and says: "But in no instance can the power of repealing laws affect their obligations while in force, and, consequently, if the effect of the law while in force is permanent and perpetual upon the subjects to which it relates, a repeal, although it may destroy the law, can not diminish the effect it has already produced."

Judge Patterson proceeds as to the mode of executing the law: "The estate of the Pennsylvania claimants was not divested on the passing of the act; it was not divested on presenting the claim on the part of the Connecticut settlers.

"The intention of the legislature was to vest in Connecticut claimants, of a particular description, a perfect estate to certain lands in the county of Luzerne; but then it was upon condition," which, of course, must be complied with.

If the legislature had authority to make the confirming act, they had also the authority to suspend it. * * Of course, there is an end of the business. The parties are placed on their original ground—they are restored to their pristine situation.

This would not be accurate as to the class of Connecticut settlers just referred to. As to them, the grant by the act was a good one; for a sufficient consideration recited in the act, they had a right of title, which a subsequent legislature could not defeat. "The intention" the judge refers to had been executed, irrepealably as to them.

Judge Patterson did not regard the repeating act of April 1, 1790, bad, either as "an *ex-post facto* law," or as "a law impairing the obligation of a contract." Yet he says himself: "If the property to the lands in question had been vested in the State of Pennsylvania, then the legislature would have had the liberty and right of disposing of or granting them to whom they pleased, at any time and in any manner."

There were large quantities of such lands held by Connecticut settlers. Surely, as to such, the repealing law was "*ex-post facto*" and "impaired the obligation of a contract," and as such, was contrary to the constitution of the United States.

Judge Patterson closes pungently:

1. The confirming act is unconstitutional and void. It was invalid from the beginning, had no life or operation, and is in precisely the same state as if it had not been made. If so, the plaintiff's title remains in full force.
2. If the confirming act is unconstitutional, the conditions of it have not been performed, and, therefore, the estate continues in the plaintiff.
3. The confirming act has been suspended; and
4. Repealed.

All of which was perfectly true in its application to the facts of the case, and the verdict was properly for the plaintiffs.

The case was appealed to the supreme court of the United States, and stricken from the dockets without trial.

It was said Vanhorne fled the country, and process could not be served on him, and that Dorrance's attorney, Thomas, disappeared mysteriously with the papers in the case. Hence, but little or no results came of the case. It opened the courts whose records were soon burdened with cases where the Pennsylvania claimants hoped to gain possession of the disputed lands and rid the State of the burden of compensation; and while many actions were brought in eight years, there were the barren results of this one being partly tried.

Compromise Act of 1799:—This was the beginning of the end. The law was passed April 4, 1799, "offering compensation to the Pennsylvania claimants of certain lands within the seventeen townships in the county of Luzerne." The law fixes the status of the conflicting claimants, and appoints Isaac Wheelon, of Chester county; Thomas Boude, of Lancaster county, and General William Irvine of Cumberland county, commissioners to examine all questions concerning claims to land in the seventeen townships, and divide the claims into four classes to be known as first, second, third and fourth class, and for paying damages according to the respective classes. The act is long and directory, and was intended as one of meditation on the part of the State between the conflicting claimants.

The Pennsylvania claimants, refusing or neglecting to execute releases, were to

be paid in land or money. The Connecticut claimants, with the memory of the repeal of the "confirming act" fresh in their minds, were little disposed to act or take the benefit of this law.

April 6, 1802, an act was passed requiring the commissioners to survey, value and certify the whole of each tract claimed by Connecticut people, and turned the Pennsylvania claimant, who had not released, over to the mercy of a jury to award his compensation.

In 1805 the Westmoreland county records were authorized to be deposited with the recorder of deeds in Luzerne county, and certified copies made evidence.

April 9, 1807, Pennsylvania claimants, under title previous to the "confirming act," were permitted to release, and the commissioner in examining Connecticut claims "shall not require the same lands to have been occupied prior to the decree of Trenton, but the same lands to the several applicants certify, if under the rules and regulations of the Susquehanna company, at any time they should otherwise thereto be entitled." This commission was abolished March 28, 1808.

These laws were executed with intelligence and fidelity. By October, 20, 1802, about 1,000 Connecticut people had exhibited their titles. All the lines in the seventeen townships had been again surveyed, and certificates issued to the holders. These certificates were conclusive between Connecticut claimants, but did not conclude a Pennsylvania claimant.

Of the compromise act of 1799, in the case of Barney *vs.* Sutton, 2 Watts, 36 Scott, president judge of the Luzerne common pleas court sums up the whole thus: "At last the legislature adopted the expedient of acting as mediators between the Connecticut and the Pennsylvania claimants, for the purpose of putting a final end to the controversy. The act was strictly the act of mediation. It proposed terms of settlement and compromise to the parties, and the controversy was finally happily settled. The judge then gives the following as pertinent history of the long-drawn-out contention:

At the commencement of the Revolution settlements had been effected in most, if not all, of the seventeen townships, and in many of them extensive improvements had been made. The settlers were a hardy, intelligent, brave and patriotic people. During the Revolutionary struggle neither the sufferings and privations which they endured nor the menace of the executive authority of Pennsylvania could drive them from their settlements, nor could the offers of British gold tempt them to abandon their country or the common cause of liberty and independence in which they were engaged. They had become so numerous that they furnished nearly 1,000 men for the regular service. They did still more. They sustained, single-handed, for more than three years, a frontier war, during the most gloomy period of the Revolution, and successfully repelled an enemy "whose known mode of warfare spared neither age nor sex nor condition." On July 3, 1778, they were attacked by a numerous body of Indians, British and tories, and in one disastrous battle nearly the whole settlement were reduced to widowhood and orphanage. The feeble remnant that escaped soon mustered and returned to the settlement, and until the close of the war presented a barrier to the incursions of the savage foe.

This is a mere skeleton of the early history of this settlement. It would require a volume to fill it up. But enough has been noticed to satisfy any one not blinded by interest or prejudice of the equitable claims of these people. They came into possession under color of title, such a title, too, as they honestly believed to be good, and in which they were induced to confide by a government claiming jurisdiction over the territory. Was this circumstance nothing as a ground of equity? Were the improvements and possession of the country nothing? Were the sacrifices and sufferings and privations of the people in defence of the country and in the common cause nothing? Are such a people to be considered outlaws? To this last question I adopt the answer of the late chief justice in the case of Satterlee *vs.*

Matthewson: "God forbid! They are not to be so considered." Considerations like these have uniformly been regarded as sufficient in Pennsylvania to ground an equity. The principle has been carried further. Our statute books and the decisions of our courts furnish numerous instances where like considerations have been deemed sufficient grounds of equity in favor of those who had taken possession of lands without title or color of title, and in favor of those who had taken possession in violation of the positive enactments of the legislature, as in the case of lands not purchased of the Indians.

"*Half-share Men.*"—An act of the assembly, March 11, 1800, repealed the general act for the limitation of actions to be brought under the act of March 26, 1785, within the seventeen townships, or in any case where title is claimed under the Susquehanna company.

April 6, 1802, an act was passed by the legislature, which the court, in the case of Irish *vs.* Scovell, 6 Binn, 57, fully explains when it says: "The manifest object of this act appears to have been to continue the kindness which had been extended to the seventeen townships, but to cut up by the roots the title of Connecticut in all other parts."

And it thoroughly accomplished its purpose, but was attended with some unfortunate circumstances, but of these it is necessary here to notice only such as were enacted within Luzerne county. The "half-share" men were often called the "Wild Yankees"—they realized that they were being ruthlessly outlawed—and Col. John Franklin, the Satterlees, Kingsburys and Spaldings were their friends, and in some respects their leaders. Acts of bloody violence were committed. Col. Arthur Erwin, an extensive land owner in the north part of the county, was shot dead while sitting in the door of Mr. McDuffie, of Athens; the Rev. Thomas Smiley, at that time living eight or ten miles up the Towanda creek, while acting as an assistant agent under the "intrusion law," was tarred and feathered. Col. Abraham Horn had been appointed by the Pennsylvania landholders to put the "intrusion law" in force, and at once entered upon his duties. In June, 1801, he went to Bradford county, but, apprehending danger from the violent oppression of the people, he stopped at Asylum. Rev. Thomas Smiley had written to the agent that nearly all the forty settlers on Towanda creek would renounce their Connecticut titles, and purchase of the Pennsylvania claimants. A conference was held at Asylum. Mr. Smiley was commissioned a deputy agent, and furnished with the necessary papers. July 7 he obtained the signature of nearly forty to their relinquishments and submissions, and started for Asylum. A meeting was held, and the "Wild Yankees" determined that the business must be stopped. About twenty men from Sugar Creek, Ulster and Sheshequin, armed and diguised, started in pursuit. Mr. Smiley, hearing the arrangements of the conspirators, went down to Joshua Wythe's, near Monroeton, where he remained until dark, and then stopped for the night at Jacob Granteer's. The parties followed him and broke into the room where he was sleeping, captured his papers, burned them, and led him down to the creek, tarred and feathered him, and the leader giving him a kick told him to "go." John Murphy, David Campbell, Jacob Irvine, Ebenezer Shaw Stephen Ballard and Benjamin Griffin were presented to the grand jury for this, but no bill was found.

Gov. Hoyt concludes with the following propositions:

1. In the form of law, Connecticut, with a title regular on its face, failed justly.

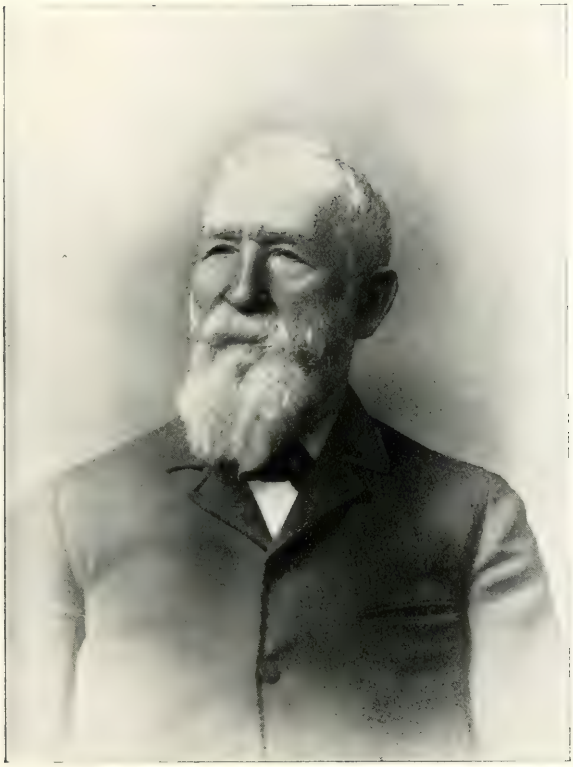
2. In the form of equity the Connecticut settlers, without other title than the *possessio pedis* prevailed rightly.

This is the condensed story of the "seventeen townships," the "Connecticut claims"—the "first and second Pennamite and Yankee wars," as well as the story of the settlement of northern Pennsylvania and the unequaled bravery,

patience and endurance of our distinguished forefathers. A chapter of deep interest to every student of American history; the central individual figure in it all was Col. John Franklin, the representative of Connecticut. To this day men in considering it are liable to confuse the two and only questions in it all into one question, and thereby bias their own otherwise better judgments. These questions should have been kept distinct, namely, right of jurisdiction and the right of soil, and in this light would have been easily settled. The actual settlers cared nothing as to the jurisdiction over them, and it must be conceded that on both sides purchasers bought good titles, that is, the individual acted in good faith, and the authorities on each side had good color of authority to dispose of the soil. In this view the judicial question for the courts should have been simply one of priority of claim, regardless of which faction either party belonged to or claimed under. When the Trenton decree was promulgated it was the plain duty of Pennsylvania to have promptly accepted that as a settlement of all questions in her favor of jurisdiction, and at once recognize every title of the Connecticut claimants, and this would have incorporated the colony as good and loyal citizens of the State, and have ended forever all dispute or bad blood. The State erred in making itself a partisan in the question of soil, a mere agent or attorney, intent upon land-grabbing in behalf of its clients, regardless of all questions of equity or even justice, and it proceeded in a long course of evictions that were not only unjust, but utterly cruel. As seen above, in the end the State had to become a mediator—the very thing it should have done at first. It did this only when Connecticut ceased to trifle with the question, and set about in earnest a bold defence of its long-suffering people. After the thing had run on a hundred years or more, and the people had suffered an unbroken stream of wrongs to which they had been led by the promises of Connecticut, then it roused up and boldly said to its colonists, if you can get justice in no other way than by forming yourselves into a new and separate State, we will back you even to the bloody issue. This action of Connecticut brought here Ethan Allen and his followers, flushed with his successes in Vermont, and it is estimated that by the time the mediatory act of Pennsylvania, 1799, was passed, there were 10,000 people in the valley, ready to carve out with their sharp swords the new State; that these men, made desperate, could have defended themselves against the world. Many of the ablest and purest men of the State were now taking sides with the Connecticut claimants, and happily the authorities saw the gathering cloud and promptly, though now impossible of fairness and equity, took the only step it could take, and the end came.

Nothing more fitting could conclude this chapter, which is a mere compilation from the historical lecture of Gov. Hoyt before the society, than the words of the same gentleman used in an address delivered at the base of the monument July 3, 1891. Of all men living perhaps not one is so well qualified to treat the subject so profoundly, judicially and understandingly as Ex-Gov. Hoyt, who for years investigated all sides of the question as a lawyer and student in cases in which he was engaged, where the cold, impartial truth alone could avail:

The Wyoming massacre was a most deplorable episode. It had no necessary connection with the orderly development of history in this valley. It was an incident which happened to occur here, but which was produced by no local causes, and, as I think, was not inspired by local considerations. From 1769 to 1799 a controversy between the purchasers under the Susquehanna company and the State of Pennsylvania wore out one whole generation of men in itself. I myself have never seen any historical connection between that controversy and the massacre. At the same time the partisans of one side of that controversy were the victims of the massacre, and hence the tendency to identify the controversy with the massacre. I think it well, here and now, to get right, historically, on this question, and to try and arrest the tide of resentment which is apt to arise against the State in which our ancestors



S. K. Dodson

finally concluded to make their homes. The descendants of those who fought are enjoying the fruits of those fields and mines over which it was waged. The pith and core of that conflict seems to be located on Abraham's Plains. It was a war to the knife on the broad arena of natural rights, law and politics. If it had arisen in the days of Pericles at Athens it would not have developed more self-poised and alert disputants. The 6,000 Yankees had not only purchased rights but had the pluck to stand for them with arms.

We shall always preserve grateful and reverential memories of the men who fell here. But you, their descendants, are entitled to claim kin to the framers of Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence. The massacre came at an interval when the controversy with Pennsylvania was not being waged. After the failure of the attempt under Pennsylvania by Col. Plunkett, in 1775, and up to the decree of Trenton in 1782, there was a suspension of hostilities here under the direction of congress. Then came the second Pennamite war, the passage of the confirming act of 1787, its repeal in 1790, and the uncertain but never hopeless expectation of final relief, which came under the compromise act of 1799. In the progress of these events a generation had come and gone. The most intelligent believed that their settlement was under a good title from Connecticut. As Justice Breckenridge said in Carkuff *vs.* Anderson, "they were not trespassers."

That these isolated frontiersmen should have known and stood by their rights with intelligence and devotion, is to this day a wonder and amazement to the impartial student. Connecticut never protected or defended them. Their patient resistance outlasts the ill-timed and cruel attempts of the State, in 1784, to dispossess them—though the efforts of the State's agents was merciless and irresponsible. After the decree of Trenton the settlers expressed their willingness to observe the laws, but insisted on being confirmed in their possessions. The decree finding the land claimed by Connecticut belonged to Pennsylvania, did not affect the private possessions of individuals. Pennsylvania kept the equity of the settlers in abeyance until April 4, 1799, when the legislature passed an act for offering compensation to the Pennsylvania claimants of land in the seventeen townships. Then the possessions of the Connecticut settlers were confirmed and Pennsylvania claimants took their compensation. Thus closed the controversy.

Some of the disputants in those various troubles have left their mark on other portions of the history of the country. Col. John Jenkins was the main spokesman and penman of the Connecticut people. His papers and addresses exerted a powerful influence on his constituents. But he finally linked his fortunes to the "half share men." Timothy Pickering, who came here as the agent for Pennsylvania and was prothonotary of Luzerne county on its first organization, was mainly instrumental in passing the confirming law of 1787, and was a stanch adherent of the cause of the settlers. Gen. John Armstrong's last act here, where he was wantonly harsh in attempting to dispossess the settlers, was a parting shot at the men he could not subdue, and he called the people vagrants and desperadoes. In view of the heroic life work of the men who stood up for their possessions, refusing to become abject slaves, and always willing to accept the provisions of a just government, we will accept the lineage he assigned to our predecessors. In Upham's Life of Timothy Pickering he delivers a catholic judgment of Pennsylvania, referring to her lenient course in the controversy, reflecting honor upon her wisdom and humanity. At different times she took many of the settlers prisoners and confined them at Easton, not executing upon them any military or judicial penalties; treating them, not as wicked, but as misguided men, and allowing them to be discharged. Such a course is entitled to commendation and honor. No conflict accompanied by so much provocation is so little stained by cruelty or has a better record for bravery and endurance then this over the Wyoming lands. The same author also presents a charitable view of the Connecticut settlers and the conditions which they felt.

They had built houses, barns and cultivated the soil. Naturally such a man will hold his own and fight for it against the world. And the possession becomes endeared by association, and consecrated by special experiences of blood and woe. Those who escaped the tomahawk and scalping knife had come back again from their refuge. The invincible, indestructible community persevered in the contest against all odds, and no power, civilized or barbarian, could root it out.

With judicial impartiality he concludes thus: Upon balancing the facts and evidence we are brought not to the conclusion usually the result of a fair consideration of the whole subject in like cases, that both parties were in the wrong, but that both parties were substantially in the right.

CHAPTER VII.

WAR.

Whisky Insurrection—Threatened French War—Row with England—War of 1812-15—Mexican War—Civil War—Etc.

IN 1756 the proprietaries of Pennsylvania imposed an excise duty on all distilled spirits, but the law being very unpopular, was soon repealed. The people of this colony, like all the pioneers of America, put their faith deeply in religion, and a little "suthen for their stomach's sake," whisky being their vernacular beverage here, while rum held undisputed possession of New England. All agricultural products from this section were transported originally by pack-horses, and the transportation companies that were the forerunners of these long railroad trains that now go screaming over the hills and through the valleys, were men who had numbers of pack-horses, that were manned by a crew of two men, one on a lead-horse and one in the rear. A horse could carry four bushels of grain; made into whisky he could carry the equal of twenty-five bushels, thus was saved the labor of five horses out of six. Distilleries were therefore among the first necessities of the pioneers. To be caught by a neighbor with the bottle empty was unpardonable; it was an article of common family use.

In 1791, however, after the power to impose taxes, duties, imposts and excises had been delegated by the States to the federal government, congress established an excise duty or tax of fourpence per gallon on all distilled spirits. This law produced open insurrection in western Pennsylvania, where large quantities of whisky were annually manufactured.

The people of Washington, Fayette, Alleghany, and other counties viewed the law as an act of oppression. They stigmatized it as unjust, and as odious as those laws of England which led to the Revolutionary war, and they considered themselves justified in forcible opposition to its enforcement. But they did not discriminate between their duty and obligations as citizens of a free government, and their allegiance as subjects of the British crown.

The excise officers of the government were arrested by armed parties, who were painted and otherwise disguised. Some were tarred and feathered; others were conveyed into deep recesses of the woods, divested of their clothing, and firmly bound to trees. County meetings and conventions were assembled, inflammatory speeches were made, and denunciatory resolutions adopted. The dwellings, barns and distilleries of persons who spoke in favor of the law, or exhibited the least sympathy for the government which enacted it, were consumed by fire; and even Pittsburg,

which did not take an active part with the rebels, was threatened with total destruction.

In 1792 congress reduced the tax, but this did not satisfy the insurgents, the Monongahela whisky manufacturers, and the farmers who supplied them with grain. The country continued in a state of insurrection. After all mild and dissuasive measures had failed, in 1794, Washington being president, it was resolved to raise and equip an army for the purpose of quelling the insurrection. A force of 15,000 men was assembled, of regulars and volunteers, from the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey. Gov. Lee, of Virginia, had the chief command. Mifflin was governor of this State, and one of the commanders. All the governers and commanders were ordered to meet in Pittsburg, to hear complaints and take testimony, as the malcontents should be arrested and brought before them. Among the first to tender their services to the government were the Luzerne volunteers, Capt. Samuel Bowman; attached to a battalion of light infantry, under Maj. George Fisher. Capt. Bowman marched out September 1, 1794, reaching where is now Pittsburg, with fifty men. The Captain was an old officer of the army of the Revolution; brave and experienced, and in his company were some of his old soldiers. The following is the muster-roll :

Captain, Samuel Bowman; lieutenant, Ebenezer Parrish; ensign, Arnold Colt; sergeants, John Alden, Daniel Spencer, John Freeman; corporals, Archibald White, Oliver Parrish, Robert Lewis, Thompson Holliday; fifer, Peter Yarrington; drummer, John Wright; privates, Samuel Young, Solomon Daniels, John Cochran, Elihu Parrish, James Sitey, Thomas P. Miller, Peter Grubb, Arthur McGill, James Johnston, Joseph Headsdale, Daniel Alden, Simon Stevens, Warham Strong, David Landon, Gideon Underwood, Jeremiah Decker, James Robb, Sale Roberts, Partial Roberts, Rufus Drake, Benjamin Owens, John Earl, Charles Bowes, Curtis Grubb, Thomas Jeayne, Joseph Grimes, Jesse Tompkins, William Harris, Jesse Coleman, John Talliday and Cofrin Boldwell.

The gathered 15,000 troops spread terror among the "Tom the Tinker," as the whisky boys were called, and a general surrender soon followed, and "Johnny came marching home." In suppressing this rebellion no precious Luzerne blood was spilled, but is was quite evident to the "rebels" that "Barkis is willin'" so far as the people of the county were concerned. From beginning to end the campaign lasted three months.

French War, 1799.—France had materially helped the colonies in their struggle for independence, and in return France looked to the United States for aid and comfort in its grapple with Europe and its long war with its arch-enemy, England. Americans were content to let France do her own fighting, and even became so friendly with England as to excite the jealously of the Gauls. France therefore adopted measures openly inimical to American commerce; dismissed curtly the American minister at Paris, and licensed her ships of war to prey upon American merchantmen. The United States tried negotiations, and exhausted the means of pacification, and then openly prepared for war with France. In January, 1799, the American sloop-of-war "Retaliation" was captured by the French vessel "Insurgent" of forty guns. February following, the American frigate "Constellation," thirty-two guns, Capt. Truxtun, met the "Insurgent," engaged her, and compelled her to strike her colors. In a few days after the same American vessel engaged the French frigate "Vengeance," of fifty-four guns; the fight was severe and lasted from 8 in the evening till 1 the next morning, when the second French vessel struck colors, but this was not seen in the dark by Capt. Truxtun, and the Frenchmen and vessel escaped, but with terrible loss.

The nation was now thoroughly aroused. President Adams requested Gen. Washington to again assume command of the army, and a call for troops was issued. In the call for volunteers Luzerne county as usual was prompt to hear and her men

turn out. In May, 1799, again the gallant Capt. Samuel Bowman, with seventy-five men, went to the front, and became attached to the Eleventh United States infantry, and marched to the Delaware and thence to Newburg, and were in the service until the latter part of the year 1800, when the war-cloud passed away happily, and the army was disbanded, immediately after Bonaparte became first consul of France.

Trouble with England.—In 1807 the British frigate "Leopard," without cause or notice, fired on the American frigate "Chesapeake." Other insults were given the American flag, and the frequency of these outrages began to portend war. Luzerne county was again to the fore. The Wyoming Blues, Capt. Joseph Slocum, Lieut. Isaac Bowman, Sergt. Benjamin Perry, in a letter breathing patriotism and war, tendered their services to President Jefferson. This tender must have mightily pleased the President, and in an autograph letter to Slocum, Bowman and Perry, he thanks them warmly. The letter concludes, after referring them to the State authorities: "I salute you with great respect, Th. Jefferson."

War of 1812.—After a long series of taunts and insults, the United States was stung to a declaration of war against England.

The "Wyoming Matross," a volunteer company in Kingston, commanded by Capt. Samuel Thomas, with promptness offered their services to the government, and were accepted April 13, 1813, marching from Kingston to the Eddy, at the mouth of Shoop's creek, in Plymouth, where they embarked, numbering thirty-one men, and proceeded to Danville; thence overland to Bedford, where Capt. Thomas recruited thirty-seven men, recruiting twenty-seven more men in Fayette county, and reached Erie with ninety-five men all told. The following were the Luzerne county men: Captain, Samuel Thomas; first lieutenant, Phineas Underwood; second lieutenant, Ziba Hoyt; third lieutenant, Andrew Sheets; ensign, Edward Gilchrist; sergeants, John Carkhuff, Jacob Taylor, Absolom Roberts, Henry Jones, George W. Smith, John Bowman; corporals, Christopher Miner, Daniel Cochevour, Samuel Parrish, Ebenezer Freeman, John Blane; gunners, Stephen Evans, Isaac Hollister, John Prince, James Bird, Morris Crammer, Festus Freeman, James Devans; drummer, Alexander Lord; fifer, Araba Amsden; privates, Daniel Hoover, John Daniels, James W. Barnum, William Pace, James Bodfish, Godfrey Bowman, Benjamin Hall, Solomon Parker, Ezekiel Hall, Sylvanus Moore, Hallet Gallup.

This artillery company did fine execution in the cannonading at Presque Harbor, firing no less than thirty shots into the hull of the brig "Hunter," and also cut away much of the rigging and injured the "Queen Charlotte." Preparatory to Perry's notable victory on Lake Erie, he had called for volunteers from the land forces. Among those who offered their services were William Pace, Benjamin Hall, Godfrey Bowman and James Bird, of the "Matross" company. They were sent on board the "Niagara," and all distinguished themselves eminently. James Bird fought almost by the side of Commodore Perry, was wounded, but when told to go below, refused, and continued in the battle. The State presented each of these volunteers a medal; but here comes a most sad and painful story. James Bird never received his more than thrice-earned medal, but instead, was shot kneeling on his coffin—as a deserter.

News of the intended attack on New Orleans had reached the army on the lakes when Bird, fired solely with an ambition to be in the battle at New Orleans, one night when in command of the guards, marched off with several of his men to join Jackson's forces, was arrested at Pittsburg, brought back, court-martialed and shot. Poor fellow! shot for an excess of bravery and patriotism. In behalf of the memory of Commodore Perry, it is said that poor Bird was dead before he heard of the affair, or otherwise he would have saved him. Hon. Charles Miner wrote and published a poem, telling graphically the pathetic story of James Bird.

The "Matross" company was in Col. Hill's regiment, and under Gen. Harrison; advanced from Erie to Cleveland and joined the main army September 27,

crossing into Canada, moving against Malden, which the enemy deserted, after burning the public buildings. Advancing toward Sandwich, the Americans found that place also deserted. Thence they crossed the Detroit river to attack Gen. Proctor, who, with several hundred British troops and a large body of Indians under the celebrated chief Tecumseh, was in possession of Detroit. Capt. Thomas' company was in the forward gunboats in the passage across the river, and, landing, planted the stars and stripes on the opposite bank. Proctor and his forces retreated, whom Gen. Harrison immediately pursued with the main body of his army, including the whole of the "Matross," except fourteen men, who were left with Capt. Thomas at Detroit. In the battle of the Thames the company was commanded by Lieut. Ziba Hoyt, and acquitted itself with credit, sustaining the reputation of Luzerne for good and true soldiers.

In addition to the company of Capt. Thomas, Luzerne furnished a number of volunteers for the companies of Capt. John Baldy, of Columbia, and Capt. Robert Gray, of Northumberland counties. Among these were Job Barton, William Hart, William Brown, Henry Harding, Luther Scott, W. C. Johnson, and about thirty others. These companies were attached to the Sixteenth regiment of infantry, known as the "Bloody Sixteenth." This regiment was commanded by Col. Cromwell Pearce. It was present at the engagements of Sackett's Harbor, Stony Creek, and of other places. At the battle of York, in Canada, when Gen. Pike was killed by the blowing up of the magazine, Col. Pearce, of this regiment, assumed the command of the army, and received the capitulation of the enemy. During the war there was a recruiting station established at Wilkes-Barre, and the names of Capts. Baldy, Gray and McChesney, of the infantry, and Helme of the cavalry are remembered. The infantry barracks were located on the bank of the river, opposite the residence of Col. H. B. Wright, and the cavalry barracks were located on Franklin street, on the site of the residence of the late Joshua Miner. At 4 o'clock A. M., the drums beat the reveille, and drill officers with new recruits daily paraded in the streets. At short intervals one or more detachments were sent away to the regular army.

In 1814, when the British threatened an attack on Baltimore, five companies of militia from Luzerne and adjoining counties marched under the command of Capts. Joseph Camp, Peter Hallock, Frederick Bailey, George Hidley and Jacob Bittenbender. The Wyoming Blues, a volunteer company, assembled at Wilkes-Barre, with the intention of accompanying the militia, but, some difficulty occurring, the company broke up in a row. Several of its officers and privates entered the ranks of the militia, while eight or ten men, with drums beating, marched toward the seat of war, under the colors of the Wyoming Blues. On the arrival of these companies at Danville, they received intelligence of the gallant defence of Fort Henry, and the repulsion of the British forces. They consequently received orders to return to their homes—an order welcome, doubtless, to men of families, but bringing disappointment to others who were anticipating the excitements of an active campaign.

Mexican War.—December 7, 1846, the *Wyoming Artillerists*, Capt. E. L. Dana, left Wilkes-Barre for the seat of war in Mexico; going to Pittsburg by canal, where they were mustered into service; a part of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to serve during the war. At this point First Lieut. Francis L. Bowman was elected major, and company "I" left Pittsburg, December 22 for New Orleans by steamboat, reaching there went into camp on Jackson's old battle ground, about seven miles below the city, remaining there until January 16, 1847, then sailed and were landed at the Island of Lobos (Wolf Island), which they reached February 1. The passage to this point was stormy and tedious. The island where they landed is about twelve miles from the Mexican coast, and 120 miles north of Vera Cruz. It is about one mile in circumference, and was covered with a thick growth of chaparral; and the water used by the troops for cooking was of a brackish character, being seawater filtered through the sand.

March 3 the company left Lobos and sailed for Anton Lizardo, nine miles below Vera Cruz, where they arrived two days after. On the 9th of March a landing was effected on the Mexican coast, at a point three miles south of Vera Cruz. The fleet had hardly swung to its cables when Gen. Worth's division, with wonderful celerity, filled the surf-boats, and, at a signal from the ship of the commander-in-chief, darted for the shore amid the enthusiastic cheers of the army and of our gallant tars. By 9 o'clock of the night of that day, 12,000 men had landed without firing a gun, and were marshaled within two miles of the city. The army commenced the next morning its march through the thick chaparral and sand-hills for the investment of Vera Cruz. The day was intensely hot, and many men were stricken down by *coup de soleil*. To add to their sufferings, they dare not drink of the water of the springs of the country; as a report was abroad that they were poisoned by the enemy. It was the fortune of the Wyoming Artillerists to receive the first fire of the Mexicans. Passing through the chaparral by a narrow path, along the base of a gentle declivity, the enemy poured their fire upon them, when the company was halted, and delivered their own with admirable coolness. The Greasers fled to the city. The company participated actively in the investment of the place and was engaged throughout the siege. The trenches were opened on the 22d, and after a terrible storm of iron had been blown on the city for a few days and nights, it surrendered to the American army on March 29, 1847.

In April the volunteer division left the city for the interior, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Patterson. Having arrived at Plan del Rio, fifty miles from Vera Cruz, they found Gen. Twiggs with his division of regulars already there. The Mexicans, under Gen. Santa Ana, were strongly posted in the pass of Cerro Gordo. On the morning of April 18, the American army attacked the Mexican lines. The volunteer brigade formed the left wing, under the command of Gen. Pillow, to which the Wyoming Artillerists were attached. The brigade took a position within 200 yards of the Mexican batteries, which opened upon them a tremendous fire of grape. The Wyoming boys suffered but slightly; but the Second Tennessee regiment, occupying more elevated grounds, suffered severely, and Gen. Pillow himself was wounded. In twenty minutes the line of attack was completed, and the brigade moved forward toward the batteries. The Mexicans now displayed the white flag from their defences, for their left wing had been completely routed by the forces under Gens. Twiggs, Shields, Worth and Quitman. The fruits of this victory were 3,000 prisoners, 5,000 stand of arms, forty-three cannon, the money chest of the Mexican army, containing $20,000, and a free passage for the army into the interior of the enemy's country. In this action David R. Morrison, of the Wyoming company, was killed, and Corporal Kitchen wounded.

After the battle the volunteer force encamped three miles west of Jalapa, where they remained about three weeks. They were then ordered to Perote, a place about thirty-five miles west of Jalapa, on the main road to the capital. Here they took up their quarters in the celebrated castle of Perote, and formed its garrison. The period of their stay here was the most melancholy of the whole campaign, for the burial of the dead was the principal feature of their soldier life.

Here those ravages of the army, diarrhœa and typhus fever, broke out and made fearful havoc in their ranks. For many weeks was heard, almost constantly, the melancholy strains of the dead march accompanying their messmates to lonely and forgotten graves. It was a joyful day when they received orders to leave the gloomy castle and dreary plains of Perote. About the 2d of July they marched for the city of Puebla. On the night of the 4th, when the soldiers had taken to their blankets, the camp was alarmed by an attack on the pickets, which were driven in. Satisfied with this, the enemy retired.

Having reached El Pinal, or the Black Pass, Gen. Pillow anticipated a fight, for the enemy were posted there, prepared to dispute the passage. The Wyoming

boys formed part of the storming party, and behaved gallantly; but when the light troops had scaled the hights commanding the gorge, the Mexicans abandoned their position and fled.

On July 7 they approached the fine old city of Puebla. Here Gen. Scott by August 1 had concentrated about 11,000 men of all arms. On the 7th of that month the army left Puebla for the City of Mexico. The Wyoming company, with five others of the First Pennsylvania regiment, remained behind, constituting, with a company of United States artillery and one of cavalry, the garrison of Puebla. There were about 600 men under the command of Col. Childs, a brave and skillful officer. To this small force was entrusted the charge of 2,000 sick men, and an immense amount of government property. The population of the city was turbulent and warlike, and evinced an uncompromising hostility toward the Americans. The place now was besieged by the Mexicans, who harassed the garrison, day and night, with alarms and attacks. This continued for forty days; but our men, occupying strong and favorable positions, maintained their ground, and the enemy failed so far as not to succeed in driving in a single sentinel.

In this siege John Priest was killed in an engagement with guerrillas, outside the city walls. Luke Floyd, a brave old soldier, who, with Priest, was a member of the Wyoming company, was severely wounded.

The arrival of Gen. Lane with 3,000 men, on October 12, put an end to the siege. In this arrival there were four companies of the First Pennsylvania regiment, which had been left in the garrison at Perote. They had participated in the fight at Huamantla, under the command of Maj. F. L. Bowman, of Wilkes-Barre, who led them up in gallant style. His conduct on this occasion was highly spoken of by all who witnessed it. Not long after the raising of the siege the regiment, now united, left Puebla, and on December 7, 1847, arrived in the City of Mexico, where they remained about two weeks. They were then quartered at San Angel, seven miles from the city, until the treaty of peace in June, 1848.

They now returned to their country at New Orleans, and passing up the Mississippi and Ohio to Pittsburg, they were honorably discharged at that place, and mustered out of service by reason of the expiration of the term of enlistment, July 24, 1848.

The Columbia Guards, of Danville, Pa., constituting a portion of the Second regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, was composed of volunteers from Luzerne county, under Edward E. Leclerc, of Wilkes-Barre, who was elected second lieutenant of the company. Among the names of privates who united with the Guards under Lieut. Leclerc, we are able to give those of Norman B. Mack, Peter Brobst, Abram B. Carley, Randolph Ball, George Garner, Oliver Helme, Joseph H. Stratton, William Kutz and William White.

Edward E. Leclerc was appointed regiment quartermaster, November 8, 1847, and a few days later became first lieutenant of his company.

Roster of the First Independent company, Capt. Robert Durkee, in Col. John Durkee's Connecticut regiment, at Morristown, August 8, 1777; enlisted September 17, 1776: Captain, Robert Durkee; lieutenants, James Wells, Asahel Buck; ensign, Herman Swift; sergeants, Thomas McClure, Peregrene Gardner, Thomas Baldwin, John Hutchinson; corporals, Edward Setter, Azel Hyde, Jeremiah Coleman, Benjamin Clark. Privates: Walter Baldwin, James Bagley, Eleazer Butler, Moses Brown, David Brown, Charles Bennett, William Buck, Jr., Asa Brown, James Brown, Jr., Waterman Baldwin, John Carey, Jesse Coleman, William Cornelius, Samuel Cole, William Davidson, Douglas Davison, William Dunn, Daniel Denton, Samuel Ensign, Nathaniel Evans, John Foster, Frederick Follet, Nathaniel Fry, James Frisby, Jr., Elisha Garret, James Gould, Titus Garret, Mumfred Gardner, Abraham Hamester, Israel Harding, Henry Harding, Thomas ——, Stephen Harding, Oliver Harding, Richard Halstead, Thomas Hill, John Halstead, Benjamin

Harvey, Solomon Johnson, Asahel Jerome, John Kelly, Stephen Munson, Seth Marvin, Martin Nelson, Stephen Pettibone, Stephen Preston, Thomas Porter, Aaron Perkins, John Perkins, Ebenezer Phillips, Ashbel Robinson, Ira Stevens, Elisha Sills, Ebenezer Shiner, Asa Smith, Robert Sharer, Isaac Smith, Robert Sharer, Luke Swetland, Shadrach Sills, Samuel Tubbs, William Terry, John Tubbs, Ephraim Tyler, Edward Walker, Obadiah Walker, James Wells, Jr., Nathaniel Williams, Thomas Wilson.

Roster of the Second Independent company. Capt. Samuel Ransom, three-year-men; enlisted January 1, 1777: Captain, Samuel Ransom; lieutenant, Simon Spalding (captain, June 24, 1778); sergeant, Timothy Pierce (ensign, December 3, 1777, and lieutenant, January 17, 1778); lieutenant, John Jenkins; sergeants, Parker Wilson, Joseph Pasco. Privates: Caleb Atherton, Mason F. Alden, Samuel Billings, Isaac Benjamin, Oliver Bennett, Asahel Burnham, Rufus Bennett, Benjamin Clark, Gordon Church, Price Cooper, Josiah Corning, Benjamin Cole, Nathan Church, Daniel Franklin, Charles Gaylord, Ambrose Gaylord, Justin Gaylord, Benjamin Hempstead, Timothy Hopkins, William Kellog, Jesse Bezale, Jehial Billings, Lawrence Kinney, Daniel Lawrence, Nicholas Manswell, Elisha Mathewson, Constant Mathewson, William McClure, Thomas Neal, Asahel Nash, John O'Neal, Peter Osterhout, Amos Ormsburg, Thomas Packett, Ebenezer Roberts, Samuel Saucer, Asa Sawyer, Stephen Skiff, John Swift, Constant Searle, William Smith, Jr., Elisha Satterlee, Robert Spencer, John Vangordon, Thomas Williams, Caleb Warden, Richard Woodstock, Elija Walker, Zeber Williams.

The part taken in the Revolution by the people is given in the preceding account of the movements of the Connecticut settlers. They not only answered all possible demands made upon them by the colonial authorities, either in men or money, but bravely met the double troubles of the conflict with the Indians and the Pennsylvania proprietaries in the bitter struggle for the possession of the soil. In the darkest hours they resolved in town meetings most bravely. They were a band of heroes, isolated, as it were, from the world, weak in numbers, surrounded with the most appalling difficulties, and sometimes it almost seemed that not only the Indians and Pennsylvanians, but even the Connecticut authorities on one or two occasions seemed ready to pluck them much after the fashion of the others.

Civil War.—The progress of mankind in the great highway of civilization, as anomalous as it may seem, has, as Buckle says, been largely propelled forward in its course, first by the invention of gunpowder and then by the different inventions in guns to use that powder in the awful work of destroying men's lives. The glories of peace and the peaceful arts, letters and science advanced, as it seems, not by piety and prayers, but by the horrors of the bloody battle-field. Some philosophers have long held that man was a dreadfully lazy animal, given to dawdling and filth, in which, unless impelled by hunger or cold, he would sink in final rottenness; as we may figure the great oak trees would only send one straight root into the soil, if it were not for the storms that would soon come and lay it prone upon the ground. Is national life here again like that of the individual? Is it a common necessity that those terrible travails of the ages must come to our race that they may be compelled to grow strong and heroic in order to live at all? All lands and times have had their sword-storms—storm-swept with fire and sword, the people butchered, made captives and slaves; and much of the world's printed history as we get it is but the awful record of war and the unspeakable agonies of nations. Theoretically the great man is he who creates or invents something promotive of the good of his fellow-man—"he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one would grow before"—but practically it is the great captains who make the great red gaps of war, who win victories, who slay and conquer the enemy the most successfully. To destroy the enemy in wholesale and detail, this is the great and honored hero;



J. Richard

not the patient nurse that binds up the wounds, and ministers to the dying; the benefactors of mankind, it seems, amounts to precious little compared to the Napoleons of destruction. War is a kind of school for half-civilized men. It picks up the rural clod, arrays him in a bright uniform, places him in the close crowded camp, where for the first time he mingles with men of the world and daily the ignorant lout becomes more and more of a cosmopolitan; he sees something of the world that is all new to him; is the butt end of practical jokes that fairly send him spinning along the highway of education -real education; and mayhap he is fired by what he sees with a great ambition and he becomes a phenomenal man-slayer and then the band begins to play "See the conquering hero comes." And to crown all, on walls of palace and hovel may be seen flaming chromos, with this adorable creature riding at the head of the shouting multitude that strew the road with flowers. When he has whipped all creation what is more natural than that all creation should crown and adore him? The uniform is the soldier's open sesame to glory.

One of the greatest industries of the race has been that of cultivating and encouraging excellence in the art of human slaughter. Teaching youths to sigh for the glorious day when they can trig themselves out in a uniform and in lock-step march to the dreadful, ear-splitting fife and snare drum. Even our great government, "of the people, for the people and by the people," has provided for military schools, where a scholarship is a great prize in the lottery of life.

We talk about our civilization, our churches and our universal schools, but we think evidently most earnestly about war and its fadeless glories. The fact is war is barbarous—brutal in inception and unspeakably cruel in execution; it is the pollution of life and steeps the very soul in filth. Physical bravery is not the highest possible order that man can reach. Man can hardly hope to regain the old Spartan standard of stoicism and indifference to pain and death. In fact the bravest army that ever went out to slay in the matter of simple courage has never equaled any ordinary cocking-main, or a prize dog fight. Only death-bravery can be with the order of animal life incapable of reflection. Man alone may possess a moral courage sublime, and there is little else in life in the way of courage that counts for aught.

To a man of even tolerable intelligence the ridiculous attitude of the leading nations of the old world, that have simply made themselves vast military encampments, each one under the horrid pretext that he is simply preparing himself to guard against the invasion of his neighbors, would be comical were it not all quite so serious to the poor, overburdened people. There men and women are encouraged to breed children for powder food; educate all boys for the army, and when at the proper age, without any other ceremony, every young man is a soldier. Many of the young men to-day of Germany have come to this country and are good and industrious citizens who have fled from Fatherland to escape the military service; they have, however, left millions behind—all could not flee—and the great boast now among the nations of that kind is the number and efficiency of their respective armies. Their emperors, czars, kings, queens and princelings are the scabs of civilization—nothing more than night birds and bloodsucking vampires: a large contingent of them imbeciles and madmen—all scrofulous mentally and physically, and their great standing armies are eating up the unpaid-for substance of the people, and millions and millions are starving. Russia, the great military empire, is exploiting to-day the greatest famine among its people that the world has ever known. More than 20,000,000 are perishing of famine, and apparently but one man in all that great empire has strength of mind enough to realize the cause of this awful condition of the people. The anarchist with his fuse says it is all the cruel czar's fault and is ready to throw at him his bomb; the American minister to that country thinks it is the thoughtless improvidence of the people and the failure of crops, while Tolstoi tells the truth, namely—taxed to death. In 1848 the failure of the potato crop in Ireland and the famine and starvation following were universally esteemed as cause

and effect, and Americans were then, as they are now, sending to Russia ships filled with corn. As usual the most of this charity fell into the hands of the undeserving —the same as is now going on in Russia—but to the little portion that found its way to those for whom it was given, it was the boon of life. The fact is in Russia to-day, as in Ireland in 1848, there was food and plenty in store, but the people had not the wherewith to purchase. They had been simply taxed out of their earnings until they had nothing to eat and nothing to buy with. Bad governments in this age alone can produce the starving millions of its people. It is only the fault of the people ever that they suffer, in so far as they tolerate and uphold their vile and rotten governments. Governments can only ruin their people by the power of the tax machine, and this is nearly always done in the name of protecting their empires and peoples from the invasions of their neighboring nations. War, actual or anticipated, is the one pretext for taxing to death the people. It has been so in all time. Here is the secret of the decay and death of nations. Taxing to kill the hated foreigner when they inevitably kill their own subjects in the end.

The cause that brought the fearful baptism of blood and fire to our nation certainly can not now be even intelligently discussed. Even the facts of record, the simple annals, are mostly yet matters of grave dispute. One of President Lincoln's wittiest jokes was that by which he proved that Jeff Davis had 3,000,000 of men under arms. He said he *knew* there were in the Union army 1,000,000 soldiers in the field; that the official reports of his commanders invariably observed that the enemy had three to one in every engagement; therefore, if he had 1,000,000 Davis must have 3,000,000.

As gleaned from official records of both sides—records that are not absolutely, but substantially correct—the following summary may be kept in mind by the students of American history when they study the chapter of our Civil war:

The seceding States in 1861 had, in round numbers, a population of 8,000,000, about 4,000,000 of which were slaves. The non-seceding States had a population of 24,000,000. This gave the Union side about three to one of the whole population. The confederate States had a seaboard from the Potomac to the mouth of the Rio Grande in Texas, and, having no navy, they were exposed as much to attacks by sea as by land.

During the war 600 confederate vessels stood sentinel along the confederate coast. The South had neither navy yards nor shops for the manufacture of cannon and small arms, and in the first battles her soldiers were often armed with shot-guns.

There were enlisted in the federal army during the war 2,778,304 soldiers, which was about twelve per cent. of her population; while, according to federal statistics, the enrollment in the confederate army was 690,000, which was about seventeen per cent. of the population. The confederates, on the estimates made by Gen. Wright, agent for the collection of confederate statistics, deny that they ever had 690,000 enrolled, as the Army of the Confederacy, "absent and present," was as follows for each year: January, 1862, 318,011; January, 1863, 465,584; January, 1864, 472,781; January, 1865, 439,675. (Vol. IV, "Battles and Leaders," p. 768.)

Taking the federal enlistment at 2,778,304, and the number of federals on the pay roll May 1, 1865, at 1,000,516, there would be about thirty-seven per cent. of the enlistment present. This would give on the same basis about 222,000 confederates under arms. This would preserve the ratio of 600,000 to 2,778,304 enlistments, and the general ratio of population, 8,000,000 to 24,000,000. The difference between the confederate reports of January 1, 1865—439,675—and the number paroled after the surrender—174,000—is accounted for by the heavy losses of the confederates by death and desertion between January 1, 1865, and the date of parole.

The first gun was fired April 12, 1861; the last April 9, 1865, three days less than four years from the rising of the curtain on the greatest tragedy in the tide of time and ringing it down; putting out the lights, and dismissing to their homes the

2,000,000 of sun-burned and the battle-scarred actors. The "boys" from the North had fattened many a new-made Southern graveyard. Never were such wide-spread angry passions so deeply stirred before; never was such a mad, pell-mell rush into the very jaws of death. The fires of discord blazed athwart the heavens and aching hearts gathered around the hearthstones of millions of homes; *then* came the sad, but too late, reflections of the joys of peace.

The life of a generation has come and gone since the hour that Fort Sumter was fired on, and the results to the two contending sections as now developed are curious figures to study. The North is now represented in the pension rolls by considerably more than 800,000 applicants for government bounty; the South had nothing to give as pensions to a soul. The destruction of slavery has been the greatest boon that it was possible for the South to receive. The rapid development of communities, States, factories, railroads and splendid cities in those States is the most amazing fact in our history. From smoking ruins and utter desolation has risen the most marvelous progress ever witnessed. The sons and daughters, reared in wealth, and lolling out a butterfly existence upon the proceeds of slave labor, found themselves confronted with the solemn problem of struggling with bare hands for existence. And, not wasting a moment in idle despair, they went to work, and with a most wonderful self-reliance have carved their paths to extraordinary prosperity, and the end is not yet. The next hundred years can give no token yet of the strides of those once rebellious States, who in a mad hour staked all upon a cast of the die and lost all. The land that was fertilized with blood and ashes is now the blooming garden; and the people, whose good finally came from such ill winds, are happy in the enforced knowledge that the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union, the two very things that sent them headlong in their folly, are the supreme blessings they now enjoy. And further, those living, if any, who were instrumental in precipitating a war for a separation of the Union, fully realize now they could have had no calamity befall them at all equal to that of success in their dreadful enterprise.

In many respects our Civil war has had no parallel in all history:

Its vastness.

Its duration.

Its number of indecisive battles.

The loss of life.

Its money cost.

The ebb and flow of victory and defeat.

These are the surface facts. The broken hearts, ruined homes, the wide-spread demoralization among the people, are mostly the unknown quantities now.

When the proclamation of the president was issued calling for 75,000 troops to defend the national capital and suppress the Rebellion, the patriotism of the people in Luzerne county found vent otherwise than in words. Several military companies at once offered their services to the government. The Wyoming Light Dragoons, the Wyoming Yagers (a German company), the Jackson Rifles (a company of Irishmen) and the White Haven Yagers were among the earliest to depart in response to the call. The recruiting of other companies for future exigencies was immediately commenced, and it was at once evident that, whatever had been the previous differences of opinion among the people in this country, when the time for action came patriotism triumphed over every other feeling; and here as elsewhere in the loyal North people of all parties vied with each other in their efforts to promote measures for the defence of the country in its hour of peril.

The first war meeting was held at the courthouse in Wilkes-Barre, on Friday, April 26, 1861. At this meeting Hon. H. B. Wright presided, and patriotic speeches made by several of the most prominent citizens. There were no politics here then for men to wrangle over. One universal purpose prevailed. "Go to war!"

was the watch cry and men stepped up to the enrolling officer in squads, platoons, companies, regiments and brigades.

Eighth Regiment was organized for the three months' service. Companies C, D, F, G were from this county. A company of cavalry at Wilkes-Barre, Capts. Hoyt and Brisbane had been commanders, was filled by new recruits and became Company C. Company F had been an artillery company of the same place, under Capt. Emley, who became colonel of the regiment. Company G had been an organization known as the Wyoming Yagers; this joined with a Pittston company.

The companies proceeded at once to Camp Curtin, where the regiment was organized on April 22, 1861, seven days after the president's proclamation calling for 75,000 men was issued. On the day of its organization the regiment was ordered to the vicinity of Chambersburg, where it was attached to the Third brigade, First division. June 7 it went to Greenville, and soon afterward to the vicinity of Williamsport, where it was posted to guard the forts of the Potomac. While here Lieut.-Col. Bowman crossed the river alone to reconnoitre, and was made prisoner by rebel scouts. Soon after the Union forces advanced into Virginia. Two companies of this regiment were detailed as an escort for Capt. Doubleday's battery on its march to Martinsburg. On July 6 the regiment joined the brigade at Martinsburg; on the 17th it participated in a flank movement toward Charleston, and was stationed at Keyes Ford during the night of the 20th. It returned about this time, via Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown, to Harrisburg, where it was disbanded.

The field and staff officers of the regiment were: A. H. Emley, Wilkes-Barre, colonel; Samuel Bowman, Wilkes-Barre, lieutenant colonel; Joseph Phillips, Pittston, major; Joseph Wright, Wilkes-Barre, adjutant; B. Dilley, quartermaster; Benjamin H. Throop, surgeon; H. Carey Parry, assistant surgeon; T. P. Hunt, chaplain.

Company C.—Officers: William Brisbane, captain; Joseph Wright, first lieutenant; John B. Conyngham, second lieutenant; Lyman R. Nicholson, first sergeant; William J. Fell, second sergeant; Beriah S. Bowers, third sergeant; William C. Rohn, fourth sergeant; Treat B. Camp, first corporal; Samuel B. Hibler, second corporal; Albert M. Bailey, third corporal; Edwin S. Osborne, fourth corporal; Thomas J. Schleppy and Joseph W. Collings, musicians.

Company D.—Officers: Jacob Bertels, captain; Richard Fitzgerald, first lieutenant; Patrick Lenihan, second lieutenant; Michael Reily, first sergeant; John C. Reily, second sergeant; Michael Giligan, third sergeant; Joseph P. Byrne, fourth sergeant; Daniel McBride, first corporal; Daniel Shoolin, second corporal; Thomas Devaney, third corporal; John Ryan, fourth corporal; Bartholomew Lynch and John Batterton, musicians.

Company F.—Officers: Edwin W. Finch, captain; Butler Dilley, Isaiah M. Leach, lieutenants; Alpheus C. Montague, Charles B. Metzgar, Charles B. Stout; Oliver A. Parsons, sergeants; Benjamin F. Louder, John J. McDermott, William K. Rowntree and Paschal L. Hooner, corporals.

Company G.—Officers: George N. Richard, captain; John N. Treffeisen and Gustavus E. Hahn, lieutenants; George W. Smith, Joseph Harold, Christopher Walther, Jacob Goeby, sergeants; Christian Treffeisen, Andreas Haussan, Henry Katzenbacher, John Marr, corporals.

Eleventh Regiment, ninety days, organized April 26, 1861. May 27 it was ordered to guard the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. June 18 went to Baltimore, thence to Chambersburg and to Hagerstown. July 2 crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and was in the battle of Falling Water, where three men of Company E (James Morgan, Daniel R. Stiles and Nelson Headen) were wounded. Then went to Martinsburg and Bunker Hill, and on July 17 to Charlestown. As the term of their enlistment was about to expire, Gen. Patterson had the Eleventh paraded and requested the men to remain some days beyond this term. He asked them to signify their willingness to do so by bringing their arms to a shoulder at the word.

When the order was given every musket was shouldered. By arrangement the regiment was re-mustered for three years after its muster out and allowed to retain its number.

The field and staff officers of the Eleventh regiment were as follows: Colonel, Phaon Jarrett; lieutenant-colonel, Richard Coulter; major, William D. Earnest; adjutant, F. Asbury Awl; quartermaster, William H. Hay; surgeon, William T. Babb; assistant surgeon, H. B. Buehler.

Company E of this regiment was recruited at Pittston; mustered in April 21, 1861.

Officers: John B. Johnson, captain; John B. Fish, first lieutenant; Thomas De Ketta, second lieutenant; William E. Sees, first sergeant; Samuel Hodgdon, second sergeant; William C. Blair, third sergeant; Francis C. Woodhouse, fourth sergeant; Jacob Fell, first corporal; George Cleaver, second corporal; Cornelius Vanscoy, third corporal; Charles F. Stewart, fourth corporal.

The Fifteenth Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin May 1, 1861. May 9 the regiment went to Camp Johnston, near Lancaster, where the men were well drilled and disciplined. June 3 they moved to near Chambersburg, and were assigned to Gen. Negley's brigade of Gen. Keim's division. June 16 the regiment with its brigade marched to the vicinity of Hagerstown. On July 2 it crossed the Potomac with the army and Negley's brigade, which followed a road that diverged from the main line of march, threw forward Company I with a company from another regiment as skirmishers. These suddenly came upon a battalion of Ashby's cavalry, disguised as Union troops, and before they suspected their true character, Lieut. John B. Hutchinson and a portion of Company I were made prisoners, the first sergeant having been shot. They had even obeyed an order from Ashby to let down the fence between them, mistaking the cavalry for friends. Pursuit without cavalry was unavailing, and these men were hurried to Richmond, and thence through the south to New Orleans, where they were kept till that city fell into the possession of the federal troops, when they were sent to Salisbury and soon afterward exchanged. Six of their number, however, had died from exposure and hardship. On the 3d the regiment reached Martinsburg, where it remained till the 15th; then marched successively to Bunker Hill, Charleston, Hagerstown and Carlisle, where it encamped on the 27th, and was mustered out on August 7.

Colonel, Richard A. Oakford; lieutenant-colonel, Thomas Biddle; major, Stephen N. Bradford; adjutant, John R. Lynch; quartermaster, Jacob Rice; surgeon, A. P. Meylert; assistant surgeon, R. H. Little.

Companies B and C were from Pittston and D and G from Wilkes-Barre.

Company B.—Officers: Anthony Brown, captain: Andreas Frey, first lieutenant; George Dick, second lieutenant; Henry Teufel, first sergeant; Charles Aicher, second sergeant; Joseph Kaiser, third sergeant; Leo Steur, fourth sergeant; Albert Feist, first corporal; Joseph Steur, second corporal; John Kolb, third corporal; Herman Kaspar, fourth corporal.

Company C.—Officers: Christian Robinson, captain; Frederick Weichel and Charles Robinson, first lieutenants; William Steim and John R. Jones, second lieutenants.

Company D.—Officers: Solomon Strumer, captain; Daniel Dobra, Jacob C. Hohn, lieutenants; Marcus Bishop, John Gebhart, George Schaffer, Nicholas Smith, sergeants.

Company G.—Officers: Thomas Mazorerrs, captain; Thomas A. Nichols, Alexander Phillips, lieutenants; John Eskings, Richard W. Jackson, George Z. Killhorn, Davis Garbet, sergeants.

Twenty eighth Regiment was raised by John W. Geary, of Mexican war fame. He became colonel and finally promoted to major general; elected governor of the State in 1867 and 1870. There were fifteen companies in this regiment, of which

Companies A and N were from Luzerne county. July 27, 1861, the Colonel with ten companies moved rapidly to Harper's Ferry, leaving the other five companies to follow when filled.

August 13 the regiment moved to Point of Rocks, and engaged in picket duty along twenty-five miles of the frontier, on the Potomac. The disloyalty of the inhabitants was such that a picket post was required every 400 yards, and the utmost watchfulness was necessary to prevent treasonable communications. In the latter part of September the rebels attacked Point of Rocks, but were repulsed. In October the Colonel with a part of the regiment crossed into Virginia to seize and carry away a quantity of wheat, and when about to return they were attacked by a large force and a spirited fight ensued. The enemy were repulsed with considerable loss. In the latter part of the same month the command went forward to participate in the action at Ball's Bluff. During three months the regiment was on duty along the Potomac, and had frequent skirmishes with the enemy. In the latter part of February, 1862, it crossed to Harper's Ferry, drove the enemy from Bolivar Heights, crossed the Shenandoah and drove the rebels from Loudon Heights; thed pushed forward to Lovellsville, Waterford and Leesburg, which Gen. A. P. Hill abandoned on the approach of Col. Geary's force, and which was occupied by the Union troops. From Leesburg the command advanced to Snickerville, Upperville, Ashby's Gap, Rectortown, Piedmont, Markham and Front Royal. Returning to Snickerville the force was joined by a portion of the Twenty-eighth that had been left at Leesburg. They then marched successively, fighting occasionally, to Philemont, Middlebury, White Plains, Thoroughfare Gap, Greenwich, Catlett's Station, Warrentown, and White Plains; and for some time, till about May 1st, guarded and repaired the Manassas railroad.

April 25 Col. Geary was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and was succeeded as colonel by Lieut.-Col. De Korponay. Maj. Tyndall was made lieutenant-colonel, and he was succeeded by Capt. Ario Pardee, Jr. The Twenty-eighth was soon afterward, or about May 17, attached to the command of Gen. Geary, and its subsequent history is so closely connected with that of his brigade that to give it fully would require a history of all the movements of that brigade. It was attached to the corps of Gen. Banks at the time of the retreat from Virginia, and was engaged in the battle of Antietam. It also took part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

In September, 1864, the Eleventh and Twelfth corps were ordered to join the Army of the Cumberland. From this time forward the Twenty-eighth was attached to the army of Gen. Sherman, and participated in many battles, which can not even be enumerated here for want of space. In November, 1864, with the rest of Sherman's army, it made the famous "march to the sea." After doing duty about a month in Savannah, it started across the Carolinas, which was the severest part of the march from Atlanta. The surrender of Lee and Johnston concluded the fighting of the war and the regiment was mustered out of the service on July 18, 1865.

During its service of four years it lost about as many men as were originally on its muster roll. It is said that it was as often engaged as any regiment in the service but that it never permitted any kind of property belonging to it to fall into the hands of the enemy. One major-general and three brigadiers were furnished by it; among the latter was Ario Pardee, Jr.

The term of enlistment of this regiment was three years. All the members of Company N remaining in the service until October 28, 1862, were transferred at that date to Company C of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. The first date given in the following roll is that of muster-in, and as the year is 1861, except in case of recruits, it need not be repeated. The regimental officers and men of Company A, where not otherwise mentioned, were mustered out with the regiment, July 18, 1865:

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonels: John W. Geary, June 28; promoted brigadier-general United States Volunteers April 25, 1862; wounded at Bolivar, Cedar Mountain and Chancellorsville; promoted major-general January 12, 1865. Gabriel De Korponay, June 28; promoted from lieutenant-colonel to colonel April 25, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 26, 1863. Thomas J. Ahl, July 11; promoted from captain Company H to colonel March 15, 1863; resigned March 18, 1864. John Flynn, July 1; wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, and at North Edisto river, S. C., February 12, 1865; promoted lieutenant-colonel December 12, 1863; to colonel June 9, 1864; brevet brigadier general May 13, 1865; discharged November 3, 1865; veteran.

Lieutenant-colonels: Hector Tyndale, June 28; promoted lieutenant-colonel April 25, 1862; wounded at Antietam, September 17, 1862; promoted brigadier general volunteers November 29, 1862; discharged March 18, 1863. James Fitzpatrick, June 28; promoted major March 27, 1864; lieutenant-colonel August 9, 1864; wounded at Antietam September 17, 1862; at Mill Creek Gap, May 8, 1864.

Majors: Ario Pardee, Jr., June 28; promoted major November 1, 1861; lieutenant-colonel One Hundred and Forty-seventh regiment October 9, 1862. William Raphail, July 3; promoted major July 1, 1862; resigned January 15, 1863. Robert Warden, July 28; promoted major April 25, 1862; died at Winchester, Va., June 30, 1862. Lans'd F. Chapman, July 6; promoted major January 22, 1863; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863. Jacob D. Arner, July 6; promoted major June 1, 1865.

Adjutants: Samuel Goodman, October 15; promoted to adjutant November 13, 1861; discharged August 3, 1864; brevet captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, March 13, 1865. Henry Cheesman, July 11; promoted adjutant July 28, 1864; discharged February 8, 1865. William S. Witham, July 2; promoted adjutant June 1, 1865.

Quartermasters: Benjamin F. Lee, June 28; resigned September 10, 1862, to accept commission as captain and A. C. S. John F. Nicholson, June 28; promoted from commission sergeant to quartermaster September 10, 1862; brevet captain, major and lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1862.

Surgeons: H. Ernest Goodman, July 23; transferred to United States Volunteers as assistant surgeon, to date February 26, 1864; brevet colonel and surgeon-in-chief Army of Georgia. William Altman, December 17, 1862; promoted surgeon May 8, 1864.

Assistant surgeons: Samuel Logan, June 28; resigned October 3, 1862. William M. Dorland, August 1, 1862; resigned November 27, 1862. John H. Mullin, October 15, 1862; resigned April 17, 1863. William F. Smith, June 3, 1863; promoted surgeon December 23, 1864, and transferred to Seventy-third. Abin H. Light, May 23, 1864.

Company A.—Mustered in June 28, 1861. Officers: Ario Pardee, Jr., captain, promoted major Twenty-eighth regiment, November 1, 1861; James Fitzpatrick, promoted captain, January 1, 1862, major, March 27, 1862; James Silliman, promoted from corporal to first sergeant July 1, 1861, second lieutenant January 1, 1862, first lieutenant July 1, 1862, captain August 16, 1864; George Marr, promoted first sergeant July 12, 1863, first lieutenant October 1, 1864; Second Lieutenant John Garman resigned and Isaac B. Robinson promoted to the place, January 1, 1862, killed July 20, 1864, at Peach Tree creek, Ga.; William Airey promoted corporal January 1, 1863, sergeant July 12, 1863, first sergeant October 1, 1864, second lieutenant June 1, 1865.

Company N.—Officers: Captain—John Craig, August 30. First lieutenants—Patrick J. Hughes, August 20, resigned December 16, 1861; Calvin Pardee, August 30, promoted from second to first lieutenant December 20, 1861. Second lieutenants—Hugh Hyndman, August 30, promoted from corporal to second lieu-

tenant December 20, 1861, died February 14, 1862; Nicholas Glace, August 20 promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant February 17, 1862. Sergeants—David Bryan, August 20, promoted sergeant February 16, 1862; John Kindland, August 20, reduced January 1, 1862; John H. Kentz, August 26; Alexander Youngst, August 20; Samuel Henry, August 30, promoted from corporal to sergeant February 14, 1862. Corporals—John Grubb, John Lindsey, Owen McGovern, John O'Conner, Alfred Reiley and William T. West, August 20; Emmett Sayres, August 30, promoted to corporal January 1, 1862.

The Thirty-sixth and Forty-first Regiments (Seventh and Twelfth Reserves).—The Seventh Reserve regiment was organized on June 26, 1861, and Elisha B. Harvey, of Wilkes-Barre, was made colonel; Joseph Totten, of Mechanicsburg, lieutenant-colonel, and Chauncey A. Lyman, of Lock Haven, major.

The regiment was ordered to Washington on July 21, and on the 27th was mustered into the service of the United States. On August 2 it went forward to the rendezvous of the Pennsylvania reserves, and was assigned to the brigade of Gen. George G. Meade. From this time till October it was engaged in drilling and picket duty. In the latter month it joined the Army of the Potomac. From this time till March, 1863, but little service beyond drill was seen. When the army moved forward to the peninsula in April the Seventh was retained, with other troops, for the defence of Washington. In June they went forward to the front and became a part of the Fifth corps, under Gen. Fitz John Porter. On June 26 the battle of Mechanicsville, in which the Seventh was engaged, was fought. The next day the battle of Gaines' Mill, in which the Seventh also participated, took place. Then followed some marching and skirmishing, in which the regiment was engaged till the end of the "seven days" fighting. It then marched "by devious ways" to the vicinity of Groveton, where on August 29 and 30, 1862, the Seventh was engaged. Its next battle was at South Mountain, where it made an impetuous charge, in which Col. Bolinger was severely wounded. At the battle of Antietam it was actively engaged and lost heavily. After this battle it moved to the Potomac, and thence, in the latter part of October, to Warrenton, Va. Thence, in the latter part of November, to the vicinity of Fredericksburg, where on December 11 it was desperately engaged. At this battle it made its most brilliant record; a gallant charge on the corps of Longstreet, in which it captured more than 100 prisoners and a battle-flag—the only one taken in this action. The losses of the regiment in this action were heavy.

During the winter following, the Seventh remained in its camp near Belle Plain, with the exception of a short time spent on what is known as the "mud march." In February, 1863, it was transferred from the field to the department of Washington, where it remained, in the discharge mostly of provost and guard duty, during more than a year. In this time several changes were made among the field officers, and Capt. L. G. Speese was promoted to the position of major.

In the latter part of April it again took the field, and joined the army at about the commencement of the Wilderness campaign. In the course of the first action in which the Seventh was engaged, a large portion of the regiment was, by one of the casualties of war, captured, and the men were sent to the prison pen at Andersonville, Ga., where they were starved during nearly eight months. Out of about 250 privates who were taken, sixty-seven died in this prison, and many others afterward by reason of their hardships and exposure there. The surrender of the rebel armies to Grant and Sherman opened their prison doors.

Company F, of the regiment, whose achievements and sufferings have just been recounted, was recruited in Luzerne county. Below are the records of that company as published by the State. The time of service was three years. The date of muster-in was June 13, 1861.

Company F.—Officers: Captains, Le Grand B. Speese, promoted major July



James C. Harvey

25, 1863. John Robinson, promoted sergeant July 26, 1861; first sergeant November 12, 1861; second lieutenant August 1, 1862; first lieutenant March 1, 1863; captain July 20, 1863; brevet-major March 13, 1865; mustered out with company June 16, 1864. First lieutenants: Charles W. Garretson, resigned August 11, 1862. James S. Robinson, promoted sergeant July 26, 1861; sergeant-major April 1, 1862; second lieutenant March 1, 1863; first lieutenant July 20, 1863; mustered out with company June 16, 1863. Second lieutenants: Charles A. Lane, resigned July 9, 1862. John B. Laycock, promoted sergeant July 26, 1861; first sergeant October 15, 1862; second lieutenant July 20, 1863; brevet first lieutenant March 13, 1865; captured May 5, 1864; discharged March 12, 1865. First sergeants: Levi G. McCauley, promoted first lieutenant Company C, January 1, 1862.

Forty-sixth Regiment, in which was Company I, a Luzerne company, with the following officers:

Company I.—Captains: Richard Fitzgerald, October 31, 1861; discharged February 15, 1862. Patrick Griffith, September 16, 1861; promoted major August 1, 1863. John Care, October 31, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant to captain August 17, 1863; resigned June 10, 1864. Joseph Matchett, August 17, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant of Company C to captain July 17, 1864. First lieutenants: George W. Boyd, September 17, 1861; promoted adjutant September 17, 1861. John H. Knipe, August 24, 1862; promoted from private Company B August 5, 1863; died of wounds received at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864. Robert Young, October 31, 1861; promoted from sergeant to lieutenant January 15, 1863, to first lieutenant November 12, 1864; mustered out May 15, 1865, by order of the war department. Second lieutenants: John Auglun, October 31, 1861; discharged February 15, 1862. Samuel Chambers, October 13, 1861; resigned January 22, 1863. Peter Van Kirk, July 27, 1864; promoted to sergeant October 10, 1862; to second lieutenant July 27, 1864. First sergeants: Lewis C. Eakman, July 14, 1863; drafted; promoted to corporal September 10, 1863; to sergeant September 1, 1864; to first sergeant June 8, 1865, commissioned first lieutenant July 15, 1865; not mustered.

Fifteenth Regiment, in which was Company I of this county, with following officers: Captains: Samuel F. Bossard, resigned January 28, 1863. James H. Levan promoted from sergeant Company C to captain, November 26, 1864. First lieutenants: William Reynolds, mustered out September 29, 1864. Edward A. Wilbur, promoted from private to sergeant and then lieutenant, December 4, 1864. Second lieutenants: Alfred J. Huntzinger, promoted captain Company K, September 17, 1862. Richard Rahn, promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant, September 17, 1862. John Dennison, promoted from private by regular grades to lieutenant, September 30, 1864; not mustered.

This regiment saw as much and hard service, both in the Army of Potomac and in the West in and around Vicksburg, as any regiment in the service.

Fifty-second Regiment.—Companies A, H and I were Luzerne men, Company F, composed of men from this and Bradford counties, and Company K, from Luzerne and Schuylkill counties.

A call was issued by the president in July, 1861, for sixteen regiments, and under this call authority was granted by Gov. Curtin, August 1, 1861, to John C. Dodge, Jr., to recruit this regiment. He was appointed colonel; Henry M. Hoyt, lieutenant-colonel, and John B. Conyngham, of Luzerne county, major.

November 8, 1861, the regiment proceeded to Washington. It remained there, engaged in drill and camp duty, till March 28, 1862, when it was ordered to take the field. During this time it furnished ten volunteers for gunboat service at the West, most of whom were subsequently killed by an explosion.

It marched to Alexandria, and thence went by transports to Newport News, where it debarked; and soon afterward it encamped near Yorktown, where the siege

was in progress. As the regiment marched to take possession of the deserted works on May 4, a torpedo exploded under Company F, killing one man and wounding six others.

From Yorktown it moved forward with its brigade to Williamsburg, where it arrived just in time to support Hancock in his gallant charge, which resulted in driving the enemy from the field. The regiment arrived with its brigade at the Chickahominy on May 20. On the 24th it went on a reconnoissance toward Richmond, which lasted four days, and in the course of which a lively engagement occurred. In this reconnoissance a company of sharpshooters which had been selected from the regiment did excellent service.

The regiment was engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks, which occurred on May 31, and out of 249 lost 125 killed and wounded, and four prisoners. Among the wounded officers were Capts. Davis, Lennard and Chamberlain, and Lieuts. Weidensaul and Carskaden.

While the battle at Gaines' Mill was in progress, the Fifty-second, with other regiments of the brigade, was guarding the bridge across the Chickahominy; the men were often standing waist deep in the water of the swamp, and this duty continued during several consecutive days. Soon afterward the regiment retired with the army to Harrison's Landing, and on August 20 to Yorktown, where circumstances detained the brigade to which it was attached while a large part of the army went to the support of Gen. Pope. While occupying the fortifications at Yorktown the men were drilled in heavy artillery tactics.

In December the Fifty-second, with other troops, went to Beaufort, and thence, in the latter part of January, 1863, to Port Royal, S. C. From there in April, 1863, it went on a transport up the North Edisto, to coöperate in an attack on the city of Charleston. The attack failed, and the regiment, after drifting among the Sea islands some days, and passing an uncomfortable night at sea, landed at Beaufort. On July 11 it moved to Folly island, and on the 9th went up the Stone river with another regiment to make a diversion in favor of the attack on Morris island. It landed at James island at midnight, and in the morning attacked and drove in the pickets and cavalry of the enemy. The rebel force on the island was reinforced, and on the 16th an attack was made by the enemy. On the night of the 17th the island was evacuated, and the Fifty-second returned to Folly island. The regiment participated in the siege of Fort Wagner during the perilous forty or fifty days that it lasted, when preparations were made for the final assault. It was formed ready to pass the fort and attack Fort Gregg, when intelligence was received that the works and the island were evacuated. During the operations against this fort the regiment suffered severely, but no exact record of its casualties can be given.

In December many of the men in the regiment re-enlisted, and were granted a veteran furlough. When they returned the regiment was recruited to the maximum and newly armed and equipped. It remained at Hilton Head till May 20, 1864, during which time it made occasional expeditions among the Sea islands.

On the morning of July 4 the duty of surprising and taking Fort Johnson in the badly-planned attempt on the rebel works at Charleston harbor was assigned to the Fifty-second. Accordingly, just at daybreak, 125 men, under the command of Col. Hoyt, landed, took a two-gun battery, rushed forward, scaled the parapet of the fort and entered the works. Failing to receive the support which they expected, they were overpowered by superior numbers and made prisoners. Seven of the assaulting party were killed and sixteen wounded. Of the balance, who were made prisoners, upward of fifty died at Andersonville and Columbia, and the officers, after a period of confinement at Macon, were transferred to Charleston and placed under the fire of the Union batteries on Morris island. During the summer and autumn of 1864 the balance of the regiment was on Morris island, where the men did duty as heavy artillery.

During the winter of 1864–5 they were engaged in picketing the harbor in boats, a duty that was anything but enviable by reason of the exposures and hardships which it involved. February 18, 1865, a boat crew under the command of Maj. Hennesy rowed across the harbor and landed near Fort Sumter. All was silent, and as the party cautiously entered the ruins they were not challenged. The fort was deserted, and they unfurled over it the flag of the regiment. The party at once proceeded to the city, which they entered before the last of the rebel soldiers had evacuated it.

The regiment joined the army of Gen. Sherman as it marched north after crossing Georgia, and was with him when the rebel Gen. Johnston surrendered. A week later it returned to Harrisburg, where, on July 12, 1865, it was mustered out the service.

The Fifty-second was composed of men who entered the service for three years. Those who remained in the regiment to the close of the war were mustered out July 12, 1865, except members of Company A, who were mustered out three days later.

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonels: John C. Dodge, Jr., August 1, 1861; resigned November 5, 1863. Henry M. Hoyt, August 14, 1861; promoted from lieutenant-colonel to colonel January 9, 1864; brevet brigadier-general March 13, 1865; mustered out November 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonels: John B. Conyngham, September 28, 1861; promoted from major to lieutenant-colonel January 9, 1864; colonel June 3, 1865. John A. Hennessey, December 2; promoted from captain Company K to major January 5, 1865; lieutenant-colonel June 3, 1865; brevet colonel and brigadier-general March 13, 1865.

Majors: Thomas B. Jayne, October 11, 1861; promoted from captain Company B to major January 9, 1864; mustered out November 5, 1864. George R. Lennard, August 16, 1861; promoted from captain Company A to major July 9, 1865.

Adjutants: Nathaniel Pierson, August 15, 1861; promoted to captain Company G May 19, 1863. George H. Sterling, October 11, 1861; promoted from sergeant-major to adjutant May 19, 1863; transferred to Company K October 10, 1864. Henry A. Mott, October 2, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant Company K to adjutant September 1, 1864; captain Company K December 6, 1864; not mustered.

Quartermasters: Charles F. Dodge, resigned July 4, 1863; Charles P. Ross, promoted from sergeant to lieutenant to regiment quartermaster August 10, 1863; mustered out February 25, 1865; John W. Gilchrist, promoted from lieutenant Company A February 26, 1865; commissioned captain Company A March 1, 1865; not mustered.

Surgeons: William S. Wood, resigned April 20, 1863; J. B. Crawford, resigned May 30, 1864; John Flowers, promoted from assistant March 23, 1865.

Company A. – Officers: Captain: George R. Lennard, resigned September 20, 1862; re-commissioned March 30, 1863; promoted major July 9, 1865. First lieutenants: Edwin W. Faich, resigned July 21, 1862. John W. Gilchrist, promoted from second to first lieutenant July 21, 1862, and to regiment quartermaster February 26, 1865. Second lieutenants: Reuben H. Waters, promoted from sergeant July 21, 1862, to first lieutenant November 4, 1864, not mustered, discharged by special order February 1, 1865. Phillip G. Killian, promoted from sergeant July 3, 1865.

Company H. — Officers: Captains: Erwin R. Peckens, August 22, 1861; resigned April 28, 1863. John B. Fish, August 31, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant to captain July 1, 1863; mustered out January 27, 1865. C. C. Brattenberg, November 4, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant June 3, 1864; first lieutenant June 3, 1865; captain June 24, 1865; veteran. First lieutenant: James G. Stevens, September 19, 1861; promoted from second to first lieutenant November 13, 1863; captured July 3, 1864; died at Blakley, Luzerne county, Pa.,

April 7, 1865. Second lieutenant: David Wigton, November 4, 1861; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant November 13, 1863; resigned March 23, 1864.

Company I. — Officers: Captains: Beaton Smith, August 22, 1861; resigned May 11, 1863. Henry H. Jenks, August 22, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant to captain November 1, 1863; absent, on detached duty, at muster out. First lieutenants: Frederick Fuller, August 22, 1861; promoted from second to first lieutenant November 1, 1863; transferred to signal corps January 11, 1862. Thomas Evans, September 23, 1861; promoted from corporal to sergeant February 5, 1862; first sergeant September 2, 1862; first lieutenant March 25, 1864; captured July 3, 1864; mustered out May 6, 1865. Second lieutenant: Edward W. Smith, September 23, 1861; promoted from corporal to sergeant December 6, 1861; first sergeant November 6, 1863; second lieutenant October 24, 1864; commissioned first lieutenant June 8, 1865; not mustered. First sergeants: Frank Early, September 23, 1861; promoted from private to first sergeant November 1, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant June 8, 1865; not mustered; veteran. Benjamin F. Jones, September 23, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Fifty-third Regiment. — Of the field and staff were Luzerne men, and Company F was from this county. Officers of this company are as follows: Captains: Horace P. Moody, October 12, 1861; resigned September 17, 1862. Walter L. Hopkins, October 12, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant September 17, 1862; discharged January 16, 1863. Theodore Hatfield, October 12, 1861; promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant September 18, 1862; to captain February 21, 1863; discharged March 18, 1864. John J. Whitney, October 12, 1861; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant September 6, 1862; to first lieutenant January 30, 1863; to captain April 23, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania May 18, 1864. James Patton, October 12, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant May 20, 1864; to captain June 6, 1864; mustered out October 6, 1864. Isaac A. Howell, October 12, 1861; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant; to first lieutenant June 6, 1864; to captain November 2, 1864; discharged March 18, 1865; veteran. Nathan N. Montayne, October 12, 1861; promoted from private to sergeant; to first sergeant June 6, 1864; to first lieutenant November 2, 1864; to captain April 16, 1865; mustered out with company June 30, 1865; veteran. First lieutenant: Lester Race, October 12, 1861; promoted corporal; sergeant March 16, 1864; first sergeant November 2, 1864; first lieutenant April 16, 1865; veteran. Second lieutenant: Martin W. Anthony, October 12, 1861; resigned September 6, 1862. First sergeant: George W. Thompson, October 12, 1861; promoted from private to sergeant; first sergeant April 17, 1865; commissioned second lieutenant June 1, 1865.

Fifty-sixth Regiment.—Of this command was Company G from this county, officered as follows: Captains: Joseph K. Helmbold, September 8, 1862; resigned March 15, 1863. David J. Dickson, December 3, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant October 11, 1862; to first lieutenant October 26, 1862; to captain August 16, 1863; mustered out March 7, 1865. James N. Davenport, December 5, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant August 4, 1864; captain June 4, 1865; veteran. First lieutenants: Daniel Dobra, resigned October 24, 1862. John W. Fike, December 5, 1861; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant October 26, 1862; first lieutenant August 16, 1863; died October 18, 1863. Henry C. Titman, promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant December 6, 1863; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864. Thomas W. Edwards, January 1, 1864; promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant June 4, 1865; veteran. Second lieutenants: Henry J. Bashore, February 15, 1862; resigned September 28, 1862. Edward Phillips, January 1, 1864; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant June 9 1865; veteran. First sergeants: William Briggs, January 1, 1864; promoted to sergeant January 1, 1865; to first sergeant June 9, 1865; veteran. John L. Blessing, December 19, 1861; discharged by special order April 16, 1862.

Fifty-seventh.—Company A of this regiment was mostly from Luzerne county. Company officers as follows: Captains: Peter Sides, December 4, 1861; promoted lieutenant-colonel September 15, 1862. Jerome R. Lyons, December 4, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant to captain September 15, 1862; discharged October 4, 1864, for wounds received in action. Henry H. Hinds, December 4, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant January 7, 1863; captain May 15, 1865; discharged May 15, 1865. James M. Darling, September 15, 1861; dismissed June 15, 1864. Daniel W. Gore. First lieutenants: Edison J. Rice, December 4, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; promoted from second to first lieutenant September 15, 1862; to captain Company E February 28, 1863. Franklin V. Shaw; veteran. Second lieutenants: Jeremiah C. Green, December 4, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant January 7, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg; killed at Spottsylvania Court-house May 12, 1864. George L. Arney, December 4, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant April 16, 1865; veteran.

Sixty-first Regiment.—Some of the field and staff officers of this command were of Luzerne county, as well as the whole of Company D, with the following officers: Captains: Butler Dilley, resigned August 23, 1862. William W. Ellis, promoted from first lieutenant to captain July 23, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. January 2, 1864. David J. Taylor, promoted from second to first lieutenant July 23, 1862; captain March 25, 1864; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. Oliver A. Parsons, promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant April 19, 1864; first lieutenant October 1, 1864; captain November 30, 1864; major May 14, 1865; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-house May 12, 1864; veteran. Sylvester D. Rhoads, promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant December 1, 1864; first lieutenant January 6, 1865; captain June 3, 1865; veteran. First lieutenants: Smith D. Dean, promoted second lieutenant July 23, 1862; first lieutenant April 19, 1864; discharged August 10, 1864. Charles M. Cyphers, promoted from first sergeant to first lieutenant December 15, 1864; captain Company F January 6, 1865; veteran. William Lathrop, promoted sergeant-major; second lieutenant January 8, 1865; first lieutenant June 2, 1865; veteran. Second lieutenant: Samuel C. Fell, promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant June 6, 1865; veteran.

Sixty-fourth was represented from this county by Company M, with the following officers: Captains: Alfred Dart, October 30, 1861; resigned December 4, 1862. Alfred Dart, Jr., October 30, 1861; promoted from second lieutenant March 1, 1863; discharged September 19, 1864. John C. Harper, September 6, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant, Company B, to captain December 13, 1864; to brevet major March 13, 1865; killed at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 6, 1865. Samuel N. King, November 15, 1864; promoted first lieutenant January 8, 1865; captain March 7, 1865. First lieutenants: Henry S. King, October 18, 1861; promoted quartermaster August 18, 1862. Duncan C. Phillips, September 9, 1862; promoted captain Company F November 21, 1863. William R. Herring, October 30, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant March 1, 1863; to first lieutenant May 20, 1864; discharged September 3, 1864. Charles E. Nugent, January 1, 1864; promoted from first sergeant, Company L, to first lieutenant March 9, 1865; brevet captain March 13, 1865; killed in action March 31, 1865; veteran. Peter M. Burke, January 1, 1864; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant March 9, 1865; first lieutenant June 3, 1865.

Seventy fourth, of which was Company A, Luzerne men, with the following officers: Captains: Samuel J. Pealer, March 13, 1865; discharged May 8, 1865. John W. Beishline, March 13, 1865; promoted from first lieutenant to captain July 1, 1865. First lieutenant: John F. Miller, March 13, 1865; promoted from second to first lieutenant July 1, 1865. Second lieutenant: John Beikler, September 6, 1861; promoted from sergeant Company K to second lieutenant July 2, 1865. First sergeant: William Saunders, March 4, 1865.

Seventy-sixth had Company H of this county. Officers: Captains: Arthur Hamilton, October 26, 1861: killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1863. Charles Knerr, October 26, 1861; wounded at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863; promoted from first lieutenant to captain October 23, 1862; major January 1, 1865. Samuel W. Heller, October 26, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant February 14, 1864; first lieutenant September 5, 1864; captain January 3, 1865. First lieutenants; William Miller, October 26, 1861; promoted from second to first lieutenant, October 23, 1862; killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1862. William F. Bloss, October 26, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant October 23, 1862; to first lieutenant December 3, 1863; died at Hampton, Va., August 4, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg, July 26, 1864. Second lieutenant: David Davis, October 26, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant April 24, 1865; first lieutenant July 1, 1865; not mustered; veteran. First sergeant: Peter Houser, February 1, 1864; commissioned first lieutenant June 1, 1865; not mustered; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.

Eighty-first Regiment, Company K and part of H recruited in Luzerne County. Officers Company H: Captains: Thomas C. Harkness, September 18, 1861; wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862, and at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; promoted major April 7, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Thomas C. Williams, promoted from first sergeant to second lieutentant July 1, 1863; to first lieutenant July 1, 1863; to captain May 1, 1864; discharged September 21, 1864, for wounds received in action. First lieutenants: John C. McLaughlin, September 18, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; promoted to captain Company A May 1, 1863. William J. Williams, promoted from sergeant May 1, 1864; discharged October 12, 1864; veteran. Second lieutenant: Thomas Morton, September 18, 1861; commissioned first lieutenant November 14, 1862; captain April 17, 1863; not mustered; discharged June 12, 1863. First sergeant: Aaron Henry, wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862, and at Bristoe Station, Va., 1863; discharged.

Company K.—Officers: Captains: Charles E. Foster, August 27, 1861; resigned July 9, 1862. Cyrus W. Straw, October 27, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant May 1, 1863; discharged June 20, 1863. James McKinley, October 27, 1861; promoted from corporal to second lieutenant September 1, 1863; to captain April 22, 1864; resigned June 4, 1865. First lieutenants: Alonzo E. Bennett, October 27, 1861; promoted from first sergeant July 13, 1863; transferred to veteran reserve corps October 12, 1863. Peter Dougherty, October 27, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant October 3, 1864; to first lieutenant October 30, 1864; discharged April 16, 1865; veteran. Second lieutenants: William Belford, October 27, 1861; discharged May 7, 1863. Emanuel C. Hoover, October 27, 1861; promoted from sergeant June 6, 1864; killed at Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864; veteran. Washington Setzer, October 27, 1861; promoted from first sergeant February 18, 1865; resigned May 27, 1865; veteran. John Graham, September 24, 1861; promoted from first sergeant Company B June 16, 1865; veteran. First sergeant, Alexander Kocher, October 27, 1861; promoted to sergeant November 1, 1864; wounded April 7, 1865; absent at muster out; veteran.

Ninety-second Regiment.—Company D from this county and parts of Companies K and L. Officers of Company D as follows: Captains: Jacob Bertles; resigned August 7, 1862. Michael O'Reilly, promoted from first lieutenant August 8, 1862. First lieutenants: George Smith, promoted from second lieutenant September 8, 1862; captain Company L September 1, 1863. Christopher Walthers, promoted second lieutenant from Company L May 30, 1864. Second lieutenants: Louis Praetorius, resigned October 31, 1862. David R. P. Barry, October 24, 1861; promoted from sergeant Company M May 22, 1863; resigned July 24, 1864. Frederick Smith, promoted from first sergeant May 19, 1865; veteran. First sergeant: Jacob Hassler, promoted from sergeant May 20, 1865; veteran.

Ninety-sixth Regiment.—Part of Company E of this command from this county. Officers as follows: Captain: James Russell, September 23, 1861; mustered out with company October 21, 1864. First lieutenant: John S. Oberrender, September 23, 1861; discharged September 22, 1864. Second lieutenants: John F. Robbins, September 23, 1861; resigned January 27, 1863. Thomas H. Reed, September 23, 1861; promoted from sergeant March 19, 1863; discharged September 27, 1863. Charles C. Russell, September 23, 1861; promoted from first sergeant September 28, 1864; transferred to Company E, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, October 18, 1864.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment (nine months men) of which were Companies I and K of this county. The colonel was Richard A. Oakford; the lieutenant-colonel Vincent M. Wilcox, both of this county. The regiment went into the battle of Antietam as fresh troops and most gallantly acquitted itself; thirty killed and 114 wounded. Among the killed was Col. Oakford. The regiment moved to Harper's Ferry after the battle, participated in two reconnoissances while encamped on Bolivar Heights, and moved with the army toward Fredericksburg on the last of October. From Falmouth, where it first encamped, it went to Belle Plain, and after a month returned to Falmouth. In the battle of Fredericksburg it was actively engaged and participated in a charge on Mary's Heights, where it displayed a coolness and bravery that would have done honor to veterans. Out of 340 men who went into action, the regiment lost 140.

At the battle of Chancellorsville, though the term of a portion of the men had expired, all took part in the action. On the third day of the battle the regiment made a gallant bayonet charge in which a number of prisoners were taken. Its loss in this action was about fifty. It was relieved from duty on the expiration of the term of service, and was mustered out on May 11, 1863. It is said two-thirds of the men entered the service again.

Colonels: Richard A. Oakford, August 21, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862. Vincent M. Wilcox, August 26, 1862; promoted from lieutenant-colonel September 18, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 14, 1863. Charles Albright, August 21, 1862; promoted from major to lieutenant-colonel, September 18, 1862; colonel, January 24, 1863.

Lieutenant-colonel: Joseph E. Shreve, August 15, 1862; promoted from captain Company A to major September 18, 1862; to lieutenant-colonel January 24, 1863.

Company I.— Officers. Captains: James Archibald, Jr., August 18, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 7, 1863. Philip S. Hall, August 18, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant January 14, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863; absent at muster out. First lieutenants: Robert R. Miller, August 18, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 19, 1862. Benjamin Gardner, promoted from sergeant January 14, 1863. Second lieutenant: Michael Houser, promoted from private January 14, 1863.

Company K.—Officers: Captains: Richard Stillwell, August 18, 1862; discharged May 31, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. Jacob B. Floyd, August 18, 1862; promoted from first lieutenant March 31, 1863. First lieutenant: Noah B. Jay, promoted from second lieutenant March 31, 1863. Second lieutenant: Sylvester Ward, promoted from sergeant to first sergeant December 25, 1862; and lieutenant March 31, 1863. First sergeant: Francis Orchard, promoted from sergeant, March, 31, 1863.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment.—(Nine months) Company B recruited in this and Tioga counties. Its officers were as follows:

Captain: William N. Monies, August 2, 1862. First lieutenants: Nelson Doty, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 31, 1863. Frederick J. Amsden, August 26, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant April 1, 1863. Second-lieutenant: David Edwards, promoted from first sergeant April 1, 1863.

One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment.—Company K was from Luzerne county, as was Maj. John Bradley.

Company K.—Officers: Captains: Charles H. Flagg, September 1, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; Joshua W. Howell, August 30, 1862; promoted from corporal to captain May 1, 1864. First lieutenant: Jeremiah Hoffman, September 1, 1862; commissioned captain July 4, 1863; not mustered; discharged November 21, for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. John W. Dissinger, September 2, 1862; promoted from sergeant September 21, 1864. Second lieutenant: Cyrus K. Campbell, September 1, 1862; commissioned first lieutenant July 4, 1863; not mustered; discharged March 9, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment was, except Companies H and K, a Luzerne county regiment. Organized October 18, 1862. Colonel, Edmund L. Dana; lieutenant-colonel, George E. Hoyt; major, John D. Musser. Col. Dana was a veteran of the Mexican war, and his appointment was made without his knowledge. Soon after organization they moved to Harrisburg and to Washington. In February, 1863, went to Belle Plain, thence on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg. Next to Pollock's Run, where it was under fire while fighting was going on in Chancellorsville. On its way to the latter place was under fire on May 3 and 4. Went into camp on 8th at Falmouth. This command was in the first to reach Gettysburg, where it took up position July 1. Col. Dana soon was in command of a brigade, and Col. Musser of the regiment. The position the regiment held at Gettysburg was a most severe one, sustaining repeated charges of the enemy, and was finally compelled to fall back. Among the killed in the three days' fighting here were Lieutenants Lee, D. Grover, Lyman R. Nicholson and Charles D. Betzinberger. Late in 1863 the regiment received 365 recruits. Lieut.-Col. Hoyt died in June, 1863, succeeded by Maj. Musser; Capt. Charles M. Conyngham became major. Early in May the regiment was sent to the Wilderness, and there Col. Dana was wounded and taken prisoner; Lieut.-Col. Musser was killed; Lieut. Michael Keenan was mortally wounded; Capts. Gordon and Little and Lieut. Kauff were taken prisoners. The regiment was in a severe action at Laurel Hill. Lieut. Charles H. Keelly was killed, and Maj. Conyngham wounded. The regiment was in the battle of Hanover Junction, crossed the James and marched for Petersburg on June 16. On the 18th, in a general advance on the enemy's works, Lieut. E. L. Griffin was mortally wounded. Col. Dana returned from imprisonment about the middle of September and took command. October 1 the regiment was in the expedition on the Vaughn road, and soon quartered in Fort Howard, until the movement on Hatcher's Run. It was with its division in a charge on the enemy, and in skirmishing. Early in December was on the Weldon raid, and succeeded in effecting the destruction of about twenty miles of the railroads and its fixtures, as well as rebel stores and other property. On the return of the corps from this raid the One Hundred and Forty-third was a portion of the rear guard, and was frequently attacked by the enemy's pursuing column. This was the last active service of the regiment during that year.

Early in February, 1865, the regiment participated in a movement against the enemy at Hatcher's Run, where the rebels and the Union troops were alternately driven. Capt. Gaylord was killed in this fight, and the regiment suffered greatly. Soon after this, with three other regiments in the same brigade, went north. It was placed on duty at the rendezvous on Hart island, in the East river, New York, and remained there during the remainder of its term of service; mustered out on June 12, 1865, and on its return to Wilkes-Barre was received with those marks of esteem to which its severe and efficient service in the field entitled it.

Col. Dana had suffered severely during his imprisonment, and was one of fifty imprisoned officers who were placed under the fire of the Union artillery at the city of Charleston. After his return, though holding the rank of a colonel, he was, during a long time, kept in command of his brigade. The officers of that brigade



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drew up and subscribed a memorial to the war department protesting against such injustice, and asking that he be promoted. This paper, from some cause, never reached the department, but on the facts of the case becoming known through other channels, he was brevetted a brigadier-general, and retained in the service on special duty till the following August.

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonel: Edmund L. Dana, November 18, 1862; wounded and captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; brevet brigadier-general, July 26, 1865; discharged August 18, 1865.

Lieutenant-colonels: George E. Hoyt, September 6, 1862; promoted from captain Company D November 8, 1862; died at Kingston, Pa., June 1, 1863; John D. Musser, October 1, 1862; promoted from first lieutenant Company K to major November 8, 1862; to lieutenant-colonel June 2, 1863; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; George N. Richard, August 27, 1862; promoted from captain Company C June 8, 1865.

Majors: C. M. Conyngham, August 26, 1862; promoted from captain Company A September 1, 1863; discharged July 26, for wounds received at Spottsylvania Courthouse May 12, 1864. Chester K. Hughes, October 18, 1862; promoted from captain Company I October 27, 1864; brevet lieutenant-colonel and colonel March 13, 1865.

Adjutants: John Jones, Jr., December 18, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 12, 1863. F. M. Shoemaker, October 31, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate, September 7, 1864. Charles H. Campbell, September 8, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant Company F, December 13, 1864.

Quartermasters: Milton Dana, November 18, 1862; promoted to captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Volunteers May 17, 1865; mustered out May 19, 1866. William D. Warfel, September 6, 1862; promoted from private Company E to quartermaster-sergeant October 1, 1863; quartermaster June 5, 1865.

Surgeons: Francis C. Reamer, September 16, 1862; resigned February 3, 1865. C. E. Humphrey, May 25, 1863; promoted from assistant surgeon One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers March 22, 1865.

Assistant surgeons: James Fulton, August 20, 1862; transferred from One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers November 18, 1862; discharged April 8, 1864. David L. Scott, September 18, 1862; discharged April 8, 1864. I. C. Hogendobler, April 27, 1864; promoted to assistant surgeon U. S. Volunteers September 7, 1864; brevet major; mustered out December 8, 1865. Edward Brobst, December 27, 1864.

Chaplain: Solomon W. Weiss, November 28, 1862; resigned April 30, 1863.

Sergeant-majors: Jacob W. Burke, September 6, 1862; promoted from sergeant Company D May 16, 1865. Patrick De Lacy, August 26, 1862; promoted from sergeant Company A October 6, 1864; second lieutenant Company D May 24, 1865. John M. Conner, August 27, 1862; promoted from first sergeant Company C December 1, 1863; first lieutenant Company B September 18, 1864. Wesley M. Cooper, August 15, 1862; promoted from sergeant Company K; transferred to Company K December 1, 1863. Alonzo S. Holden, August 26, 1862; promoted from sergeant Company A January 1, 1863; transferred to Company A July 1, 1863.

Quartermaster-sergeant: Elhannan W. Wert, September 6, 1862; promoted from private Company E to commissary sergeant July 17, 1864; to quartermaster sergeant June 6, 1865.

Commissary sergeants: Augustus Atherton, August 26, 1862; promoted from private Company B June 7, 1865. Myron S. Town, September 6, 1862; promoted from private Company H April 20, 1864; to quartermaster Forty-fifth U. S. C. T. July 21, 1864; mustered out November 4, 1865.

Hospital steward: Josiah L. Lewis, September 6, 1862; promoted from private Company E October 1, 1863.

Company A.—Officers: Captains: C. M. Conyngham, promoted major September 1, 1863. Oliver K. Moore, promoted from first lieutenant September 16, 1863; resigned January 24, 1864. Charles C. Plotze, promoted from second to first lieutenant September 16, 1863; captain February 1, 1864. First lieutenants: Charles H. Riley, promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant February 5, 1864; to first lieutenant February 5, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864. Barton M. Stetler, promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant April 21, 1864; first lieutenant September 25, 1864. First sergeants: Lee D. Groover, commissioned second lieutenant June 2, 1863; not mustered; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. William H. Bennett, promoted from corporal December 25, 1862; commissioned second lieutenant June 1, 1865; not mustered.

Company B.—Officers: Captains: Joseph H. Sornberger, discharged February 1, 1863. William G. Graham, promoted from first lieutenant February 4, 1863; discharged October 26, 1863. Jacob M. Lingfelter, promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant July 1, 1863; to first lieutenant February 9, 1864; to captain February 29, 1864. First lieutenants: Asher M. Fell, promoted from second lieutenant February 4, 1863; discharged December 3, 1863. Edward P. McCreery, September 6, 1862; promoted from sergeant Company I February 28, 1864; discharged May 5, 1864. John M. Connor, August 27, 1862; promoted from sergeant-major September 18, 1864. Second lieutenants: Paul R. Barrager, promoted from sergeant to first sergeant August 15, 1863; second lieutenant February 15, 1864; discharged July 29, 1864. Martin Chandler, promoted from corporal to sergeant October 6, 1863; first sergeant June 3, 1864; second lieutenant September 25, 1864.

Company C.—Officers: Captain: George N. Reichard, promoted to lieutenant-colonel June 8, 1865. First lieutenants—Charles B. Stout, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 7, 1864. Rufus W. Marcy, promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant September 25, 1864; to first lieutenant November 28, 1864. Second lieutenants: John C. Cropp, killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Max Burkhart, promoted from sergeant December 3, 1864.

Company D.—Officers: Captains: George E. Hoyt, promoted lieutenant-colonel November 8, 1862. Asher Gaylord, promoted from second lieutenant November 3, 1862; killed at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 7, 1865. Milton T. Bailey, promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant February 12, 1864; captain May 20, 1865; prisoner from August 21, 1864, to February 22, 1865. First lieutenants: James A. Raub, resigned December 28, 1862. Hiram H. Travis, promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant November 3, 1862; first lieutenant August 22, 1863; resigned December 29, 1863. George A. Reese, promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant September 20, 1863; first lieutenant January 22, 1864; discharged March 30, 1865. Wilbur F. Rice, promoted from first sergeant May 24, 1865; prisoner from July 1 to September 29, 1863. Second lieutenant: Patrick De Lacy, August 26, 1862; promoted from sergeant-major May 24, 1865. First sergeant: George N. Foster, promoted from sergeant May 22, 1865.

Company E.—Officers: Captain: M. Lewis Blain. First lieutenants: Zebulon M. Ward, resigned January 14, 1863. Ezra S. Griffin, promoted from second lieutenant January 30, 1863; died July 11, 1864, of wounds. H. N. Greenslitt, promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant December 13, 1864; first lieutenant April 4, 1864. Second lieutenants: William La France, promoted from first sergeant February 2, 1862; commissioned first lieutenant July 27, 1864; not mustered; discharged November 16, 1864. Levi B. Tompkins, promoted from sergeant April 4, 1865. First sergeant: David C. Sterling, promoted from sergeant December 31, 1864.

Company F.—Officers: Captains: Henry M. Gordon, September 13, 1862; promoted from first lieutenant May 8, 1865. William A. Tubbs, September 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 15, 1864. First lieutenant: Robert P.

Crockett, September 13, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant June 23, 1864. Second lieutenants: Nathaniel J. M. Heck, September 13, 1862; promoted to sergeant December 1, 1862; to first sergeant; second lieutenant December 17, 1864. Charles H. Campbell, promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant July 1, 1864; adjutant December 13, 1864. First sergeants: Hiram Campbell, promoted from corporal to sergeant February 28, 1863; first sergeant, December 17, 1864; David P. Good, died at Wind Mill Point, Va., June 7, 1863.

Company G.—Officers: Captains: Edward W. Wendell, November 16, 1862; discharged November 19, 1863. Daniel J. Morton, September 18, 1862; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant March 15, 1864; captain September 25, 1864. First lieutenant: George Collings, October 10, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant November 1, 1863; commissioned captain November 20, 1863; not mustered; discharged August 8, 1864. L. R. Nicholson, September 18, 1862; died July 13 of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Second lieutenants: Alfred Groff, September 18, 1862; promoted from sergeant November 1, 1863; discharged May 8, 1864. Frank H. Montonye, September 18, 1862; promoted from private to sergeant June 22, 1863; first sergeant; second lieutenant December 2, 1864.

Company I.—Officers: Captains: Chester K. Hughes, October 18, 1862; promoted major October 27, 1864; Harlow Potter, September 20, 1862; promoted from corporal to sergeant December 1, 1863; from first sergeant to first lieutenant January 2, 1865; captain April 15, 1865. First lieutenants: Thomas Davenport, September 20, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 21, 1864. William H. Blain, September 20, 1862; promoted from private to corporal November 1, 1863; sergeant February 29, 1864; first sergeant April 15, 1865. Second lieutenants: Samuel F. McKee, October 18, 1862; promoted adjutant One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania December 6, 1862. C. W. Betzenberger, September 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant January 1, 1863; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Jairus Kauff, September 20, 1862; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant September 1, 1863; commissioned captain October 15, 1864; not mustered; captured; died at Columbia, S. C., October 31, 1864.

Bucktail brigade.—There were several men in the Bucktail regiment—the One Hundred and Forty-ninth—from Luzerne county.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment contained several squads recruited from Luzerne.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment also had a number of Luzerne men, though no one separate command or company.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment.—In this command was Company C, drafted new from Luzerne county. The regiment was organized in December, 1862. From which date it may be seen that drafting in this county occurred in the early part of the war.

One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment (100 days' men) was partly obtained from Luzerne; organized July 24, 1864.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUGAR LOAF MASSACRE.

Destruction of Forts Rice, Bosley's Mills and Fort Jenkins—Capt. Klader's Company Ambushed—Burial Party—John Balliett—The Walk Purchase—Chief Nutimus—Peter Hess Massacred, etc.

BY the kindness of C. F. Hill, Esq., of Hazleton, the following facts concerning this sad event are herewith given. The bloody day was September 10, 1780, near what is now the village of Conyngham, Sugar Loaf township, in this county.

Within the four days preceding this event was the attack on Fort Rice and the destruction of Bosley's mills, a fortified station near Washingtonville, and the destruction of Fort Jenkins and surrounding buildings. These all occurred between the 6th and 10th of September. There was a small settlement, Friends, and supposed tories, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna at a place called Catawissa and on Fishing creek. All other settlements in this region had been deserted, the inhabitants having fled to places of safety—the forts along the river. The settlement mentioned occupied their farms in apparent security—probably the chief cause of their being suspected. And it was said they gave the Indians information of the movements of the whites. The militia had lost several men who had strayed from the camps; Col. Hunter, the commander of Northumberland county, had been thus killed. Therefore Capt. Robinson was ordered to take his company and bring in these inhabitants. The authorities of Pennsylvania had considerable correspondence in regard to the people of Catawissa and Fishing creek as to their treasonable practices, and several were arrested, and supposed evidence of their giving aid to the enemy elicited.

Col. Hunter had determined to make a demonstration against this tory settlement, and arranged with Capt. Klader, of Northampton county, to join him in the enterprise, but the enemy heard of the contemplated movement and proceeded to thwart it. Before Capt. Klader was to meet Col. Hunter, the enemy, it is said, 250 to 300 strong, on September 6, 1780, appeared at Fort Rice and made an attack, keeping up the attack until after nightfall, when they set fire to the near buildings and haystacks adjacent. The garrison from Fort Jenkins was sent to their relief. Col. Kelly, 100 men, and Col. Purdy from Juniata with 100 men reached the place, when the enemy broke into small bodies and retreated. One of these squads (said to be forty strong) went via Knob mountain, passing near the spot where Van Campen's father, brother and uncle had been slain the previous spring: thence by way of Cabin run to Fort Jenkins, which had been evacuated, and destroyed that fort and the buildings in the vicinity. They had destroyed Bosley's mills near Fort Rice.

It is now pretty well known that this party knew that Capt. Klader intended to join Col. Hunter in the expedition up the river. They therefore proceeded up the river to Berwick, crossed the river and followed the path a distance of about seven miles from Nescopeck, and there lay in ambush awaiting Capt. Klader and his company. At high noon, September 10, while these unfortunate patriots were nooning, having stacked their arms and scattered about, many of them in the trees gathering grapes, they were surrounded, and, unaware of danger, attacked, and nearly all killed or taken prisoners. Capt. Klader was left dead where he fell fighting, and his lieutenant, John Moyer, was taken prisoner. The spot at that time where this occurred was known as Scotch Valley. Moses Van Campen afterward thus described the affair substantially as follows: The men had made a long and tiresome march and were nearing the end of their journey—it being only seven miles to Nescopeck Falls. When they reached what was the Scotch settlement, and entered upon the smooth, open fields, they were delighted, and they stopped to enjoy the scenery and refreshments, and many were engaged in innocent amusements and were scattered about over the meadow grounds. The Indians secretly hovering there saw their opportunity and swooped upon them. All were killed, it is said, by Van Campen, but three, who escaped and one other was taken a prisoner to Niagara —Ensign James Scobey.

Soon after this Van Campen was selected by Col. Hunter to gather a force of men and visit the field of slaughter and bury the dead. Of this expedition he said: "Never shall I forget the impression made on my mind on coming in sight of the slain bodies of my countrymen. Several days had elapsed since the time they had met such terrible deaths, and the bodies had been exposed to beasts of prey and

vultures. * * It was a scene that could only be looked upon by those accustomed to the horrors of war."

In after days several letters found their way into the chronicles of the day that dispute the statement of Van Campen as to his burial party, and claim that Col. Balliett was the one who conducted the expedition. Mr. C. F. Hill contends that the evidence is plain that both Balliett and Van Campen visited the ground; that they approached nearly at the same time from opposite directions – one from the Lehigh and the other from the Susquehanna, and this reconciles the apparent discrepancy.

The *Historical Record*, by Dr. F. C. Johnson, published the following: "Local tradition furnishes us with many interesting incidents and reminiscences of early times in Sugar Loaf valley that are worthy of preservation, being illustrative of the hardships encountered and privations endured by the pioneers of that beautiful and fertile valley; and there are old persons still living who have seen and conversed with some of the 'seven months' men' who escaped the massacre of 1780, near the spot where Conyngham now stands. * * Many of our readers are familiar with the short accounts of the Sugar Loaf massacre in Miner's history and *Pearce's Annals*. Brief as these accounts are, they however differ materially from the true version of the affair, if we may credit the statements of a score of men still living who heard the facts as detailed by those who were living actors of the scenes of those days; and by those who helped to bury the dead. Mr. Miner's account was from the lips of Abigail Dodson, a prisoner with the Gilbert family, who, as prisoners, were carried along the warpath which passed through the valley near Nescopeck. They were captured in April, 1780. The Sugar Loaf tragedy was in September of that year, and while Abigail was still a prisoner in Canada, where she got her account of the affair from prisoners brought in from this section. From these accounts it is learned that not one escaped, which at that time was generally believed. But the fact is that a great uncle of the present Engle brothers, of Hazleton, escaped across the Nescopeck mountain and fled to Fort Jenkins; that Abraham Klader, brother of the commander, concealed himself in the water of Little Nescopeck creek by clinging to a tree that had fallen across it, and was not discovered. Frederick Shickler also escaped across Buck mountain and finally reached the Lehigh settlement. A very old man, nearly eighty, affirms that he had often heard Shickler tell the particulars of his escape. These were not all that is known to have escaped, but it is all that can be named. Both Miner and Pearce make the mistake that the company was commanded by Myers [Ensign Moyer] instead of Capt. Klader, a man noted in the Revolutionary times for his valor in war, to be finally butchered and scalped. He and the most of his dead companions was buried where is now the farm of Samuel Wagner, about half a mile from Conyngham. Mr. Hill says: "We visited Mr. Wagner's farm a few days since, in company with S. D. Engle, and were conducted by Anthony Fisher, whose locks are whitened by ninety years, and went to the spot where the noble Klader rests, but no trace of the grave can be seen. It was under an oak tree on which the initials "D. K." had been rudely carved, and that for a century stood sentinel and marked his resting place; but seven years ago the tree had been cut down, and even now the decayed stump is gone. Mr. Fisher informed us that many years ago he intimately knew John Wertz, who had been one of the burying party, and who had made the letters on the tree to mark the spot. Wertz told how Klader had fought and died; four dead Indians, some said seven, were prone at his side before he yielded up his life."

A subsequent issue of the *Record* says: "In a former number we gave some account of the massacre of 1780 in Sugar Loaf valley. John Balliett expected to accompany the party sent to bury the victims, but sickness in his family compelled him to remain at home. Upon the return of the party, however, Balliett was favorably impressed with their glowing descriptions of the valley and resolved to go

there and settle, which he did in 1784, locating on what is now known as the Beisel farm, about one mile from Drums. As there was no road for a vehicle he crossed the mountain, and, on his back, carried all his worldly goods. In the absence of other conveniences he fixed a couple of beegums to carry the children in, and these were swung across a horse's back and thus carried on the journey. It is related that on the way the cord broke and 'down came beegums, babies and all,' but after rolling and tumbling down the mountain side awhile they were again securely tied and across the animals back safely resumed the journey. When Balliett reached his chosen spot a residence was made by placing poles against and around a tree, over which branches and leaves afforded a protection. In time a real log cabin was put up, but after a year of comfort therein this was destroyed, and the contents were a total loss."

The following is an official letter, dated September 20, 1780, and throws some light on the transaction—copied from the *Pennsylvania Archives:*

I take the earliest opportunity to acquaint your excellency of the distressed and dangerous situation of our frontier inhabitants and the misfortune happened to our volunteers stationed at the Gnaden Hutts; they having received intelligence that a number of disaffected persons live near the Susquehanna at a place called the Scotch Valley, who have been suspected to hold up correspondence with the Indians and the tories in the country. They sat out on the 8th inst. for that place to see whether they might be able to find out anything of that nature, but were attacked on the 10th at noon about eight miles from that settlement, by a large body of Indians and tories (as one had red hair). (Our men numbered 41; the enemy supposed twice that; other estimates placed them at 250 to 300.) * * Twenty out of forty-one have since come in, several of whom are wounded. It is also reported too that Lieut. John Moyer had been made a prisoner, and made his escape from them again and returned to Wyoming.

On the first notice of the unfortunate event, the officers of the militia have exerted themselves to get volunteers out of their respective divisions to go up and bury the dead. Their labors proved not in vain. We collected about 150 men and officers from Col. Giger's and my own command, who would undergo the fatigue and danger to go there and pay that respect to their slaughtered brethren, due to men who fell in support of the freedom of their country. On the 15th we took up our line of march (want of ammunition prevented going sooner). On the 17th we arrived at the place of action, where we found ten of our soldiers dead, scalped, stripped naked and in a most cruel and barbarous manner tomahawked, their throats cut, etc., whom we buried and returned without even seeing any of their black allies and bloody executors of British tyranny. I can not conclude without observing that the Cols. Kern, of the third battalion, and Giger, of the sixth, who is upwards of sixty years of age, together with all the officers and men, have encountered their many and high hills and mountains with the greatest satisfaction and discipline imaginable; and their countenances appeared to be eager to engage with their tyrannical enemies, who are employed by the British court and equipped at their expense, as appeared by a new fuse and several gun barrels, etc., bent and broken in pieces with a British stamp thereon, found by our men. We also have great reason to believe that several of the Indians had been killed by our men, in particular, one by Col. Kern and another by Capt. Moyer, both of whom went voluntarily with the party. We viewed where they said they fired at them and found the grass and weeds remarkably beaten down; they had carried them off. * * STEPHEN BALLIETT, Lieutenant-colonel.

The following extract from a letter written by Col. Samuel Roy, dated Mount Bethel, October 7, 1780:

Col. Balliet informs me that he had given counsel a relation of the killed and wounded he had found and buried near Nescopeck. As he was at the place of action, his account must be as near the truth as any that I could procure, though since Lieut. Myers [Moyers], who was taken prisoner by the enemy in that unhappy action, has made his escape from the savages and reports that Ensign Scoby and one private was taken with him and that the party consisted of thirty Indians and one white savage; that they had thirteen scalps along with them; that several of them were wounded, and supposes some killed.

It is difficult, impossible to reconcile the conflicting figures above given as to the number of our men in the expedition or the number of the enemy. In Col. Stephen Balliett's account it looks as if there were forty-one in the expedition, and twenty returned; but there were not that many is evident. So far only thirteen are accounted for, and yet others, supposed killed, finally returned, having escaped from the scene of slaughter. Altogether sixteen men are really accounted for—ten

lay dead and this number were buried, and six escaped or were taken prisoners. Except Capt. Klader, who were these fallen heroes? No names are now obtainable of the nine, beside the commander, whose dust is in the unmarked graves where they fell. Is it possible the burying party did not know their names, and, therefore, never gave the world the short, bloody list? They were a little band of volunteers, not even enrolled, nor were there any company books or records from which we can transcribe the names for the bright immortality they so richly earned.

Joseph Nutimus, king of Nescopeck, or chief of the Fork Indians, Mr. C. F. Hill informs us, was a Delaware. Toward the end of his life he was known as Old King Nutimus. Mr. Hill maintains he was the chief instigator and actor in the massacre of the Moravians in 1755. The Indians occupied Nescopeck between 1742 and 1763. One of the earliest references to Nutimus was in 1733, when Thomas Penn speaks of an expected visit from him, and expected trouble from him, as, he says, in their last year visit, they "left a bag of bullets."

Nutimus and his tribe had the lands in the forks of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers above Durham, and the tribe made headquarters where Easton now stands. In this territory this chief was supreme, subject only to such restrictions as the Six Nations imposed on the subjugated Delawares.

Nutimus and his tribe always claimed they were the chief sufferers in the land-trade swindle that has gone into history as The Walking Purchase by the Penns. The two sons of William Penn were the proprietaries, and it must be acknowledged that there was shrewd jockeying on their part whereby they got immensely the advantage of the Indians in that trade. And the bloody retaliation, as usual, fell upon the heads of innocent settlers. This Indian chief and his people watched the proceedings of that "walk" and denounced it at the time, and never ceased to proclaim their contempt for the whole thing, and when the settlers began to pour in upon these rich and coveted lands in the forks, the Indians obstinately, and with increasing insolence, held their grounds; they were very angry at the white intruders, and prepared to give them the reception of "hospitable hands to bloody graves." After five years of contention, the Pennsylvanians appealed to the Six Nations to control or punish the insubordination of the Delawares, and a council was called in Philadelphia July 12, 1742, where Cannassatego, a chief of the Six Nations, delivered his famous address to the Delawares. He told them they had sold their lands, given several releases, and warned them that they deserved to be taken by the ears and shaken into some sense. He closed his bitter and taunting speech by peremptorily ordering them to move to the place provided for them at Nescopec, on the Susquehanna river. This order Nutimus and his tribe had to obey, and the Penns were again the winners. No further notice came from the tribe at Nescopeck until 1757, and the Franco-Indian war was on. Conrad Weiser was sent to Nutimus, and reported that his people were much inclined to side with the French, and Nescopeck was now a town where the enemy rendezvoused. Two Indian spies were sent up from Harrisburg, and they reported seeing 150 warriors at Nescopeck, busy painting and dancing war dances. Gnadenhutten was burned and the people massacred in November, 1755. [Weissport is now built on that spot]. The slaughter of the inoffensive Moravians and the many murders about Nescopeck were simultaneous events largely, and showed an intimate connection with each other, and Mr. Hill has not much doubt but that Nutimus was fully cognizant, if not a participator, in the Moravian massacre.

It is believed that Nutimus, with his family, left Nescopeck about 1763, and finally joined the Delawares in Ohio.

John W. Jordan replied to Mr. Hill's communication in the *Record* in regard to King Nutimus. He contends that this chief was a true friend of the Moravians at all times, and that it was the Monseys that were engaged in the wanton massacre. He quotes from a diary of a trip down the river by Zeisberger, of date of October

10, 1744, an account of his party reaching Nescopeck and visiting Notimaes' [the correct name of Nutimus] cabin, where he was with his five sons and their wives; that the chief was not at home, but at work with his slaves [he owned five negroes] on his plantation below Nescopeck. Passing down the trail, the party met the chief at Nescopeck creek, and had a cordial and friendly interview.

Peter Hess was cruelly butchered by a band of Indians, said to have been led by Teedyuscung, in November, 1755. The marauders had been south on the river, and had captured Peter Hess, Henry Hess, Nicholas Cileman, Leonard Wesser, William Wesser and others. Returning to Wyoming, they camped for the night on the Pocono mountain. It was so cold they could not sleep, and they drank heavily and made a frolic of cutting Peter Hess literally in pieces, and tied the other prisoners to trees. To those of the prisoners who survived, it may well be said that nobody ever passed a more wretched night and survived.

In April, 1756, the governor and supreme executive council declared war against the Delawares and offered tempting prices for the scalps of Indian bucks and squaws over twelve years of age. The Quakers and Moravians denounced the offer for scalps, but the frontiersmen warmly approved of it. This proclamation of war, after many pow-wows, was suspended and the war averted. Then followed a period of five years when these frontiers were exempt from Indian marauds. Teedyuscung had withdrawn his bold charges of fraud in all the land purchases by the young Penns, except those in reference to the "walking purchase."

The anticipated blessings of peace after the last treaty at Easton were of short duration. The Moravians re-established their missions at Gnadenhutten, Wyoming and Wyalusing and the frontiers soon recovered their former prosperity. In April, 1763, Teedyuscung's hut was set on fire and he was burned in it. The belief was spread among the Delawares that the whites had committed the deed. In June following the Delawares and Shawnee murdered several families, and the Wyoming settlement was destroyed and scattered. These unprovoked and unexplained attacks excited the frontier settlers beyond all bounds. The Christian Indians at Conestoga were suspected of, and detected in, harboring hostile savages, and their removal or extermination was resolved upon. A number were killed by the exasperated men of Paxton; others were collected at Bethlehem, and, under the superintendence of David Zeisberger and Jacob Schmick, in April, 1764, they set out for Wyalusing, on the Susquehanna. They rested at Wyoming, and from this place proceeded by water to their place of destination, where they arrived after a journey of five weeks. Here they laid out a town, erected forty log houses and a meeting house, and named the place Friedenshutten—tents of peace.

John Penn, one of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and grandson of William Penn, arrived in Philadelphia and entered on the duties of governor in the fall of 1763; and in July, 1764, offered the following rewards for Indian scalps: "For every male above ten years of age, captured, $150; for every male above ten years of age, scalped, being killed, $130; for every female above ten years of age, scalped, being killed, $50." The war against the savages was now prosecuted with vigor by Gen. Gage, who sent several regiments of British troops into the western country and destroyed their towns. In November, Col. Bouquet had reduced them to a humiliating submission. The Delawares, Shawnee, and other tribes delivered up at Fort Pitt and other points, 300 prisoners, most of whom were women and children.

The Christian Indians at Wyalusing continued to increase, and, in 1767, erected a large and convenient church, with a cupola and bell. This bell was the first that ever sounded over the waters of the North Susquehanna. In 1769 they made an additional settlement at Sheshequin, thirty miles above Wyalusing; but the whites beginning to crowd into Wyoming and along the river, the Indians became dissatisfied with their location. With Zeisberger at their head they departed, in 1772, for the west, and were united to the Moravian Mission on the Muskingum.



Paul A Siver

The "Walk" Treaty was one of the transactions of the sons of William Penn that was a bar sinister on the glorious escutcheon of their ancestor. It was downright jockeying, and deserved the hot denunciations hurled at it by the outraged Indians and all fair-minded white men. It is an important part of the history of our early times—the prelude to much suffering by innocent men and women on the frontier, especially here along the Susquehanna river. This transaction is so often referred to in preceding pages that it is not improper to here briefly explain it.

William Penn died July 30, 1718, aged seventy-four years, leaving six children. He bequeathed Pennsylvania to the three sons of his second marriage—John, Thomas and Richard. To the elder a double portion. John died in 1746, leaving his one-half to Thomas, who came here in 1732 and remained until August, 1741. Thomas Penn was a close-fisted trader who, according to Franklin, Thompson, Day and others, was not over-scrupulous in money transactions. While he had quite a little "patch" of land, enough to gratify any ordinary land-grabber, yet it seems he must have been the man who primarily wanted the earth.

In nearly every one of his purchases of the Indians the fact on final survey would come out that Penn would get several thousand more acres than the Indians understood they had sold. This was frequent cause of complaint. Over the "Walk" purchase, however, there was a mystery and continued secrecy as well as deception on all parties except Penn, it seems.

In Penn's books the earliest reference made to this land trade is "April 12, 1735. Lewis Smith expenses on travelling ye Indian purchase, £5." Penn probably first negotiated to purchase of the Indians in the early part of 1735, and then adjourned the matter, after agreeing that the lands purchased should be so much as, commencing at a given point, would be within a day and a half's walk going in a certain direction.

These very loose terms agreed to, then Penn set about to grab nearly everything in sight and claim it as in the purchase. He therefore hunted for the fastest walkers, and secretly provided for a *trial walk*, and sent his surveyors to pick out and blaze that route to be walked that would include all the best and coveted lands that lay in the forks of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers, where is now Easton and all the rich country surrounding. Timothy Smith went twice over this route to facilitate the movements as much as possible when the day came of walking off the line. The secret trial walk, after many investigations as to the best possible way, came off in May, 1735, and the Indian walk (that is, the walk agreed on) did not take place until September 20, 1737, and all this time Penn was figuring to his own advantage. In fact, there is now no serious doubt but that Penn had taken all these precautions before any treaty for the land had been effected with the Indians. This secret trial walk and the purchase walk, from the secrecy of the former, have puzzled historians in their account of the matter, and often confounding the two and thus making it impossible of any correct understanding of the matter.

The walking purchase was finally consummated August 25, 1737, and the Indians in council confirmed the previous negotiations that had then gone over before at least two years, if not four or five. In the deed signed by the Indians the boundaries are thus described: "Beginning upon a line formerly laid out from a Corner Spruce Tree by the River Delaware, about Makeerickkitton, and from thence running along the ledge or foot of the mountains, west-southwest to a Corner White Oak marked with the letter P. Standing by the Indian Path that Leadeth to an Indian Town called Playwicky, and from thence extending westward to Neshaminy Creek, from which said line the said Tract or Tracts thereby Granted doth extend itself back into the Woods as far as a man can goe in one day and a half, and bounded on the Westerly side with the Creek called Neshaminy or the most westerly branch thereof so far as the said branch doth extend and from thence by

line to the utmost extent of the said day and a half's journey, and from thence to the aforesaid River Delaware, and from thence down the Several Courses of the said River to the first-mentioned Spruce Tree."

From the date of this instrument to the actual walk twenty-four days intervened. Penn published a notice and offered 500 acres of land and £5 in money to the man who could walk the farthest. Of many applicants three men, Edward Marshall, Solomon Jennings and James Yates were selected to walk. The Indians were invited to have young men to go with the walkers and see that all was fair.

Twenty years after the "walk" the British government closely investigated the transaction in its attempt to ferret out the cause of the preceding Indian wars that had been so destructive to the colony. It was well understood that one of the leading causes of Indian outbreaks was this same "Walking Purchase" and therefore the authorities felt called upon to make a thorough investigation. As parties present and knowing about it the following persons were summoned before the board and gave testimony: Edward Marshall (the man who walked the day and a half, distancing the other two, but who never got his reward of the promised 500 acres of land), Timothy Smith, Alexander Brown, Nicholas Scull, Benjamin Eastburn, John Heider, Ephraim Goodman, Joseph Knowles, Thomas Furniss and James Steele. Their several accounts of the affair were taken down and are of record.

Early Monday morning, September 19, 1737, an interesting group of men assembled at the starting point on the Durham road, near a large chestnut tree at the corner of John Chapman's land, a few rods from Wrightstown meeting house in Bucks county. Timothy Smith, sheriff, had charge of the walk in Penn's interest. The Indians had three of their young men present to go with the walkers. The trained racers, for that is what it turned out to be, started at exactly 6 o'clock in the forenoon. Smith had sent in advance on horseback ample provisions and every comfort for the walkers. Instead of going along up the river as the Indians understood to be the contract, the walkers followed a blazed route striking straight north-northwest, and so palpable was the cheat that by noon of the first day the Indians denounced it all and ceased to take any further interest in it. The walkers pushed each other to the utmost degree; one would forge ahead and then the others would run to catch up, and so hard was the struggle that before noon Jennings gave out and retired leaving Marshall and Yates. Keeping this due northwest course until fifteen minutes past 6 o'clock in the evening as the first day's walk; the last fifteen minutes in a hard run, so much so that the men were completely blown. The Indians had left in disgust long before nightfall. The next morning at 8 o'clock the race again commenced, pushing rapidly in the same course. In a few hours Yates gave completely out and Marshall alone continued the long run. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the eighteen hours was up and the walk ended, at a point on the Pocono mountain. From this point the proprietary at his leisure ran a direct line in a northeast direction to the Delaware river. The line of the walk may now be described as commencing on the Chapman farm, on the Durham road in Wrightstown, or rather on the line between Wrightstown and Newtown township line. By way of parenthesis it may be here mentioned that there was always much confusion as to the real starting point. And it is said that in this matter Penn gained fully a mile in the matter of the agreed starting point. The walkers then passed where is now Centerville, Pipersville, Bucksville, Springtown, crossing the Lehigh river just below Bethlehem, through the Lehigh Water Gap and crossing the river near Mauch Chunk (where Yates gave out). Marshall proceeded about four and a half miles on Broad or Second mountain, where it terminated.

The Indians realized before the first day's walk was over that it was the intention to take from them the rich and coveted lands in the forks of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers, occupied by Nutimus and his tribe. And they protested vigorously

but in vain. The end was Nutimus and his tribe were compelled to move to Nescopeck and give up their cherished home and hunting grounds. The Indians in their exasperation over the loss of their land in the rich Ninnisink country from protests proceeded to outbreaks and murders of the settlers, and the flames of war soon followed. While it perhaps can not be said that the Walk Purchase was the sole cause of what followed, yet there can be little doubt that it was one of the powerful incentives thereto.

The Last Indian Massacre in this county occurred July 8, 1782. The Jamesons, Aldens and Hurlbuts, after the battle in which Robert Jameson had been killed, fled to old Hanover, in Lancaster county. John Jameson with his brothers, Alexander and Joseph, and mother, who carried her child Samuel in her arms all the way to Sunbury. Soon after the families were safely landed at Fort Augusta (Sunbury), John Jameson returned to look after the farm and household and effects. The families did not return until 1780.

July 8, 1782, John Jameson, with his youngest brother, Benjamin, and a neighbor, Asa Chapman, started from their homes in Hanover township to Wilkes-Barre, on horseback. Approaching open ground near the church in "Hanover Green," John Jameson noticed Indians ambushed, and exclaimed, "Indians!" and was instantly shot from his horse, three balls striking him. His horse with empty saddle fled, and Jameson was found where he fell, tomahawked and scalped. Asa Chapman and horse were both wounded; but the horse turned and carried his rider home, where he died in a few days. Benjamin's horse wheeled at first fire, and carried him safely away. John Jameson was at the time thirty-three years old. He had married Abigail Alden, a descendant of John Alden, who came with the Pilgrims in 1620 to Plymouth, Mass. This first John Alden married Priscilla Mullins or Molines, in 1623. This is the girl that Miles Standish sent his friend John Alden, to propose marriage. Capt. Standish was a widower. The father of the girl called her in, and bade Alden tell her his mission. He told her that Capt. Miles Standish wanted her for a wife. The blushing maiden listened to the story, and then very sensibly said: "Prithee, John, why do you not speak for yourself?" The result is known to the world. Priscilla and John were duly married.

CHAPTER IX.

LUZERNE COUNTY CREATED.

Witchcraft — Westmoreland Town Erected — Interesting Items from the Records — Townships Within the Town — Prices Regulated by Law — Punishment of Evil Doers — Oldest Land Records — County Created — Courts and Lawyers — Resident Attorneys — Officials — Centennial, etc.

THE preceding chapter tells of the first attempted settlement by the Connecticut people in 1762, and then the first three years of the struggle for the possession of the soil of this locality that ended in 1771, leaving the Yankees in possession, and they turned their attention to opening little farms, building new forts and strengthening old ones; and the commencement of that herculean work of making this the fitting place for the wealth, comforts and civilization that we now see about us on every hand. There had passed nine years, almost every hour crowded with important events — nine years of blood and flame, of massacres,

battles, the swarming home-seekers and the dreary exodus through the "Shades of Death" — as was called the way through the wilderness back to the Delaware river. Nine years of bloody lawlessness — no schools, churches or law — save that of common defence against formidable outside enemies. It was an era of terrible education — the shorn lambs exposed to the untempered winter winds. These people, it must not be forgotten, were the immediate descendants of the superstitious of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries — the time of witch burners and when charms and spooks and spells were playing fantastic tricks in nearly every household. Our fathers believed in witches; that the earth was flat; a hell of fire and brimstone, and a literal seven days' creation. They were fresh from a race full of the wildest and crudest superstitions. Pennsylvania at one time recognized as in full force and effect the British laws against witchcraft, as well as all those cruel laws administered by the old Bailey court, where human life was so cheap, and property was the one precious thing in the world.

The records show that two Swedish women, Margaret Mattson and Yethro Hendrickson, were accused before Gov. Penn as being witches. Several witnesses testified respecting the strange conduct of certain cows, geese, hogs, etc., but, luckily, the court thought this was not enough direct evidence to convict the women. The jury returned a verdict: "They have the common fame of witches, but not guilty in the manner and form of the indictment." The governor, however, required security of them for their good behavior the next six months. This was once Northampton or a part of that county. A number of persons were arrested and imprisoned as witches. Luckily, none were executed, as was common in New England.

In what is now Luzerne county, the people hardly had time, from other and more serious foes, to war much on witch women. But many poor old women here "had the fame of witchcraft." Stewart Pearce, in his *Annals*, says: "Mrs. J——, at W——, bewitched the cattle of Mr. ——, and several died, in spite of the efforts of Titus, an old negro witch doctor. For several days Titus labored, using the ordinary remedies, one of which was a gun-barrel filled with a particular kind of liquid. But no effect was produced upon the witch, who continued, contrary to expectation, to exercise all her bodily functions. At length, a fine ox was taken sick, when a new remedy was applied to break the spell. Miller, the sexton of the old church on the public square, taking the church key, approached the ox, and, putting it in the animal's mouth, turned it about three times, repeating certain spell-breaking words known only to himself. The power of the witch was destroyed, and the ox recovered.

Mrs. H——, near Tunkhannock, frequently bewitched the hunters' guns, to remedy which a bullet was fired, from a gun not affected by any spell, into the body of a tree. So soon as the bullet became covered by the growth of the wood, the witch would be seized by severe pain in certain parts of her body, from which she would find no relief until she removed the spell from the gun.

Mrs. ——, in the village of P——, bewitched the cows and hogs of Mr. ——. The cows twisted their tails upon their backs, threw up the earth with their feet, bellowed, and ran their hind legs up the trunks of trees. The pigs squealed night and day, frothed at the mouth, rolled over, and turned summersaults. Mr. —— and his wife were in a state of consternation, expecting they themselves would be seized with similar impulses for ground and lofty tumbling. Fortunately, a celebrated German witch doctor arrived. Taking a gun barrel, he filled it with a certain saline fluid, plugged up the muzzle and touch-hole, and placed it in the chimney corner. In a short time the husband of the witch came to the house, saying his wife was taken suddenly ill, and requesting Mrs. —— to come and see her; but the request was not complied with, at the instance of the doctor, who represented that the effect of his remedy would be counteracted if the desire of the witch were

granted. The next day the witch sent again, urging the attendance of Mrs. ——, who again refused to visit her. The husband then placed his wife, the witch, in a wagon and conveyed her to the house of Mr. ——, where she confessed she had bewitched his cattle, and implored the doctor to unstop the gun-barrel. This he did, and, as soon as the saline fluid began to flow from the muzzle, the witch was relieved, and the cows and hogs were cured.

In 1772 the people were emerging from their severe conditions slowly, but mostly living in stockades. Charles Miner says the huts of Capt. Butler and Nathan Denison were adjoining each other, then came Mathias Hollenback's, the first man who brought merchandise to sell. Dr. Joseph Sprague opened the first boarding house. A samp mortar was used to pound grain for bread. Venison and shad were plenty, but salt was scarce. Dr. Sprague would load a horse and go two miles on the Delaware, at Coshutunk. Neither a chair, table nor bedstead was in the settlement except such as were made by the auger and axe. John Carey, who gave his name to Careytown, died in 1841, the last survivor of these people.

The Indians had left the valley after the massacre of 1763, and were seen hereafter only as marauding parties and small remnants of scattered tribes. A few friendly ones lived a mile above Mill creek.

From the stockade the people, breakfasting early, taking with them a luncheon, went forth armed to their daily labor. The view here presented, with slight variations, was exhibited in four or five different places in the valley. Stockades or blockhouses were built in Hanover and Plymouth. The celebrated Forty fort in Kingston was occupied. Many returned to the east for their families, and new settlers came in. It was a season rather of activity than labor—moving and removing; surveying; drawing lots for land rights; preparing for building; hastily clearing up patches to sow with winter grain, the sad consequence of which was the harvests of autumn were not sufficient for the considerably augmented number of inhabitants. Until the conclusion of 1772 very little of the forms of law or the regulations of civil government had been introduced or required. Town committees exercised the power of deciding on contested land rights.

Thus: "Doings of the committee, May 22, 1772.

"That Roswell Franklin have that right in Wilkes-Barre drawn by Thomas Stevens.

"That James Bidlack have that right in Plymouth drawn by Nathaniel Drake.

"That Mr. McDowell be voted into the Forty town (Kingston).

"That for the special services done this company by Col. Dyer, agreed that his son, Thomas Dyer, shall have a right in the Forty, if he has a man on it by the first day of August next.

"That the rights that are sold in the six mile township, or Capouse, shall be sold at $60 each, and bonds taken," etc.

It may be regarded as a transition year, full of undefined pleasure, flowing from the newness and freshness of the scene—a comparative sense of peace and security. The year happily passed without "justice or lawyers."

The year 1773 was remarked as one when, from the influx of new settlers, provisions ran short and hunger threatened. Five persons were selected to go to the Delaware for provisions, a distance of fifty miles, and had to cross the Lehigh river. Ice was floating in the river; they stripped and swam across. These men on their shoulders carried back each 100 pounds of supplies. The opening of the shad season was looked forward to with great hopes, and they were not disappointed.

The spring, too, was attended with sickness. Several deaths took place. Capt. Butler buried a son named Zebulon; and soon after his wife followed her boy to the grave. Both were interred on the hill, near where the upper street of the borough is cut through the rocks, as it passes from the main street to the canal basin. This picture of the early settlement, simple in its details, we could not

doubt, would be agreeable to numbers now living, and not less so to readers in future years, when the valley shall become, as it is destined to be, rich and populous, not surpassed, if equaled in the Union.

Among the first objects of general interest was the erection of a gristmill. This was undertaken by Nathan Chapman, to whom a grant was made of the site where Hollenback's old mill now stands, near the stone bridge on the road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston. Forty acres of land were part of the donation. Mr. Hollenback brought the mill-irons in his boat from Wright's ferry, and the voyage was rendered memorable by the loss of Lazarus Young, a valuable young man, who was drowned on the way up.

Immediately afterward the town voted: "To give unto Capt. Stephen Fuller, Obadiah Gore, Jr., and Mr. Seth Marvin all the privileges of the stream called Mill creek, below Mr. Chapman's mill, to be their own property, with full liberty of building mills and flowing a pond, but so as not to obstruct or hinder Chapman's mills: Provided they will have a sawmill ready to go by the 1st day of November, 1773, which gift shall be to them, their heirs and assigns, forever." And this was the first sawmill erected on the upper waters of the Susquehanna.

The township of Wilkes-Barre had been surveyed in 1770 by David Meade, and received its name from John Wilkes and Col. Barre, members of parliament, and distinguished advocates for liberty and the rights of the colonies. "Wilkes and Liberty—North Britain—45," was then heard from every tongue. A final division was now made of the back lots among the proprietors. The town plot, now the borough, was laid out by a liberal forecast on a very handsome scale. On a high flat, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, above all fear of inundation, the position was chosen. Two hundred acres were divided into eight squares of twenty-five acres, and these into six lots each, containing, after the streets were taken off, about three and three-quarters of an acre. A spacious square was allotted for public buildings.

Main street was laid off to run in the general course of the river, northerly and southerly, two miles long, and was crossed by five streets at right angles. Two ferries were kept up, at Mill creek and at the foot of Northampton street. This point on Mill creek is now just beyond the northern limits of the city.

Prior to the coming of the first settlers here distilleries had been erected on the lower Susquehanna. This circumstance had an important bearing on the movements of the people of what is now Luzerne county. The rich valley produced with slight labor an abundance of corn. One man who came to northern Pennsylvania on horseback alone had traveled in the wilderness until finally he came to a "windfall." The storm had blown down the forest over several acres, and here he alighted, built a pen large enough to sleep in, one end opened probably to allow his feet extended to his full length. He had seed corn in his saddle-bags, and the only agricultural implement he had was a shoe hammer. With this he planted his corn, and in the fall gathered forty bushels.

As soon as the people here were left alone they commenced planting and sowing. The distillers from the lower district came as corn buyers and shipped in rafts and arks. This suggested the building distilleries here, which was promptly put in execution. There was probably not a settlement in all Pennsylvania but that one of the first public institutions was a distillery, and soon nearly every farm had one. Reading an ancient "for sale" of a farm, and as a special inducement to purchasers, it was mentioned that there were "two distilleries on the place." The first merchant here was Mathias Hollenback, and from his account book of 1773 is taken the following entries:

One quart of whisky, $1.50; 2 quarts of apple brandy, $3.33⅓; 1 nip of toddy, 8 cents; 1 quart of rum, 41⅔ cents; ½ sling, 8 cents; 1 egg-nog, 22 cents; 2 bowls of toddy, 50 cents; 1 bowl of sangaree, 47 cents; 1 gill of rum, 6 cents; 1 dram, 6 cents; 2 yards of tobacco, 4 cents; 1 bushel of wheat, 83⅓ cents; 1 elk skin, $4; 1 pound

of coffee, 25 cents; 1 spelling-book, 58⅓ cents; 1 pound of loaf sugar, $1.14; 1 pound of sugar, 25 cents; 1 pound of tobacco, 47 cents; 1 ream of paper, $3.75; 20 bear skins, 30 cents each.

In the year 1772 the people organized their local government. It was a pure and simple democracy. Town meetings were called and here legislation was enacted. Capt. Stephen Fuller was elected moderator. A resolution was adopted that anyone selling liquor to an Indian was to forfeit his goods and be expelled from the colony. They had good evidence that the massacre of 1763 was largely due to the Indians being drunk at the time.

Disputes as to claims under the Connecticut title were beginning to arise, and a land office was established and a record made of all full and half-shares, where the title to 16,000 acres was at once put on record. John Jenkins was surveyor-general and Joseph Biles his deputy.

June 2, 1773, the inhabitants of Connecticut met at Hartford and adopted a code of rules and laws for the government of the Susquehanna colony. This is now a historical document. Its preamble refers to the disputed claims of the country between Pennsylvania and Connecticut; professes loyalty to King George III., and refers all questions to the King's law counsellors. They pledge themselves to be peaceful, loyal and upholders of the laws; agreed to choose for each settlement three able and discreet men to manage local affairs, suppress vice and preserve the peace of God and the King; provided for a general town meeting on the first of each month; the three directors to meet every three months to hear complaints and settle disputes; crimes enumerated were swearing, drunkenness, gaming, stealing, fraud, idleness "*and the like.*" They agreed to banish all convicted of adultery, burglary, etc. An annual meeting of all males over twenty-one years of age on the first Monday in December, to choose directors, etc. A list of rateable estates and polls was to be made, taxes provided for, and all were required to come forward and subscribe to the articles. Under these articles the following directors were appointed: Wilkesbarre—Maj. John Durkee, Capt. Zebulon Butler and Obadiah Gore, Jr. Plymouth—Phineas Noah, Capt. David Marvin and J. Gaylord. New Providence—Isaac Tripp, Timothy Keys and Gideon Baldwin. Kingston—Capt. Obadiah Gore, Nathan Denison and Parshall Terry. Pittston—Caleb Bates, James Brown and Lemuel Harding. Hanover—Capt. Lazarus Stewart, William Stewart and John Franklin.

Three years of peace and quiet industry now blessed the people of the "Happy Valley." Little by little they ventured more and more from the stockades. All looked upon the questions between the settlers and Pennsylvania as permanently at rest. These men felt first loyal to Connecticut, but if the proper authorities should decide that jurisdiction really belonged to Pennsylvania they were content. They had paid for the acres they possessed, and thrice a thousand times earned them in defending them from the bloody invaders. Local civil government was established; all males over twenty-one were equally authorized to go to the town meetings and vote their wishes. We can imagine that the exercise of such a franchise was to these good people like the noisy toy to the child. They learned to meet very often, and all regarded it as a sacred privilege and duty to be present. Around every fireside and camp the men talked of public questions of policy; the axe rang in the forests, and in the little clearings men, women and children planted and harvested bountiful crops. Places of worship were provided and schools instituted. A subscription paper was circulated to raise a sufficient sum to induce a physician to locate in the practice among them, and this brought Dr. Anderson Dana. Wool and flax were raised, and the hum of the wheel and the steady pounding of the looms in every cabin bespoke the abundance of clothing, as well as food for all. Steady industry, peace, happiness and content sang in every heart, and already they began to look back upon the recent bloody and cruel past as a necessary preparation for their present fullness of happiness.

The Connecticut authorities that had looked on in silence during the three years of the Yankee and Pennamite contention, now seemed to conclude that her people had proved their ability to maintain themselves, and therefore the home government would back them and assert itself in the premises. Accordingly three able and discreet men were sent to Philadelphia to confer with the authorities and adjust all disputes. They went and formerly presented their overtures. They were kindly received, but firmly refused acceding to their offered terms of settlement. The proprietaries regarded their title as clear beyond controversy, and it was a great misfortune to the pioneers that this view was not also taken by Connecticut. This information, had it been frankly given the settlers along the Susquehanna, would have saved much cruelties and great wrongs and injustices.

The most important of the propositions made to Pennsylvania by Connecticut was, "To *join* in an application to his Majesty to appoint commissioners," to ascertain the rightful boundaries, etc.

In 1774 Connecticut boldly assumed full jurisdiction over the colony of the Susquehanna. Then the good people here were overjoyed. They regarded the sore trials that had for five years hung their skies as with blackest pall now removed to the mother colony, and in future, instead of battles, seiges and exoduses across the "Shadow of Death," it would be amicably settled by negotiations in which their rights and welfare would be fairly and fully cared for.

Connecticut passed an act in January, 1774, erecting all the territory within her border, from the Delaware river to a line fifteen miles west of the Susquehanna river, into a town, with the same rights and powers of her other towns, to be called *Westmoreland*, and attaching it to Litchfield. Zebulon Butler and Nathan Denison were commissioned justices, and the town of Westmoreland was legally organized. The jurisdiction of Connecticut apparently fully established. The new town was about seventy miles square, and within its limits were several townships, five miles square each, and these divided again into lots which were drawn by lot by the settlers. A town meeting at that time meant calling together the people of all the different townships. Under Connecticut every town kept a regular record of election, orders, votes, etc. Nothing can be more interesting in this age than a few excerpts from these old records, for which we are indebted to Hon. Charles Miner, as given in his valuable *History of Wyoming:*

"At a town meeting legally warned and held for Westmoreland, March ye 1st, 1774, for choosing town officers, etc., Zebulon Butler, Esq., was chosen moderator for the work of the day. Maj. Ezekiel Pierce was chosen town clerk.

"March ye 1st. Voted that this meeting is adjourned until tomorrow morning at this place, at eight of the clock, in ye forenoon.

"March ye 2d, 1774, this meeting is opened and held by adjournment. Voted, that ye town of Westmoreland be divided in the following manner into districts—that is to say, that ye town of Wilkesbarre, be one entire district, and known by the name of Wilkesbarre district: And that ye town of Hanover, and all the land south of Wilkesbarre, and west on Susquehanna river, and east on the Lehigh, be one district, by ye name of Hanover district; and that Plymouth, with all ye land west of Susquehanna river, south and west to the town line, be one district, by ye name of Plymouth district; and that Kingston, with ye land west to ye town line, be one district, by ye name of Kingston district; and that Pittston be one district, by ye name of Pittston district; and that Exeter, Providence, and all the lands west and north to ye town line, be one district, by ye name of ye North district; and that Lackaway settlement and Blooming Grove, and Sheolah, to be one district, and to be called by ye name of ye Lackaway district; and all ye settlements on Delaware be one district, and joined to ye other districts, and known by ye name of ye East district.

Select men: "Christopher Avery, Nathaniel Landon, Samuel Ransom, Isaac



Geo. W. Shonk

Tripp, Esq., Caleb Bates, Lazarus Stewart, Silas Parke, were chosen selectmen, for ye year ensuing. Isaac Tripp, Esq., refused to accept. John Jenkens was chosen selectman in ye room of Esq. Tripp."

Town treasurer: Zebulon Butler, Esq., was chosen town treasurer.

Constables and collectors of rates: Asa Stevens, Timothy Smith, Jonathan Haskel, Asaph Whittlesy, Noah Adams, Phineas Clark, William Smith, were chosen constables and collectors of rates.

Surveyors of highways: Anderson Dana, Daniel Gore, Elisha Swift, Thomas Stoddart, Thomas Bennett, Perrin Ross, Rufus Lawrence, Samuel Ransom, Jonathan Parker, Isaac Baldwin, Zavan Tracy, Elijah Witter, John Ainsley, William Hibbard, James Lastley, John Dewitt, John Jenkins, Jr., Aaron Thomas, Anthony Chimer, Abraham Russ, Benjamin Vancampen, Benjamin Harvey, were chosen surveyors of highways.

Fence viewers: "John Abbott, William Warner, Ezekiel Pierce, William Buck, Nathan Denison, Esq., Thomas Stoddart, Frederick Eveland, John Baker, Charles Gaylord, Samuel Slaughter, Abraham Harding, Capt. Parrish, John Jamison, John Gardner, were chosen fence viewers for ye year ensuing."

Listers: "Anderson Dana, Daniel Gore, Elisha Swift, Eliphalet Follet, Perrin Ross, Nathan Wade, Jeremiah Blanchard, Zavan Tracy, Uriah Chapman, Gideon Baldwin, Silas Gore, Moses Thomas, Emanuel Consawler, John Jenkins and Phineas Clark, were chosen listers for ye year ensuing."

"Leather sealers: Elisha Swift, Ebenezer Hibbard and Capt. Silas Parke, were chosen leather sealers ye year ensuing.

"Grand jurors: Jabez Sills, James Stark, William Buck, Elias Church, Phineas Nash, Thomas Heath, Barnabas Cary, Lemuel Harding, Hezekiah Bingham, John Franklin, Timothy Keys, were chosen grand jurors ye year ensuing.

"Tything men: Philip Weeks, Elihu Williams, Luke Swetland, Justice Gaylord, James Brown, Isaac Parrish, Timothy Hopkins, were chosen tything men.

"Sealers of weights and measures; Jabez Sills, Captain Obadiah Gore, Captain Silas Parke, Captain Lazarus Stewart, were chosen sealers of weights and measures.

"Key keepers: Daniel Gore, Jabez Fish, Timothy Pierce, Uriah Stevens, Thomas Heath, Jeremiah Blanchard, Jonathan Haskel, Zipron Hibbard, were chosen key keepers." Thus was the town organized by the designation of 100 officers.

April 11 and 12, the second town meeting in Westmoreland was held. 206 persons took the freeman's oath, as required by law. A tax was laid of one penny in the pound, to purchase ammunition for the town's use, and other necessaries.

Application to the assembly was directed for a court of probate, and the establishment of a regiment. Pounds already built were pronounced lawful pounds. Roads heretofore established were declared lawful highways, on which taxes might be laid out.

"*Voted*, That for ye present, ye tree that now stands northerly from Capt. Butler's house, shall be ye town sign post."

This matter of the legal sign post is of weightier import than, without explanation, might be imagined. Newspapers in those days were little known, save in the larger cities. It had therefore been enacted that a sign post be established in each town, on which notices of public meetings, public sales, stray animals taken up, etc., should be nailed or placed, to render them legal. It is proper to add that, as an accompaniment of the sign post, which was also the legal whipping post, a pair of stocks was provided for a punishment of the guilty, and a warning to deter from crime. These monuments of civilization and law were derived from England, and brought over, nay, almost venerated, by our Puritan fathers. The ancient pillory and wooden horse first disappeared, the whipping post and stocks soon followed.

A third meeting was holden April 28, 1774.

"Capt. Butler was chosen moderator, for ye work of ye day. *Voted*, That Capt.

Zebulon Butler, Capt. Timothy Smith, Mr. Christopher Avery and Mr. John Jenkins, be appointed agents in behalf of this company of settlers, to attend the meeting of the general assembly, to be holden at Hartford, in May next, etc." The same gentlemen were also appointed as agents to the Susquehanna company, which was to assemble at Hartford, on May 24.

It is presumed that at this time the number of the members of assembly Westmoreland would be entitled to, had not been designated. Thereafter two were or might be elected for each session, during the continuance of the jurisdiction of Connecticut.

The John Jenkins named was the elder, and father of Col. John Jenkins, both distinguished patriots.

The fourth town meeting was held June 27, Zebulon Butler, moderator. Votes were passed to form themselves into companies in a military way, each district in Westmoreland to be a company, and Zebulon Butler, Maj. Ezekiel Pierce and Mr. John Jenkins were appointed as a committee to repair to the several districts and lead each company to a choice of officers, etc.

On September 30 a fifth town meeting was held, Capt. S. Fuller, moderator. Capt. Butler and Mr. Joseph Sluman were chosen representatives to the next assembly, and these were the first persons admitted to the full participation of the rights of members, not as delegates from territories having a power to debate, but not a right to vote, but voting on all questions that arose, uniting in making laws for the rest of the colony, as the other members made laws for Westmoreland, and from henceforth Westmoreland was in all respects a part of Connecticut, as much so as Stonington or Saybrook, Hartford or New Haven.

Voted, That Lieut. Elijah Shoemaker, Mr. Solomon Johnson, Mr. John Jenkins, Capt. Timothy Smith and Mr. Douglass Davidson, be a committee to meet such gentlemen as shall be appointed at or near Delaware, to mark out a road from that river to the Susquehanna. Up to this time, therefore, no road existed from any part of the inhabited country to Westmoreland. Bridle paths were the only avenues to the valley, except that by the Susquehanna river, on which boats brought from below, at great cost, heavy articles of indispensable necessity.

The eighth and last town meeting called during 1774 was held December 6, at which: among a variety of other things, it was

Voted, That Elisha Richards, Capt. Ransom, Perrin Ross, Nathaniel Landon, Elisha Swift, Nathan Denison, Esq., Stephen Harding, John Jenkins, Anderson Dana, Obadiah Gore, Jr., James Stark, Rosewell Franklin, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Parkes and Uriah Chapman were chosen school committee for the ensuing year.

Of those intruders who took land irregularly to the rights of the Susquehanna company, it was then ordered that these men be removed from the settlement. It was further voted that Capt. Stephen Fuller, Robert Durkee, Asabel Buck, Nathan Denison, Capt. Samuel Ransom, John Paine, Abraham Harding, Roswell Franklin and John Jenkins, Jr., be a committee to make inquiry into and search after all suspected persons whom they may judge to be "unwholesome persons to the good settlers." They had power to expel all such people.

These were nine of the most discreet persons in the town, and they held powers of great importance. One fact should here be observed by the reader. The higher crimes were simply a cause for expulsion. This was their mode where now we send men to penal institutions and keep them under lock and key. In some States, in nearly every State in the Union the increase of criminals and penal institutions are the cause of most serious questions to the government. What to do with our convicts? is a serious problem that has come with our other social questions. There is something in the thought of the fathers, *expel them*--promptly and with little cost. Penning up your criminals, putting them to work under strong guards, has brought in time, the other sides of the question, and our statesmen here seem to be at fault

in remedying glaring difficulties. A man adjudged a bad citizen was simply ordered to leave, and now when our land is dotted with buildings for the incarceration of suspects and criminals, and others to hold witnesses and to form schools for tender youths, we sometimes hear of certain persons being given so many hours to leave and not return under pain of being imprisoned. It is most singular how mankind adjusts itself to its surroundings. Men have deliberately caused themselves to be returned to the penitentiary; men who had served there until they found their cherished dreams of liberty a burden they could not bear when it came. Authentic cases are related, among others, where a man had picked up a stone and smashed a plate glass window, in order that he might be arrested, saying that arrest meant a house to sleep in and something to eat. One of the ugliest features of our most modern life being our police courts and their machinery to be now found in daily session wherever a few hundred people are huddled in towns and villages. Visit these reeking pens and study the class of people who do most patronize them and then call the roll of the great fathers who laid the foundations of this nation—the entire list of brave and hardy immigrants– and imagine one of those dear old homespun fellows ringing up the police when he had a quarrel with a neighbor! Rather he would seize the bad man by the ear and lead him to the good parson, who would smite him hip and thigh with the sword of the Lord. Imagine, if you can, that during the first three-quarters of a century here, there could have arisen a case recently brought to light in one of our cities, where a rich man found his daughter and a poor laboring young man making love, and finally, to effectually break it up, hired handy detectives, cooked up a case against the young man and railroaded him off to the penitentiary. Yet we tell our children that the pioneers were not so refined as we of to-day—"good enough, kind old people, but crude." Nature seems to demand the storm as well as the sunshine.

The land records, the oldest in this locality, dated July 6, 1772.—"In the twelfth year of the reign of our sovereign lord, George ye Third King, etc." –recites that Silas Gore sold to Jonathan Stowell, of Ashford, Conn. for the consideration of £20, "one whole settling right in the township of Wilkes-Barre—said right contains the home or house, lot No. 28; the meadow lot No. 50 and the third division or back lot No. 44, as by the drafts of the said town may appear, together with all the after divisions which may yet be made."

There had gathered in the year 1774 a total of inhabitants in the town of Westmoreland of 1,922 souls, and the town at that time was considered large enough to erect into a separate county. An assessment of Wilkes-Barre township 1774, corrected in 1775, contains 120 names and the total assessment was £3,646; the total assessment of Westmoreland was £13,083.

While this was the purest democracy, yet those were people, it must be remembered, who brought with them such ideas as were typified in the whipping post and stocks for the punishment of small offenders. They too believed in the paternal functions of government. They were loyal to King George and fully believed that a good king was the divine order for all government. They believed the "king could do no wrong," and under his beneficent laws there was "no wrong without a remedy." They believed all governments were instituted on the old patriarchal plan, of a "wise father and his helpless children"—they were paternalists in all its purity; and never doubted that unless the government attended to man's private affairs all would go to chaos and confusion. Hence the following list of prices were among the early official acts of the authorities of Westmoreland town:

Good yarn stockings, a pair	10 s.
Laboring women at spinning, a week	6 s.
Winter-fed beef, a pound	7 d.
Taverners, for dinner, of the best, per meal	2 s.
Metheglin, per gal.	7 s.

Ox work, for two oxen, per day, and tackling	3 s.
Good hemp seed, a bushel	15 s.
Men's labour, at farming, the three summer months, pay day	5 s. 3d.
Good check flannel, yard wide	8 s.
Good tow and linen, yard wide	6 s.
Good white flannel, do.	5 s.
The above to be woven in a 36 reed, etc.	
Tobacco, in hank or leaf, per pound	9 d.
Taverners, for mug of flip, with two gills of rum in it	4 s.
Good barley, per bushel	8 s.
Making, and setting, and shoeing horse all round	8s.$1 33
Eggs, per doz.	8 d.
Strong beer, by the barrel	2 l.

This paternal-government idea traveled westward with the settlement of the country to the Mississippi river; but through State by State as it slowly wended its way it grew less and less on the records. This form of paternalism and belief in witchcraft were somewhat companion pieces, both born of the idea that rulers ruled by divine authority, and the people were incapable as little children to make their own bargains. The size and price of a loaf of bread is still regulated in republican France, the same as it was under the empire. The price of a drink of whisky is a curious thing for a great government to attend to; yet this paternalism once entered upon by rulers leads to this and other absurdities, and absurdities on the part of rulers ends in indescribable cruelties, destroying the manly qualities of the people and in the long time sapping their intelligence.

The general assembly of the commonwealth, by act passed September 25, 1786, created the county of Luzerne of territory carved from Northumberland county. This was the first civil administration over Luzerne county, but not the first exercise of government dominion over this territory. One hundred and four years previously Pennsylvania (its boundary lines then indefinite), had been divided in its unknown or unsettled entirety into three counties — Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia. William Penn was then settling his possessions, and by purchase of the Indians extending them in every direction, where the soil yet remained in the ownership of the savages. This pious and good Quaker possessed the secret of gaining and holding the confidence of the wild men of the forests, as well as the most remarkable executive abilities as the head of a strong colony to an extent hardly to be found in the history of the wonderful operation of transplanting a great nation from the old to the new world. Northampton county, from which this was taken, was formed in 1752, of territory taken from Bucks, one of the original three counties. This is the brief abstract of title to the civil authority now over Luzerne county.

There is, however, a short eventful history of this valley, including the entire limits of Luzerne county, that out-dates the organization of the civil government under which we now exist.

The Yankee was here before the Quaker, and in time these two cross-claimed this territory, and thence arose a conflict that in its progress was recorded in blood and the suffering of the innocent that is one of the sad chapters in American annals. The facts of those events are given in the impartial details of other chapters, and here it will only need a short recapitulation of the civil administration of affairs under the colony of Connecticut.

This was made the "Town of Westmoreland," and attached to the county of Litchfield, and subsequently it became the county of Westmoreland, Conn. It was defined as embracing 60x120 miles — containing over 7,000 square miles — the whole of Cameron, Lycoming, Potter, Sullivan and Tioga, and nearly the whole of Luzerne, and parts of eight other counties. This rich domain, had the effort of Franklin and his friends succeeded, would now be a great State of the Union. Westmoreland county raised three companies of troops for the continental army.

They were a part of the Twenty-fourth regiment of the Connecticut line. In 1774 Zebulon Butler and Nathan Denison were commissioned under Connecticut as justices of the peace for the county of Litchfield, and they were authorized to organize the "Town of Westmoreland." Under this authority the people met in March, 1774, and organized said town, chose a selectman, treasurer, constables, tax-collectors, surveyors of highways, fence-viewers, listers, leather sealers, grand jurors, tything men, sealers of weights and measures and key keepers. (Certainly a heavy load of machinery for a small craft.) During the year eight town meetings were held.

The claims to jurisdiction of Connecticut ceased with the close of the year 1782, in consequence of the Trenton decision. The following is the official list under Connecticut:

1774, representative to Hartford, Zebulon Butler, Timothy Smith, Christopher Avery and John Jenkins.

1775, Capt. Zebulon Butler, Joseph Sluman, Maj. Ezekiel Pierce.

1876, Col. John Jenkins, Capt. Solomon Strong, Col. Zebulon Butler and Col. Nathan Denison.

1777, John Jenkins, Isaac Tripp.

1778, Nathan Denison, Deacon John Hurlbut.

1780, John Hurlbut, Jonathan Fitch, Nathan Denison.

1781, John Hurlbut, Jonathan Fitch, Obadiah Gore and John Franklin.

1782, Obadiah Gore, Jonathan Fitch.

Under Connecticut were the following justices of the peace: John Smith, Thomas Maffitt, Isaac Baldwin, John Jenkins, Zebulon Butler, Nathan Denison, Silas Parks, Bushnell Bostick, Joseph Sluman, John Sherman and Nathan Denison were judges of probate. John Fitch was commissioned sheriff of Westmoreland county, Conn., in 1776. The same year John Jenkins was appointed judge of the county. June 1, 1778, Gov. Jonathan Trumbull appointed the following justices for the county of Westmoreland, Conn: Nathan Denison, Christopher Avery, Obadiah Gore, Zera Beach, Zebulon Butler, William McKarrican, Asaph Whittlesey, Uriah Chapman, Anderson Dana, Ebenezer Marcy, Stephen Harding, John Franklin (2d), Joseph Hambleton, William Judd; and Nathan Denison, Christopher Avery, Obadiah Gore and Zera Beach were appointed to assist the judges. Other justices appointed were: Caleb Bates, Zebulon Marcy, John Hurlbut, Nathaniel Landon, Abel Pierce, Hugh Fordman, John Franklin, John Vincent and John Jenkins. In 1781 Nathan Denison was judge of Westmoreland county. The records show there were here two lawyers, Anderson Dana and Mr. Bullock, both killed in the battle of Wyoming. Lieut. John Jenkins was, therefore, appointed by the court State's attorney.

This comprises all of the acts and doings of the authorities under Connecticut that can now be reached. With these preliminaries disposed of we can now turn to the records proper of Luzerne county and give its civil side.

A regular civil government was formed here while this was under Connecticut; laws and offices were created and filled. Hon. Steuben Jenkins furnished the following items of history and list of officials. The justices of the peace in the order of appointment were as follows, which list is brought down to the present: 1772, John Smith, Kingston; 1773, Thomas Maffitt and Isaac Baldwin, Pittston; 1774, 1777, John Jenkins, Exeter; 1774, 1777, 1782, Zebulon Butler, Wilkes-Barre; 1774, 1776, 1781–2, Nathan Denison, Kingston; 1774, Silas Parks, Lackawanna; 1775, Bushnell Bostick, Joseph Sluman and Increase Moseley; 1774, 1777, 1779, Uriah Chapman; 1776, 1778–9, William Judd; 1777–8, 1782, Obadiah Gore, Kingston; 1777–8, William McKarrachan, Hanover; 1777–8, Christopher Avery, Wilkes-Barre; 1778, Asaph Whittlesey, Plymouth, and Caleb Bates, Pittston; 1779, Zerah Beach, Salem, Stephen Harding, Exeter, Zebulon Marcy, Tunkhannock, and John Hurlbut,

Hanover; 1782, Nathaniel Landon, Kingston; 1781–2, Abel Pierce Kingston, and Hugh Fordsman, Wilkes Barre; 1780–2, John Franklin, Huntington; 1776, John Vincent.

Also the following list of justices of the peace at Wyoming under Pennsylvania previous to the organization of Luzerne county; all of them appointed in April, 1783:

Alexander Patterson, Robert Martin, John Chambers and David Mead, of Northumberland county; John Seely, Henry Shoemaker and Luke Brodhead, of Northampton county; Nathan Denison, of Wyoming; his name was used without his consent, and he refused to act.

Under the constitution of 1776 and the act of assembly approved on September 26, 1786, justices were elected in the county in the three districts formed by the act erecting the county, to serve for seven years. The following were so elected:

1787, Mathias Hollenback and William Hooker Smith, first district; Benjamin Carpenter and James Nisbett, second district; Obadiah Gore and Nathan Kingsley, third district; 1788, Noah Murray, second district; 1789, Christopher Hurlbut, first district; 1790, Lawrence Myers, Kingston township.

Under the constitution of 1790 the governor appointed the justices of the peace, to serve during good behavior, in districts to be made up of one or more townships. The following were so appointed:

1791, Lawrence Myers, Kingston township; Arnold Colt and William Ross, Solomon Avery and John Phillips, Wilkes-Barre district; Guy Maxwell, Tioga district; Peter Grubb and Nathan Beach, Kingston district; Christopher Hurlbut, Wilkes-Barre district; Joseph Kinney and Isaac Hancock, Tioga district; Minna Dubois, Willingboro township; John Paul Schott, Wilkes-Barre town and township. 1793, Moses Coolbaugh, Tioga township; 1796 Asahel Gregory, Willingboro township. 1797, Resolved Sessions, Tioga township. 1798, Noah Wadhams, Jr., Kingston district; Oliver Trowbridge, Willingboro township; John T. Miller, Kingston district; James Campbell and Joseph Wright, Wilkes-Barre township. 1799, Charles E. Gaylord, Huntington township; Constant Searle, Providence township; Matthew Covell, Wilkes-Barre township; Henry V. Champion, Wyalusing township; Elisha Harding, Tunkhannock township; David Paine, Tioga township. 1800, George Espy, Hanover, Wilkes-Barre, etc., townships; Jacob Bittenbender, Nescopeck, Wilkes-Barre, etc., townships; Benjamin Newberry, Northmoreland, Tioga, etc., townships; Thomas Duane, Wilkes-Barre township; Asa Eddy, Willingboro township (revoked March 28, 1805); Jonathan Stevens, Braintrim township; Guy Wells, Wyalusing township; Benjamin Carpenter, Kingston township; William Means, Tioga township; Zebulon Marcy, Tunkhannock; John Marcy and Thomas Tiffany, Willingboro township. 1801, David Barnum, Willingboro township; 1803, John Marsy, Nicholson, etc., townships; 1804, Bartlett Hines, Rush, etc., townships.

District No. 1, for which the first appointment was made in 1806, was composed of Huntington, Nescopeck, Salem and Sugarloaf townships until 1811; then of Huntington, Nescopeck and Salem townships six or seven years; then of Wilkes-Barre borough and township and part of Covington township till 1835, when it comprised only Wilkes-Barre borough and township; part of Covington township also belonged to it in 1836 and 1837. Justices for this district were commissioned as follows:

1806, Alexander Jameson; 1809, Abiel Fellows; 1810, George Drum; 1811, William Baird; 1813, John Buss; 1819, Conrad Sax; 1820, John Myers and Roswell Wells; 1823, James Stark; 1826, Richard Drinker; 1831, Amasa Hollister, Jr.; 1833, Charles L. Terwilliger; 1835, Benjamin Perry; 1836, John Stark; 1837, Eleazer Carey.

District No. 2 was at different times made up as follows: 1812, Wilkes-Barre,

Hanover and Newport townships; 1816, Kingston and Plymouth townships; 1819, Kingston, Plymouth and Dallas townships; 1831, Kingston, Plymouth, Dallas and Lehman townships; 1832, Kingston, Plymouth and Dallas townships; 1836, Kingston, Plymouth, Dallas and Lehman townships. Justices commissioned as follows:

1806, Cornelius Courtright and Thomas Dyer; 1808, Jonathan Kellog; 1812, Christian Stout; 1813, Francis McShane; 1814, Isaac Hartzell; 1816, Samuel Thomas; 1817, Jacob J. Bogardus; 1819, Dr. John Smith; 1820, Benjamin Reynolds; 1822, Alvah C. Phillips; 1825, John Bennett; 1826, Thomas Irwin; 1829, Reuben Holgate; 1831, James Nisbitt and Simeon F. Rogers; 1832, Fisher Gay; 1833, Jared R. Baldwin and Watson Baldwin; 1835, Sharp D. Lewis; 1836, Jacob J. Bogardus; 1837, Caleb Atherton and John P. Rice; 1838, Peter Allen and Henderson Gaylord; 1839, Addison C. Church.

District No. 3 was originally composed of Plymouth, Kingston and Exeter townships. Salem, Huntington and Union townships were made to compose this district in 1818, and Fairmount was added in 1835. Justices were commissioned as follows;

1808, James Sutton and David Perkins; 1809, William Trux and Moses Scovil; 1810, Stephen Hollister; 1813, Charles Chapman; 1818, Ichabod Shaw; 1821, Shadrach Austin; 1822, Christian Stout; 1823, John Dodson; 1824, Sebastian Seybert; 1827, Jonathan Westover; 1832, Andrew Courtright and Lot Search; 1835, Jacob Ogden and Newton Boone.

District No. 4 consisted originally of Pittston and Providence townships (revoked March 27, 1820), and, after 1819, of Hanover and Newport townships. The justices appointed were:

1804, Joseph Fellows and Asa Dimock; 1806, William Slocum; 1809, Enos Finch; 1819, Jacob Rambach; 1822, Samuel Jameson; 1823, Bateman Downing; 1831, Thomas Williams; 1838, John Vandemark; 1839, John Forsman.

In 1809 District No. 6 comprised Braintrim and Wyalusing townships: in 1816, Pittston, Providence and Exeter; in 1818, Pittston, Providence, Exeter, Northmoreland and Blakely townships; in 1833, part of Monroe township was added; in 1838, Carboudale township, and in 1839 Jefferson township. The list of justices for this district is as follows:

1806, Josiah Fassett; 1808, James Gordon and Charles Brown; 1809, Asa Stevens; 1815, James Connor; 1816, David Dimock and Isaac Hart; 1818, Peter Winter, Elisha S. Potter and Isaac Harding; 1820, Sherman Loomis and Deodat Smith; 1821, Ebenezer Slocum; 1822, Orange Fuller; 1829, David I. Blanchard; 1830, Ziba Davenport; 1831, Moses Vaughn; 1832, Daniel Harding and Joseph Griffin; 1833, Thomas Hadley and Amzi Wilson; 1835, Erastus Smith and Elisha Blackman; 1836, Samuel Hogdon and Sylvanus Heermans; 1837, James Pike; 1838, Judson W. Burnham, Gilbert Burrows and Elisha Hitchcock; 1839, John Cobb and Alva Heermans.

Under the constitution of 1873, justices of the peace and aldermen were to be elected for five years, and under the act of assemby of March 22, 1877, commissions were to take effect from the first Monday of May, the governor having power to appoint to vacancies up to thirty days after the next municipal election.

When this region, by the Trenton decree of 1782, finally came under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, it became a part of the county of Northumberland (county seat Sunbury), which had been taken in 1772 from Northampton (county seat Easton), the latter covering a large section of the original county of Bucks, from which it was formed in 1752.

"To extend to the remote settlement at Wyoming, the advantage of civil government in which they might participate affording them an opportunity to administer their local affairs by persons having the confidence of the inhabitants, chosen by themselves; to give the people an efficient representation in the council and assembly, so that their voice might be heard, their interests explained and their influence

fairly appreciated," a new country was formed on September 26, 1786, from part of the territory of Northumberland. It was named Luzerne, from the Chevalier de la Luzerne, a most popular minister from the French court during the Revolution, and for many years afterward a prominent figure in the public eye, and was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Nescopeck creek, and running along the south bank; thence eastward to the head of said creek; from thence a due east course to the head branch of Lehigh creek; thence along the east bank of said Lehigh creek to the head thereof; from thence a due north course to the northern boundary of the State; thence westward along said boundary until it crosses the east branch of Susquehanna; and thence along the said northern boundary fifteen miles west of the said river Susquehanna; thence by the straight line to the head of Towanda creek; thence along the ridge which divides the waters of the east branch of the Susquehanna from those of the west branch, to a point due west from the mouth of the Nescopeck; thence east to the place of beginning."

The act creating the county provided for an election on the second Tuesday of the following October, to choose county officers and representatives in the legislature; and that Zebulon Butler, Nathaniel Landon, Jonah Rogers, Simon Spalding and John Phillips should be a commission to buy a site for the county buildings.

In 1790 the county court divided the county into eleven townships. These retained the old names of Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Hanover, Newport, Exeter, Plymouth, Kingston, Salem, Tioga, Wyalusing and Tunkhannock, but the territory of those townships which had existed under the Connecticut jurisdiction was extended.

The commissioners named above, to procure a site for county buildings, made choice of the public square in Wilkes-Barre; and in 1791 there was erected a two-story hewn-log building, about sixty feet long and half as wide, of which the second story was the courtroom (approached by steps outside), and the lower floor was for the jail and the jailer.

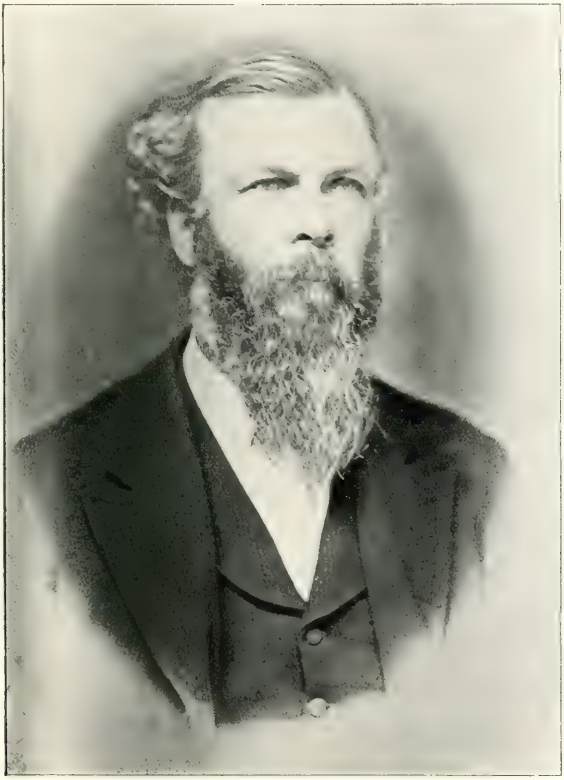
This structure gave way in 1801 for the building of a new courthouse on the same site. The old one was occupied, however, during the construction of the new, which was finished in 1804, when the log building became the Wilkes-Barre academy.

The new courthouse, which was in the shape of a cross and had a low tower and a belfry in the center of the roof, cost $9,356.06, and was used more than fifty years. In the year after the commencement of its construction a jail was built on the corner of Market and Washington streets, and between 1809 and 1812 a fireproof building for the county records, the three costing about $24,000.

In 1835 the legislature authorized the erection of the present courthouse, and its corner-stone was laid August 12, 1856. Under the supervision chiefly of Benjamin F. Pfauts, William A. Tubbs and Silas Dodson it was completed and furnished at a cost of $85,000; builder, D. A. Fell. Provision is made in this building for the public offices, which formerly occupied a separate one.

The jail begun in 1802 served until 1870, although long before that time it had proved inadequate to the demands upon it and was unworthy of the advanced position of the commonwealth in the matter of prison discipline.

On April 2, 1867, the contract for the building of a new jail was awarded to Lewis Havens, at $189,575. On August 18, 1870, the sheriff was ordered to remove the prisoners to this jail, and November 4, in the same year, the building was accepted from the contractor. An expenditure of $18,500.93 above the contract price was incurred for additional and extra work. From a report furnished by the clerk of the county commissioners, it appears that the building and furniture cost $302,536.92. It is located above North street, between River street and the Susquehanna. It is built of stone brought from Campbell's ledge, opposite Pittston, occupies a lot of five acres, and the building covers three-fourths of an acre. It is a fireproof structure, and is at the same time substantially and tastefully built and



William A. Swanstrom

elegantly painted inside. It has in both wings seventy-two cells, thirty-two of which are double, sufficient in all for 104 prisoners.

The building is heated by three furnaces, and all the cooking and heating of water are done by them. It is ventilated by a fan, which is propelled by an engine—precisely as coal mines are ventilated.

Under the old State system each city, borough and township maintained and cared for the poor within its limits. About the year 1858, the question of erecting a county poorhouse was submitted to the people in accordance with an act of assembly, and decided in the negative. By special legislation portions of the county were then erected into poor districts, each under a special act.

In 1860, by an act of assembly, the township of Wilkes-Barre was made a poor district, and a farm was purchased in the township of Newport, about four miles below Nanticoke, on the east side of the river. In 1861 the central poor district of Luzerne county was incorporated. This district embraces the townships of Wilkesbarre, Plains, Kingston, Plymouth, Hanover and Newport, the boroughs of Kingston, Plymouth, Ashley, Sugar Notch and Nanticoke, and the city of Wilkes-Barre.

In 1863 the first poorhouse was built on the farm purchased by Wilkes-Barre in 1860. It was a frame building, 35x74 feet, three stories in hight above the basement, which was finished for cooking and dining apartments. This, with the old farmhouse and a small kitchen, constituted the poorhouse up to 1879, when another building was erected. This was of brick, 35x76 feet, three stories in hight, with a finished basement, which is used as a laundry. The female paupers occupy this building, the old wooden structure being used exclusively for males.

This was incorporated May 8, 1857, under the corporate name of "The Poor District of Jenkins Township, Pittston Borough and Pittston Township." The first directors were John D. Stark, Peter Winters, William Ford and Ebenezer Drake.

The board of directors in 1857 purchased a farm of 160 acres in the township of Ransom, now in the county of Lackawanna. The farmhouse standing on this farm was used as a poorhouse till the year 1877, when the present fine brick structure was erected. This is three stories in hight above the basement, which is used as a kitchen and place of work. The building is capable of accommodating 100 paupers.

Criminals convicted of capital offences have been executed at Wilkes-Barre as follows: July 1, 1779, Michael Rosebury, by order of Gen. Sullivan, for instigating desertions from the latter's command; James Cadden, March 2, 1849, for the murder of Daniel Gilligan below Wilkes-Barre; Reese Evans, September 9, 1853, for shooting Lewis Reese on the Kingston flats in order to rob him; James Quinn, April 21, 1854, for the murder of Mahala Wiggins on the canal near Nanticoke dam; William Muller, April 30, 1858, for the murder of George Mathias, a few miles from Wilkes-Barre, on the Easton road.

In the early history of political parties in this county, the federalists, who favored a strong national government, had a large majority. Within the memory of the present generation the democrats have oftenest had the ascendancy. Below will be found lists of the citizens who have administered the affairs of the county and represented it in various legislative bodies.

In the spring after the formation of the town of Westmoreland Zebulon Butler and Timothy Smith, and in the autumn of that year Christopher Avery and John Jenkins, appeared before the assembly of Connecticut on behalf of the new town. Timothy Smith had attended the last three previous sessions, Joseph Sluman the last two and John Jenkins the last one. Capt. Butler and Joseph Sluman were the next representatives in that body. Butler was also a member in the autumn session of 1775, in which Maj. Ezekiel Pierce was his colleague, and in the spring session of 1776 John Jenkins and Solomon Strong. Col. Nathan Denison was a member in the spring sessions of 1778–9, and the autumn sessions of 1776, 1778 and

1780. John Jenkins and Isaac Tripp were the assemblymen at both sessions of 1777; Anderson Dana in the spring, and Asahel Buck in the October session of 1787 John Hurlbut served in the spring sessions of 1779–80 and 1781, and the autumn session of 1780. Jonathan Fitch was a member in the spring sessions of 1780–1 and 1782, and the autumn session of 1782. Obadiah Gore and John Franklin were the members at the spring session of 1781, and the former attended both sessions in 1782.

John Sherman, of Westmoreland, was appointed judge of probate and justice of the peace for Litchfield county, Conn., in 1775.

Up to 1860 this county belonged to a congressional district, which also included Berks, Bucks, Northampton, Northumberland and other counties. The first representative from Luzerne county, David Scott, of Wilkes-Barre, was elected in 1816. He resigned on being appointed president judge. Representatives from the district including Luzerne county have since been chosen as follows:

1818, 1820, George Denison and John Murray; 1820–32, Cox Ellis, George Kreamer, Samuel McKean, Philander Stephens, Lewis Dewart and A. Marr; 1832 (Luzerne and Columbia), 1834, Andrew Beaumont; 1836, 1838, David Petrekin; 1840, 1842, Benjamin A. Bidlack; 1844, Owen D. Leib; 1846, 1848, Chester Butler; 1850 (Luzerne, Wyoming, Columbia and Montour), 1854, Henry M. Fuller; 1852, Hendrick B. Wright; 1856, John G. Montgomery—died, and was succeeded the next year by Paul Leidy; 1858, 1860, George W. Scranton—died during his second term, and H. B. Wright was chosen at a special election in June, 1861; 1862 (Luzerne and Susquehanna), 1864, Charles Denison; 1868, George W. Woodard; 1872, Lazarus D. Shoemaker; 1876, Winthrop W. Ketcham; 1877, W. H. Stanton; 1878, Hendrick B. Wright; 1880, from Eleventh district. Robert Klotz, and from Twelfth district Joseph A. Scranton; 1882, Eleventh, John B. Storm; Twelfth, Joseph A. Scranton; 1886, Eleventh, Charles B. Buckalew; Twelfth, John Lynch; 1888, Edwin S. Osborn; 1890, George W. Shonk.

Members of the upper house of the legislature have been chosen from the district, including Luzerne county, as follows:

Council: 1787–89, Nathan Denison; 1789 (October 30), 1790, Lord Butler. Senate: 1790 (Luzerne, Northumberland and Huntington), William Montgomery; 1792, William Hepburn; 1794 (Luzerne, Northumberland, Mifflin and Lycoming), George Wilson; 1796 (same district), Samuel Dale; 1798, Samuel McClay; 1800, James Harris; 1801 (Luzerne, Northampton and Wayne), Jonas Hartzell; 1803, Thomas McWhorter; 1805, William Lattimore; 1807, Matthias Gress; 1808 (Luzerne and Northumberland), Nathan Palmer; 1810, James Laird; 1812, William Ross; 1814 (Luzerne, Northumberland, Union, Columbia and Susquehanna), Thomas Murray, Jr.; 1816, Charles Frazer; 1818, Simon Snyder; 1820, Redmond Conyngham; 1824 (Luzerne and Columbia), Robert Moore; 1828–30, Jacob Drumheller; 1832, Uzal Hopkins; 1836 (Luzerne, Monroe, Wayne and Pike), Ebenezer Kingsbury, Jr.; 1839, S. F. Headley; 1841, Luther Kidder; 1844 (Luzerne and Columbia), William S. Ross; 1847, Valentine Best; 1850 (Luzerne, Columbia and Montour), 1853, Charles R. Buckalew; 1856, George P. Steele; 1859 (Luzerne), Winthrop W. Ketcham; 1862, J. B. Stark; 1865, L. D. Shoemaker; 1868, Samuel J. Turner; 1871 (Luzerne, Monroe and Pike), Francis D. Collins, Albert G. Brodhead; 1872, George H. Rowland; 1874, D. H. Stanton, H. B. Payne; 1877, E. C. Wadhams, J. B. Seamans; 1880, Eckley B. Coxe, resigned and again elected in 1881; 1882, W. H. Stanton; 1884, Morgan B. Williams; 1886, M. D. Roche; 1888, William H. Hines.

Members of the lower house of the legislature have been sent from the district, including or consisting of Luzerne county, as follows, the district comprising Luzerne, Bradford and Susquehanna, from 1814 to 1828, inclusive:

John Paul Schott, 1787; Obadiah Gore, 1788-90; Simon Spalding, 1791–2;

Ebenezer Bowman, 1793; Benjamin Carpenter, 1794; John Franklin, 1795–6, 1799–1803; Roswell Wells, 1797–8, 1802, 1804–6; Lord Butler, 1801; John Jenkins, 1803; Jonas Ingham, 1804; Nathan Beach, 1805–7; Moses Coolbaugh, 1806; Charles Miner, 1807–8, 1812; Benjamin Dorrance, 1808–10, 1812, 1814, 1819–20, 1830; Thomas Graham, 1809–11; Jonathan Stevens, 1811; Jabez Hyde, Jr., and Joseph Pruner, 1813 (Luzerne and Susquehanna); Putnam Catlin, 1814; Redmond Conyngham, 1815; George Denison, 1815–16, 1827–30; Jonah Brewster, 1816–9; James Reeder, 1817–8; Cornelius Cortright, 1820–1, 1823; Andrew Beaumont, 1821, 1823, 1849; Jabez Hyde, Jr., 1822–3; Jacob Drumheller, Jr., 1822–4; Philander Stevens, 1824–6; G. M. Hollenback, 1824–5; Samuel Thomas, 1825–6; Garrick Mallery, 1826–9; Almon H. Reed, 1827; Isaac Post, 1828; Albert G. Brodhead, 1831–3; Nicholas Overfield, 1831; Chester Butler, 1832, 1838–9, 1843; Ziba Bennett, 1833–4; B. A. Bidlack, 1834–5; James Nesbitt, Jr., 1835; Henry Stark, 1836–7; William C. Reynolds, 1836–7; John Sturdevant, 1838; Joseph Griffin, 1839; Andrew Cortright, 1840–1; Hendrick B. Wright, 1840–2; Moses Overfield, 1842; William Merrifield, 1843–5; James S. Campbell, 1844–5; Nathan Jackson, 1846; George Fenstermacher, 1846; Samuel Benedict, 1847; James W. Goff, 1847; Henry M. Fuller, 1848; Thomas Gillespie, 1848; John N. Conyngham, 1849; James W. Rhodes, 1850–1; Silas S. Benedict, 1850–1; Truman Atherton, 1852–3; Abram P. Dunning, 1852–4; Gideon W. Palmer, 1854; Harrison Wright, 1855; Henderson Gaylord, 1855; Steuben Jenkins, 1856–7; Thomas Smith, 1856; Samuel G. Turner, 1857; P. C. Gritman, 1857–8; Lewis Pughe, 1858, 1860; Winthrop W. Ketcham, 1858; John Stone, 1859; Peter Byrne, 1859–60; Dyer L. Chapin, 1859; H. B. Hillman, 1860; William S. Ross, 1861; R. F. Russell, 1861; H. V. Hall, 1861; S. W. Trimmer, 1862; Jacob Robinson, 1862–3; Peter Walsh, 1862–3; Harry Hakes, 1863–4; Anthony Grady, 1864–5; D. F. Seybert, 1864–5; D. S. Koon, 1865–6; William Brennan, 1866–7; James McHenry, 1866–7; Samuel F. Bossard, 1867–9; Daniel L. O'Neil, 1868–9; Nathan G. Wrestler, 1868–9; S. W. Keene, 1870–1; George Coray, 1870–1; John F. McMahon, 1870; Richard Williams, 1871–2; Patrick Delacey, 1872–3; Peter Quigley, 1872–3; B. D. Koons, 1872–3; E. P. Kisner, 1873; Thomas Waddell, 1874; A. L. Cressler, 1874; T. W. Loftus, 1874; M. Crogan, 1874; Charles A. Miner, 1875–80; T. H. B. Lewis, 1875–6; J. J. Shonk, 1875–8; J. C. Fincher, 1875–6; James McAsey, 1875–6; F. W. Gunster, 1875–6; M. F. Synott, 1875–6; C. R. Gorman, T. W. Loftus, 1875–6; John B. Smith, 1877–80; Charles McCarron, 1877–8; George Judge, 1877–8; James A. Kiersted, 1877–8; D. M. Jones, 1877–8; A. I. Ackerly, 1877–80; S. S. Jones, 1877–8; W. H. Hines, 1879–80; George W. Drum, 1879–80; Dennis O'Lenihan, 1879–80; John E. Barrett, 1879–80; T. D. Lewis, 1879–80; Thomas Mooney, 1879. 1880, first district, Herman C. Fry; second district, Philip H. Seeley; third district, James George; fourth district, George W. Drum; fifth district, Robert Timlin; seventh district, W. B. Hierlihy. 1882, first district, Herman C. Fry; second district, Steuben Jenkins; third district, James George; fourth district, James A. Sweeney; fifth district, Robert M. Timlin; seventh district, James L. McMillan. 1884, first district, Charles D. Foster; second district, M. B. Hughes; third district, Henry C. Magee; fourth district, James A. Sweeney; fifth district, P. H. Durkin; seventh district, Nicholas C. Northup. 1886, first district, J. Ridgeway Wright; second district, M. B. Hughes; third district, P. F. Caffrey; fourth district, D. M. Evans; fifth district, P. H. Durkin; seventh, William Rutlege. 1890, first district, C. Ben Johnson; second district, Elisha A. Coray; third district, James M. Fritz; fourth district, William R. Jeffrey; fifth district, John T. Flannery.

The following will be found a correct list of all the sheriffs of Luzerne county from its organization up to the present. The year in which each was elected is given:

Lord Butler, 1787; Jesse Fell, 1789; John Franklin, 1792; William Slocum,

1795; Arnold Colt, 1798; Benjamin Dorrance, 1801; James Wheeler, 1804; Jacob Hart, 1807; Jabez Hyde, Jr., 1810; Elijah Shoemaker, 1813; Stephen Van Loon, 1816; Isaac Bowman, 1819; Jonathan Bulkely, 1822; Napthali Hurlburt, 1825; Oliver Helme, 1828; Thomas Karkuff, elected in October, 1831, died in a few hours after he was sworn in, and Benjamin Reynolds was appointed by the governor to the vacancy for one year or until the next election, when James Nesbitt was elected in October, 1832, and served until 1835; Thomas Myers, 1835; Caleb Atherton, 1838; George P. Steele, 1841; James W. Goff, 1844; William Koons, 1847; Gideon A. Palmer, 1850; Abram Drum, 1853; Jasper B. Stark, 1856; Samuel Van Loon, 1859; Samuel Peterbaugh, 1862; Joseph S. Van Leer, 1865; James W. Rhoads, 1868; Aaron Whitaker, 1871; William P. Kirkendall, 1874; P. J. Kenny, 1877; William O'Malley, 1880; John S. Oberrender, 1882; Hendrick W. Search, 1886; Robert P. Robinson, 1889.

The act for the formation of the county provided, that courts of common pleas and general quartersessions of the peace; the court of quartersessions shall sit three days and no longer, and shall be held at the house of Zebulon Butler in Wilkesburg until a courthouse shall be built. Section 9 provided: "That Zebulon Butler, Nathaniel Landen, Jonah Rogers, John Philips and Simon Spawlding are appointed trustees" for said county, to take assurance for a piece of land for a courthouse and a county goal, and thereupon erect a courthouse and goal.

First court convened in Luzerne county met in Wilkes-Barre, May 27, 1787, one year after the county was created. The building where the court was held stood where now is Judge Woodward's house. The court had six judges—no president judge, as that office was not provided for until 1791, when Jacob Rush was the first appointee. Nothing in the way of a new building for the presence and temporary abiding place of the blind goddess could be more primitive than this court convening. It was in the deep woods, in the "dark and bloody grounds" of the valley where the shadow of death had lingered so long, where the wild beasts lurked, the wild man has yet the smoking ruins upon the hillside and where was coming the sad and also bloody contention of white man against his fellow man over the soil in which they lived. Wilkes-Barre in those early days, we are told, while having at one time twenty-three cabin homes, had seen all of them destroyed by the foe except three and this foe was the "Pennamite" against the "Yankee." In 1801 in a carefully kept diary there were but six houses in the place and as late as 1808 there were added but four others, but they were cheap wooden ones—two stone and two brick. Of the latter, the Perry house, on the corner of Northampton and Main and the Slocum residence.

There were four attorneys at the first court, and it was many years after before this list was materially increased. The old-time law practice was different from now. Lawyers were "circuit riders" literally until modern times. They went in bands on horseback from county to county over a wide range of country, as the counties were large and the distances long from court to court. In the crowd was the judge, and, while it was hard work and much exposure, they were a rare set of good fellows. A pair of saddle-bags contained their extra clothing and the few law books they had to have—the book of first importance then to a "circuit rider" being *Chitty's Pleadings*, the *Pleadings* being of first importance. If Jones owed Smith a note it was vitally important in the vast written pleadings informing the court of the facts in the case to know whether Jones had made a scrawl after his signature that could be called a "seal." If it had a "seal," then the action must be in "debt;" if no "seal," then it must be in "assumpsit." Now, if you remember, the "seal" as a signature came from the "divine," wise king, who could not write his name, and wore a great, vulgar gambler's ring, and made his royal mark by pressing the ring on the paper. In short, the practice of the law was far more a mere stream of technicalities 100 years ago than now. Good sense and

conscience, it seems, were secondary considerations, often were not considerations at all, and the lawyer or judge who could dig up the most learned technicalities, enough to drown all recollection of the original case in hand, was accounted the greatest judge or lawyer. To know the most subtle "learned technicalities of the law" was for a long time esteemed the acme of human greatness. If the poor clients and parties to suits had not been the helpless and unfortunate sufferers of this long-drawn-out illusion, this curious estimate of greatness, we might smile at it all. A hundred years ago there was hardly a contested case in courts where there were not climaxes from first to last in the curious mental quirks in its hunt for great lawyers and judges, that are an index to the public men and education of the time, that it is hard for one now to fully realize. The lawyer is a curious product of every civilization, the "licensed" lawyer a perfected curiosity of the ages. By virtue of his "license" he is a *quasi* official, and by virtue of his mastery of "precedent" and the nimble technicality of each case does he rise in the scale of honor and greatness. It is very edifying to dwell on the science of jurisprudence—the "garnered wisdom of the fathers," and all that—but it is the "case" lawyer that wins the doubtful case in court almost invariably. Law, theology and medicine are the three "learned professions;" they are the sum total in the way of making a living that a "gentleman" could at one time think of following. All of them were schools of precedent. The members of the "learned professions" were never mere vulgar producers, rather, they were "cultured" consumers. In the scale of life they stood between the herd and the throne. Each a cult, a close corporation sometimes, and sometimes the doctors were a band of wrangling, brotherly-hating healers, and the whole world in agreement that all those who could not professionally talk in a kind of pigeon-Latin were but miserable, low-born "quacks." This condition grew threatening, when the happy thought came to "license" doctors as well as lawyers and preachers, and sores were now healed by making it a crime to save life except by sending for a man licensed to kill. There are comical things, dear reader, in high life as well as in the basement. The difficulty in the whole matter is that we grow up with scales over our eyes and go through life not only a little blind but cut bias, and we miss much "fun alive."

The names of the first justices who met in Zebulon Butler's house:

William Hooker Smith, Benjamin Carpenter, James Nesbitt, Timothy Pickering, Obadiah Gore, Nathan Kingsley and Mathias Hollenback. Lord Butler was sheriff, and about all the other county offices, including prothonotary and clerk, were filled by Timothy Pickering. Court crier was Joseph Sprague.

The four attorneys sworn at this court were Ebenezer Bowman, Putnam Catlin, Roswell Welles and William Nichols (the last a non-resident).

The first president Judge was Jacob Rush, who filled the office from 1791 to 1806.

Thomas Cooper succeeded, and from August, 1806, to August, 1811, presided.

Seth Chapman from 1811 to July, 1813.

John Bannister Gibson from 1813 to 1817. Judge Gibson has a well-defined place in history as Pennsylvania's great and learned jurist. From president judge of the Luzerne court he went to preside in the State supreme court, and of all the brilliant men of the bar of the commonwealth there have been none greater, if indeed there has been his peer in the century. His slightest *dictum* on the bench is to-day received in all the courts as unquestioned authority. The wording of his opinions is given *verbatim*, being as the finished Parian marble, and not capable of being condensed or taken in pieces. The law opinions of Judge Gibson are familiar to the courts of the civilized world.

Thomas Burnside was judge from 1817 to 1818.

David Scott became president judge in 1818, and filled the office over twenty years.

William Jessup in 1838. He was twice commissioned as judge of the court of common pleas, first in 1838 and next in 1848. A part of the time in the change in the districts, this county came within his circuit. By a compromise arrangement between Judges Jessup and Conyngham, and with the consent of the attorneys of Susquehanna and Luzerne districts, matters were so adjusted as to accommodate the two presiding officers, putting Luzerne in Conyngham's district and Susquehanna in Jessup's.

John N. Conyngham, 1839, resigned in 1870, after serving thirty-one years.

Garrich M. Harding, from July 12, 1870; resigned 1879.

Charles E. Rice, present incumbent, since 1879.

The second regular term of the court, September 5, 1787, presided over by Justices Obadiah Gore, Mathias Hollenback, William Hooker Smith, Benjamin Carpenter, James Nesbitt and Nathan Kingsley. For the full particulars of the first court and officers and the four attorneys then admitted, see Vol. III, *Families of the Wyoming Valley*, by George B. Kulp.

The constitution of 1790 vested the judicial powers of the State in a supreme court, courts of oyer and terminer, and jail delivery; courts of common pleas, orphans' courts, register court and court of quartersessions for each county, justices of the peace, and such other courts as the legislature may provide. Judges of the supreme court and courts of common pleas to hold office during good behavior. The supreme court judges were *ex-officio* justices of oyer and terminer courts in the several counties; the governor to appoint for each county at least three and not more than four judges, residents of the county; the State divided into six judicial circuits, and a president of each circuit to be appointed. The president and any two of the lay judges to be a quorum; to hold courts of common pleas and oyer and terminer, and two of the lay judges could hold a court of quartersessions and orphans' court. At the next session of the legislature the State was divided into five circuits—Luzerne, Berks, Northampton and Northumberland, and composed the third circuit. The president judge was to be a person "skilled in the law."

Act of 1851 provided for the election of judges of the several courts, and regulated certain judicial districts, and constituted the eleventh circuit out of the counties of Luzerne, Wyoming, Montour and Columbia. John N. Conyngham, elected president judge for a term of ten years; he was re-elected in 1861. In the meantime Montour county was annexed to the eighth district.

In 1856 Luzerne county was made a separate district, Judge Conyngham presiding. By act June 27, 1864, Luzerne was authorized to elect an "additional judge," who, like the president judge, should be "learned in the law," to hold his office by the same tenure, have the same powers and jurisdiction, subject to the same duties, and receive the same compensation. The governor to appoint until the regular election. Under this law Hon. Henry M. Hoyt was appointed additional judge, and filled the office until December, 1867; succeeded by Edmund L. Dana, who was commissioned for ten years. Judge Conyngham resigned in 1870, and July 8 of that year Garrick M. Harding was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was elected in the fall of 1870 and commissioned for a term of ten years.

The constitution of 1874 made some changes in the judiciary, among others providing that counties containing over 40,000 inhabitants shall constitute a separate judicial district and elect one judge "learned in the law," and authorize the legislature to provide additional judges as the business of the respective districts may require. President Judge Harding and "additional" Judge Dana were in commission at the time of the adoption of the new constitution, of this Luzerne, the eleventh judicial district; and it was entitled to another additional judge. John Handley was elected to serve ten years from the first Monday in January, 1875. At the general election in 1877 William H. Stanton was elected successor to Judge Dana. At the time of the erection of Lackawanna, out of the territory of Luzerne,

Hon. Garrick M. Harding was president judge; Hon. John Handley and Hon. William H. Stanton were additional judges of the court of common pleas.

The act of April 17, 1878, provided for the division of an erection of a new county out of any county containing 150,000 inhabitants, also providing that the judicial, representative and senatorial districts should remain and that the judges of said districts, or a majority, shall meet and organize the courts. Lackawanna county was erected under the provisions of this act and an election held August 13, 1878, and the final proclamation of the governor made August 21, 1878. The claim was at once made that as the new county had more than 40,000 inhabitants it became thereby a separate judicial district. Gov. Hartranft therefore appointed Benjamin S. Bentley, president judge, who opened the court. Judges Harding, Handley, and Stanton declined to interfere, but in order to test the governor's action an application was made to the supreme court for a mandamus against the former judges to organize the Lackawanna courts. The supreme court holding that Bentley's commission was unauthorized, ordered the judges to organize the court. Judges Harding, Handley and Stanton thereupon opened the courts of Lackawanna county, October 24, 1878. Judge Stanton resigned February 25, 1879, and March 4, following, Hon. Alfred Hand was appointed and commissioned to fill the vacancy. The law authorized the governor in case of the division of counties where there were over 40,000 inhabitants in the new county to issue a proclamation and make it a separate judicial district. The president judge of the old court now was directed to elect to which district he would be assigned and the other law judge or judges were to be assigned to the new district.

If more than one law judge then the oldest in commission to be president. Judge Harding elected to remain in the old district of Luzerne, and Handley and Hand were assigned to the new—the forty-fifth district—the former president and the latter law judge, from March 27, 1879. This of course ended the service of Handley and Hand in Luzerne county.

At the fall election 1879 Hon. Charles E. Rice was elected additional law judge of Luzerne—the eleventh district; commissioner December 4, 1879, for ten years from the first Monday in January following.

Judge Harding resigned to take effect December 31, 1879. Judge Rice entered upon his office January 4, 1880, and on the next day, by reason of holding the oldest commission, he was commissioned as president judge for the term of ten years commencing the first Monday of January, 1880. Gov. Hoyt appointed Stanley Woodward additional law judge to fill the vacancy; his commission dated January 9, 1880. Judge Woodward was elected at the election following and December, 1880, commissioned additional law judge to serve ten years from the first Monday in January, 1881. An additional law judge became necessary and Judge Lynch was appointed; he was elected to a full term in 1892, as will more fully appear in the list of present county officials elsewhere.

Separate Orphans' Courts were authorized by the constitution of 1874 in counties containing 150,000 inhabitants. This was mandatory as to the above described counties and "may" established separate orphans' courts, under one or more judges "learned in the law." The same section register's courts, transferred the jurisdiction to the orphans' court. The separate orphans' court of Luzerne was therefore, May 19, 1874, with one judge, and Hon. Daniel L. Rhone elected to preside. By law this office is now styled president judge of the orphans' court. The term runs ten years. There was no separate orphans' court in Lackawanna authorized by law. Judge D. L. Rhone was re-elected in 1884, and commissioned for a term of ten years from the first Monday in January, 1885.

Many of the eminent men of Pennsylvania have come from the Luzerne bar. In the old time recollections are given an account of James McClintock, the poetic, the brilliant, the great orator whose short career of much promise settled in such

hopeless gloom and a long life of blank imbecility. His first appearance at the bar, an unknown young man, as blushing and diffident as a girl, his latent powers as unknown to himself as to his casual acquaintance. At a court soon after his coming, by a strange chance, the briefless advocate was appointed by the judge to defend a little girl who had stolen a pair of shoes from the front of a store. The owner had readily recovered his property, but in a spirit of persecution, proceeded to inflict the heavy hand of the criminal law upon the child. The attorney's speech to the jury in defence of that little girl as she sat in the prisoner's box gave him a wide fame as the first orator of the bar of northern Pennsylvania. It made him soon after a nominee for congress. Three candidates were before the people. And in those times the size of the districts and the slowness of getting news was such, that two weeks after the election it was not known who was elected. In the meantime McClintock had married, and Chester Butler gave a grand party to the newly married pair. That evening when the festivities had begun news came that convinced McClintock and his friends that he was elected, and then commenced the double congratulations on his marriage and election. Subsequently came the official news, and he was defeated by a small margin. Within the year his wife died of child-birth, the child was not saved, and in a few weeks poor McClintock was a raving maniac. He was sent to an asylum in robust physical health, his brilliant intellect like sweet bells jangled and out of tune, and from the fever of violence his remarkable mind settled into helpless and hopeless imbecility. The rising, flashing, brilliant meteor; the charred, blackened and burned stick; and cruel fate spun out the years of his darkened life to extreme old age—the dead mind in the living body.

It has already been told how Judge John B. Gibson went from the Wilkes-Barre bench to that of the supreme court and fixed his immortal fame as a great judge. Among others of the bar from this place who were transferred to the supreme court, we note George W. Woodward and Warren J. Woodward. Henry M. Hoyt, ex-governor of the commonwealth, and at this time a practicing member of the bar of Wilkes-Barre. Henry M. Fuller was one of the brilliant and versatile lawyers of Luzerne—in many ways a remarkable man; a member of the legislature, twice elected to congress, was the whig candidate for State canal commissioner, and in 1860 was presented for the nomination of candidate for vice-president, and died at the age of forty years. Death only could check a career that must have been phenomenal had not fate passed its shadow over it.

This bar has furnished as attorney-general, Ovid F. Johnson and Henry W. Palmer.

Hendrick B. Wright was speaker of the house, several times elected to congress, and was president of the convention that nominated Polk for president. Among other members who have been in congress from this bar were Charles Denison, Chester Butler, L. D. Shoemaker, E. S. Osborn and the present member-elect, Hon. George W. Shonk.

In the recollections of the early bar, it is told that George Denison was one of the most powerful advocates that ever stood before a jury in the court. The greatest criminal lawyer of the old times was supposed to be Lyman Hakes. "Hal" Wright, as he was affectionately called by his friends, is remembered as a great lawyer, in the civil, criminal and equity courts—strong before a jury, eloquent before the court, wherein his statement of his case was the strongest presentation of law and fact that could be made.

A curious incident of how our lives are shaped by trivial circumstances is found in the career of George Griffin, who was admitted to the bar in this county in the year 1800; a son of Maj. Jasper Griffin, and a descendant of the noted New England Pecks; born at East Haddam, Conn., January 14, 1778; graduated at Yale college; studied law; licensed in 1799 and came to Wilkes-Barre in 1800 and practiced law



John T. Lenahan

until 1806; married Lydia, daughter of Col. Zebulon Butler. In the spirit of practical joking he was voted for and elected high constable at the first borough election. Disgusted at the joke he left the place and went to New York city and became one of the most eminent men at the bar. Among his early cases there was a slander suit, wherein he appeared for the plaintiff, and his opening argument to the jury made his fame. Nearly the first sentence of which was the first in importance that made the case for his client: "the constant falling of the water drop will wear away the hardest stone," and from this he proceeded to show that though the evidence showed the words spoken did not at first blush seem so deeply injurious, yet the frequent iteration of what the defendant had set in motion was calculated to undermine the fairest reputation in any community. While in ordinary hands it would have been regarded as but a mild case of assault by words upon a man's character, yet in this case there was a verdict for $5,000, all of which was turned over to Mr. Griffin as his fee. He was in the active practice in New York fifty-two years. In the language of his biographer, George B. Kulp, "a profound scholar in every department of literature and science, but he was above all things a lawyer."

In 1822 and for some time Garrick Mallery was the acknowledged leader of the Luzerne bar. His superiority was not seriously contested so long as he remained in the active practice. He went to the bench, and that left an opening for a spirited rivalry among the other practitioners for the first place. In 1820 were here Roswell Welles, Ebenezer Bowman, Garrick Mallery, George Denison and others, all men of high order of talent in the law. Judge David Scott was, on the bench, a man of great learning and probity, with the courage of his convictions, brave for the right, yet gentle and charitable in his decisions against the unfortunate lawbreakers.

John Nesbit Conyngham was admitted to the Luzerne bar in 1820; a young man who came here and located when the world was all before him; a native of Philadelphia; born December 17, 1798; the son of David Hayfield Conyngham; married Ruth Ann Butler, daughter of Lord Butler, the granddaughter of Col. Zebulon Butler, the old Revolutionary hero and patriot; to them were given seven children. Fifty years of his life were spent in the profession here—over twenty years in the practice and thirty on the bench. No man who has ever sat upon the bench inspired more confidence in his decisions than Judge Conyngham; and the entire profession agree, after his long service that the ermine was as spotless when he laid it aside as when it was first placed upon his shoulders.

In a preceding page are given the names of the four attorneys admitted and sworn in at the first court in the county in 1787. The next year was added Abraham Bradley; died May 7, 1838. Then for six years we can find no new name added to the roll of attorneys in the county. In 1794 two more were added: Nathan Palmer, died in 1843, and Noah Wadhams, died May 22, 1806.

In 1798 came to the bar Thomas Graham, died April 26, 1814. In 1799 William Prentice, died October 6, 1806. This closes the list for the past century. The century year 1800 added the name of George Griffin, died in New York city, May 6, 1860. In 1802 Thomas Dyer, who died September 21, 1861, and Francis McShane, died in 1815. In 1806 Washington Lee, died September 10, 1871. In 1809, David Scott, died December 29, 1839. Garrick Mallery came in 1811, died July 6, 1866. In 1812 the name of Alphonso C. Stewart was added. He was here only about a year and went to Towanda on the organization of Bradford county, and was the first attorney enrolled in the new county; remaining in Towanda about four years, and in 1817 he removed to the then wild west—the territory of Illinois—and settled in Belleville, St. Clair county, the mother county of that State. Belleville, then next to Kaskaskia, was the important town in the territory, and here young Stewart was killed in a mock duel by a man named Bennett. The latter had

taken deep offence against Stewart as the boys had, in the spirit of a joke, told him that Stewart intended to "cut him out," as it was phrased, with his girl. Bennett challenged him and the young men, in a spirit of fun, had him accept, and with guns loaded only with powder, go upon the "field of honor." In some way unknown Bennett slipped a ball into his gun and at the first fire poor Stewart fell mortally wounded, and in a short time died. Bennett fled, was followed to Texas, brought back, tried, convicted and executed—The first legal hanging in Illinois, and when "Bennett was hung" was for many years a reckoning day for events throughout all that part of the State. Only another bloody paragraph to history, the result of a silly practical joke.

In 1813 Thomas B. Overton was admitted; died in 1819. Also George Denison; died August 20, 1832.

1814, Charles Catlin.

1815, Henry King; died July 13, 1861.

1816, Josiah H Miner; died March 14, 1818. Thomas Meredith; died April 22, 1855. Thomas Nesbitt was the first resident lawyer of Plymouth; followed by James A. Opp, H. C. Magee, C. W. McAlarney and George W. Shonk. James A. Gordon of this place lived to be the oldest member of the bar in the county, and Hendrick B. Wright, the next oldest, was a resident of Plymouth.

1818, Edward Overton; died October 17, 1878.

1819, George Catlin; died December 23, 1872. Oristus Collins; died in 1884. Steuben Jenkins; died May 29, 1890.

1820, John N. Conyngham; died February 23, 1871. James W. Bowman; died in 1834. Chester Butler; died October 5, 1850. Benjamin D. Wright; died April 28, 1875.

1821, Samuel Bowman; died August 23, 1861.

1822, Amzi Fuller; died September 26, 1847. James A. Gordon; died February 4, 1882.

1823, Joel Jones; died February 3, 1860.

1825, Benjamin Parke——. Henry Pettebone; died May 5, 1851. B. A. Bidlack; died February 6, 1849.

1826, James McClintock——.

1827, George C. Drake; died June 27, 1878.

1828, Sylvester Dana; died June 19, 1882.

1830, Thomas E. Paine; died in 1843. George W. Woodward; died May 10, 1875.

1831, John Wurts; died November 4, 1836. O. F. Johnson; died in February, 1854. Volney L. Maxwell; died January 4, 1873. Henrick B. Wright; died September 2, 1881.

1832, E. W. Sturdevant; died October 30, 1882. William Wurts; died July 15, 1858.

1833, Samuel F. Headley; died July 25, 1860. M. H. Jones; died June 1, 1883. Luther Kidder; died September 30, 1854. D. N. Lathrop; died October 8, 1887.

1834, David Wilmot; died March 16, 1868.

1835, Henry Hills Wells ——.

1836, Israel Dickinson ——. F. P. Mallery died in 1838. Jonathan W. Parker, 1837. J. J. Slocum; died February 27, 1860.

1838, John T. Robinson; died August 28, 1848. Charles H. Silkman; died March 8, 1877. Harrison Wright; died August 25, 1856. F. M. Crane; died January 8, 1877.

1839, John B. Mills; died October 22, 1889. Cyrenus M. Smith ——.

1840, W. E. Little——. George H. Welles——. Charles Denison; died June 27, 1867. E. E. Le Clerc; died August 11, 1845.

1841, E. L. Dana; died April 25, 1889. Lyman Hakes; died December 8, 1873. M. E. Jackson; died July 23, 1870. Horatio W. Nicholson; died June 16, 1855.

1842, Henry M. Fuller; died December 26, 1860. James Holliday ——. W. H. Miller; died in 1877. A. K. Peckham; died March 22, 1865. Warren J. Woodward; died September 23, 1879.

1843, Edward M. Covell; died September 8, 1864. Samuel Hodgdon; died January 17, 1865. E. G. Mallery; died May 27, 1852. C. P. Waller ——. S. S. Winchester; died June 26, 1881. Minor S. Blackman; died May 25, 1848.

1844, Nathaniel Jones ——. James R. Struthers; died May 8, 1885.

1845, Washington Lee; died March 26, 1883. Asher Miner Stout ——. Jacob Waelder. Charless Bennett; died August 6, 1866.

1846, Peter J. Byrne; died June 30, 1875. Milton Dana; died February 18, 1866. J. W. Myers; died November 25, 1847. George C. Waller; died December 4, 1888.

1847, Elisha B. Harvey; died August 20, 1872. E. S. M. Hill; died in 1874. Henry Metcalf; died December 23, 1864. David R. Randall; died August 31, 1875.

1848, G. B. Nicholson; died February 12, 1873.

1849, John B. Conyngham; died May 27, 1881.

1850, Angelo Jackson; died in 1874. W. W. Ketcham; died December 6, 1879. A. C. Lewis; died September 22, 1861. Joseph W. Miner; died February 5, 1859. Daniel Rankin ——. Caleb F. Bowman; died January 25, 1874.

1851, Cromwell Pearce; died June 16, 1872. W. H. Beaumont; died June 19, 1874.

1852, Martin Canavan ——.

1853, T. L. Byington; died June 16, 1888. Charles Pike; died September 12, 1882. Samuel Sherrerd; died June 21, 1884.

1854, George Scott; died September 26, 1861. James S. Bedford; died December 2, 1865.

1855, E. P. Darling; died October 19, 1889. S. P. Longstreet; died April 5, 1881. Lyman R. Nicholson; died July 13, 1863.

1856, L. D. Reynolds; died July 25, 1858.

1857, John Brisbin; died February 3, 1880. Ezra B. Chase; died February 15, 1864. George Sanderson; died April 1, 1870. Calvin Wadhams; died July 20, 1883.

1858, George D. Haughawout; died August 8, 1886.

1859, Isaac M. Cake; died July 2, 1888.

1860, C. B. Brundage; died January 27, 1871. John P. Craig; died February 21, 1862. Arthur Hamilton; died October 22, 1862. C. H. Wells; died March 24, 1888. Joseph Wright; died May 18, 1862.

1861, Albert Chamberlain; died December 21, 1877. J. Holmes Ketcham ——. Ira D. Richards; died February 9, 1874.

1862, John L. Gore; died May 15, 1862.

1864, Edgar L. Merriman; died September 3, 1876. Conrad S. Stark; died March 26, 1880. Rufus F. Bell; died May 26, 1889.

1865, William F. Case ——. Philip T. Myers; died February 13, 1878.

1866, Isaac J. Post; died July 10, 1885.

1867, Joseph H. Campbell; died August 7, 1888. George T. Smith; died September 4, 1871.

1868, R. M. Kidder; died December 25, 1874.

1870, Jabez Alsover; died December 2, 1878.

1871, Dennis A. McQuillan; died September 4, 1886. Wesley L. Wilwarth; died May 8, 1875.

1872, James Bryson; died in 1887. William V. Myers; died September 24, 1874. Ivan T. Ruth; died November 19, 1878.

1874, E. W. Simrell ——. Harrison Wright; died February 20, 1885. H. B. Beardslee; died March 11, 1886.

1875, Henry C. Magee; died April 27, 1888.

1876, M. J. Flanagan; died February 1, 1880. W. J. Philbin; died August 29, 1882.

1877, Friend A. Wheelock; died November 24, 1880. D. S. Bennett; died September 16, 1884.

1878, W. R. Kingman; died August 23, 1884.

1879, Nathan Bennett; died June 1, 1889.

1880, A. J. Dietrick; died September 8, 1884.

1884, Ziba Mathers; died March 12, 1888.

1886, James B. Shaver; died April 1, 1887.

1888, Henry Clay Adams; died April 1, 1889. John I. Allen, admitted 1841; died ——.

Resident Attorneys of Luzerne County.—The following is the chronological list of the attorneys of the county now residents, with the date of license to practice:

A. T. McClintock, August 3, 1836; Edwin I. Turner, November 5, 1839; William P. Miner, August 3, 1841; Samuel McCarragher, November 7, 1842; L. D. Shoemaker, August 1, 1842; Wesley Johnson, April, 1846; F. J. Leavenworth, January 10, 1848; George Loveland, August 19, 1848; Asa R. Brundage, April 2, 1849; Francis L. Butler, April 6, 1849; C. I. A. Chapman, January 8, 1850; D. L. Patrick, August 5, 1850; Garrick M. Harding, August 5, 1850; Alexander Farnham, January 13, 1855; Stanley Woodward, August 4, 1856; Agib Ricketts, January 6, 1857; John Richards, April 5, 1858; Jerome G. Miller, April 24, 1858; O. F. Nicholson, April 24, 1858; E. H. Chase, January 4, 1859; R. C. Shoemaker, April 4, 1859; Alfred Darte, May 12, 1859; H. B. Plumb, November 21, 1859; Harry Hakes, January 25, 1860; George B. Kulp, August 20, 1860; T. H. B. Lewis, August 29, 1860; Gustav Hahn, February 18, 1861; E. S. Osborne, February 26, 1861; D. L. Rhone, April 1, 1861; Charles D. Foster, April 23, 1861; Henry W. Palmer, August 24, 1861; Charles M. Conyngham, August 18, 1862; George R. Bedford, November 10, 1862; Hubbard B. Payne, August 20, 1863; William M. Shoemaker; September 3, 1863; D. L. O'Neil, April 4, 1864; Clarence P. Kidder, April 4, 1864; George Shoemaker, January 6, 1864; John Lynch, November 20, 1865; Charles L. Bulkley, January 8, 1864; Thomas J. Chase, November 12, 1866; D. J. M. Loop. December 1, 1866; William S. McLean, August 10, 1867; Andrew Hunlock, November 10, 1868; D. M. Jones, February 27, 1869; Elliott P. Kisner, August 16. 1869; Isaac P. Hand, November 15, 1869; Edmund G. Butler, November 17, 1869; Button Downing, November 19, 1869; Charles E. Rice, February 21, 1870; Benjamin F. Dorrance, August 20, 1870; L. W. DeWitt, December 17, 1870; George K. Powell, June 12, 1871; Sheldon Reynolds, October 16, 1871; George S. Ferris, February 19, 1872; E. G. Scott, September 9, 1872; Gaius L. Halsey, September 9, 1872; Ernest Jackson, September 9, 1872; Lyman H. Bennett, December 4, 1872; Malcom E. Walker, January 6, 1873; Michael Cannon, January 25, 1873; John A. Opp, February 24, 1873; John T. L. Sahm, April 23, 1873; William H. McCartney, September 12, 1873; Barnet M. Espy, September 20, 1873; William P. Ryman, September 20, 1873; John T. Lenahan, October 27, 1873; Francis M. Nichols, October 28, 1873; Emory Robinson, January 5, 1874; Quincy A. Gates, January 22, 1874; Franklin C. Mosier, February 26, 1874; J. Vaughan Darling, June 4, 1874; Allan H. Dickson, September 14, 1874; Joseph D. Coons, September 14, 1874; P. H. Campbell, September 14, 1874; George H. Troutman, September 16, 1874; Lewis B. Landmesser, April 5, 1875; Seligman J. Strauss, September 6, 1875; G. Mortimer Lewis, September 6, 1875;

George R. Wright, September 6, 1875; Edward A. Lynch, September 11, 1875; Charles H. Sturdevant, October 4, 1875; Frank C. Sturges, October 18, 1875; John B. Reynolds, November 15, 1875; A. H. McClintock, January 20, 1876; Charles W. McAlarney, February 7, 1876; John McGahren, February 14, 1876; Thomas R. Martin, April 10, 1876; Oscar J. Harvey, May 16, 1876; Thomas H. Atherton, September 29, 1876; George W. Shonk, September 29, 1876; H. A. Fuller, January 9, 1877; Clarence W. Kline, January 10, 1877; F. W. Sturdevant, June 11, 1877; Bernard McManus, November 19, 1877; R. H. Wright, May 22, 1878; P. V. Weaver, September 23, 1878; A. F. Derr, December 2, 1878; James L. Lenahan, January 28, 1879; Frank W. Wheaton, September 2, 1879; Emmett D. Nichols, September 16, 1879; Edwin Shortz, March 20, 1880; Jasper B. Stark, April 26, 1880; Martin F. Burke, May 10, 1880; William J. Hughes, June 7, 1880; Edward E. Hoyt, September 17, 1880; Robert D. Evans, November 15, 1880; William R. Gibbons, April 4, 1881; William R. Raeder, June 6, 1881; George H. Butler, June 6, 1881; W. H. Hines, June 6, 1881; John D. Hayes, June 11, 1881; A. E. Chapin, October 19, 1881; Henry W. Dunning, June 5, 1882; George H. Fisher, June 5, 1882; James D. Anderson, June 5, 1882; William C. Price, October 14, 1882; Dennis O. Coughlin, November 20, 1882; Joseph Moore, November 20, 1882; John S. Harding, November 21, 1882; Cecil R. Banks, January 10, 1883; Cormac F. Bohan, March 15, 1884; Tuthill R. Hillard, June 6, 1885; Samuel M. Parke, June 9, 1885; Peter A. O'Boyle, July 27, 1885; Daniel A. Fell, July 27, 1885; John B. Woodward, September 7, 1885; John B. Hillard, September 7, 1885; Henry H. Welles, October 10, 1885; Moses W. Wadhams, October 10, 1885; Anthony L. Williams, October 12, 1885; John M. Garman, January 29, 1886; Liddon Flick, June 2, 1886; George D. Hedian, June 4, 1886; John Q. Creveling, June 19, 1886; Peter A. Meixell, September 20, 1886; Charles E. Keck, October 18, 1886; Anthony C. Campbell, October 18, 1886; Thomas C. Umstead, December 4, 1886; James R. Scouten, January 6, 1887; James M. Fritz, January 29, 1887; George P. Loomis, January 31, 1887; Edward F. McGovern, June 6, 1887; George Urquhart, June 27, 1887; John F. Everhart, November 15, 1887; Frank W. Larned, May 21, 1888; Darryl L. Creveling, June 18, 1888; Alexander Ricketts, September 28, 1888, George B. Hillman, December 10, 1888; George W. Moon, December 10, 1888; W. J. Trembath, December 10, 1888; William H. Hibbs, March 11, 1889; James L. Morris, April 22, 1889; Thomas Darling, April 22, 1889. Later admissions: T. D. Garman, Granville J. Clark, Harry B. Hamlin, Thomas D. Shea, Frederick L. Smith, Ralph H. Wadhams, Andrew M. Freas, Abner Smith, Paul J. Sherwood, John D. Farnham, U. C. Smythe, D. Ogden Rogers, Charles P. Bohan, Samuel S. Herring, Michael H. McAniff, Michael N. Donnelly, E. F. McHugh, Bradley W. Palmer, Frank H. Bailey, George F. Nesbitt, S. W. Davenport, Sidney R. Miner, John F. Shea.

The above is mostly taken by permission from George B. Kulp's *Families of the Wyoming*. In his account of the lawyers of the county he concludes as follows:

"As to the gentlemen of the Luzerne bar, reviewing the list from the date of the organization of the Luzerne county courts, May 27, 1787, shows that up to April 22, 1889, there has been a total of 489 members, of whom 165 are deceased, 163 are non-residents, and 159 are still with us, a remarkably equal division.

"Of the ten president judges eight are dead and two (Judges Harding and Rice) are still living. Of the six additional law judges only one is dead and five are living. The only separate orphans court judge we have had is still in service. Of the thirty-five lay judges one survives, all having been called to that higher court from whose decrees there is no appeal. The total of judges and lawyers, dead and living, 539.

"Nine Luzerne lawyers have abandoned the profession to take places in the pulpit. Of these, four became Episcopal ministers, one rising to the bishopric,

three preached in the Methodist Episcopal church, one in the Presbyterian and one in the Baptist. Popular prejudice will stand surprised to find that a calling, the practices of which are so persistently ascribed to satanic influences, has contributed thus liberally to the noble army marshaled for the overthrow of its alleged patron.

"To the armies of the country the Luzerne bar has given more than her quota. She had two soldiers in the Revolution, two in the war of 1812, and ten in the Mexican war. To the forces whose energies won in the Civil war of 1861–5 she contributed five generals, three colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, twelve captains, ten lieutenants, and twenty-three privates, while three others served in the navy.

"In high civic offices she has had one United States senator, sixteen congressmen, two governors, two attorney-generals, one minister in the diplomatic service, four judges of the supreme court, two judges of the United States court, and eleven judges of common pleas courts in other counties or states, in addition to ten law judges she has furnished our own bench."

A Judge Impeached.—Thomas Cooper was born in England, October 22, 1759; educated at Oxford and became eminent in chemistry and medicine. He was driven out of England for political offences and came to America in 1794, and soon after his arrival in this country commenced the practice of law. He was a strong Jeffersonian, and for a severe attack on President Adams, he was tried under the sedition law, fined $400 and imprisoned six months. But the democrats soon came into power and in 1806 Gov. McKean appointed Mr. Cooper judge of the court of common pleas for Northumberland, Luzerne and Lycoming counties. In his rules of the courtroom he was stern and severe and the people and lawyers soon came to dislike him. In 1811 he was summoned before the senate committee and put upon trial to answer the following charges:

1. Fining and imprisoning Constable Hollister in 1807 at Wilkes-Barre for whispering in court.

2. Fining and imprisoning John Hamah for wearing his hat in court.

3. For passing sentence of one year on a Wilkes Barre horse thief and the next day learning he was an old offender, recalling the prisoner and sent him for three years.

4. Deciding important points in a case in which he had a pecuniary interest.

5. Setting aside the verdict of a jury in an intemperate and passionate manner.

6. Browbeating counsel and witnesses.

1, 2 and 3 he did not deny but defended, 5 and 6 he emphatically denied. There were other charges numbering to ten, but they were not very serious, even if true. Judge Cooper had able counsel and spoke four and one-half hours in his own defence, but the committee reported against him and he was turned out of office. He never again entered public life; quit the practice of law in a short time and became professor of chemistry and geology in Dickinson college and then in the University of Pennsylvania, and was made president of South Carolina college and became a citizen of the state, where he died aged eighty-one.

County Commissioners: 1794, Jesse Fell, Alexander Johnson.

1795–6, John Phillips, John Jenkins, Thomas Wright.

1800–1, Lawrence Myers, E. Blackman, Thomas Wright.

1803, E. Blackman, Arnold Colt, Oliver Pettebone.

1804, Arnold Colt, Ezekiel Hyde, Oliver Pettebone.

1805, Oliver Pettebone, Benjamin Dorrance, E. Hyde, Eleazer Blackman.

1806, E. Blackman, Benjamin Dorrance, Elisha Harding.

1807, B. Dorrance, E. Harding, H. Tiffany.

1808, E. Harding, H. Tiffany, James Wheeler.

1809, H. Tiffany, J. Wheeler, Benjamin Perry. Peleg Tracy was clerk of the board from 1804 to 1809.

1810, Benjamin Perry, Thomas Walles, Noah Wadhams, Samuel Bowman.
1811, B. Perry, N. Wadhams, Thomas Park.
1812, B. Perry, N. Wadhams, Abiel Fellows.
1813, Cornelius Cortright, Napthalia Hurlbut, Abiel Fellows.
1814, N. Hurlbut, C. Cortright, Benjamin Carey.
1815, C. Cortright, Benjamin Carey, James Reeder.
1816, Benjamin Carey, James Reeder, Lord Butler. From 1810 to 1816 Jesse Fell was clerk of the board.
1817, Lord Butler, James Reeder, Isaac Hartzell.
1818, Lord Butler, Isaac Hartzell, E. Shoemaker. Arnold Colt was clerk 1817–8.
1819, E. Shoemaker, I. Hartzell, Cyrus Avery.
1820, E. Shoemaker, C. Avery, Joel Rogers.
1821, Cyrus Avery, Joel Rogers, Samuel Yost.
1822, Joel Rogers, Samuel Yost, Hezekiah Parsons.
1823, Samuel Yost, H. Parsons, Stueben Butler.
1824, H. Parsons, Steuben Butler, Elisha S. Potter.
1825, Steuben Butler, E. S. Potter, Deodat Smith.
1826, E. S. Potter, Deodat Smith, Arnold Colt.
1827, D. Smith, A. Colt, John Bittenbender.
1828, Arnold Colt, John Bittenbender, Isaac Harding.
1829, John Bittenbender, I. Harding, William Swetland.
1830, Isaac Harding, William Swetland, Cornelius Cortright. From 1819 to 1830 Jesse Fell was clerk.
1831, William Swetland, C. Cortright, Jacob Rambach.
1832, Cornelius Cortright, J. Rambach, Luman Ferry.
1833, Jacob Rambach, Luman Ferry, Joseph Tuttle. From 1831 to 1833, E. Carey, clerk.
1834, Luman Ferry, Joseph Tuttle, Sebastian Sybert.
1835, Joseph Tuttle, S. Sybert, Samuel Saylor. Thomas Myers, clerk, 1834–5.
1836, S. Sybert, S. Saylor, John Fassett.
1837, S. Saylor, John Fassett, William Koons.
1838, John Fassett, William Koons, Gorton Wall.
1839, William Koons, Gorton Wall, Philip Yost.
1840, Gorton Wall, Philip Yost, Nathaniel Cottrell. Chester Tuttle, clerk from 1836 to 1840.
1841, Philip Yost, N. Cottrill, Thomas Irwin. This year Chester Tuttle was clerk. He was succeeded in 1842 by Edward Dolph, who was in the office to 1844. Jared R. Baldwin was clerk from 1845 to 1850.
1842, N. Cottrill, Thomas Irwin, J. Benscotter.
1843, J. Benscoter, John Rosencranse, Jr., Thomas Irwin.
1844, J. Benscoter, J. Rosencranse, Jr., E. Chamberlin.
1845, J. Rosencranse, Jr., E. Chamberlin, Charles Berry.
1846, E. Chamberlin, C. Berry, Philip Meixell.
1847, C. Berry, P. Meixell, Ira Branson.
1848, P. Meixell, Ira Branson, Robert Eaton.
1849, Ira Branson, Robert Eaton, Jacob Besicker.
1850, Robert Eaton, Rowland Richards, Isaiah Stiles.
1851, L. H. Litts, Isaiah Stiles, R. Hutchins.
1852, Isaiah Stiles, R. Hutchins, Peter Winter.
1853, R. Hutchins, Peter Winter, Abraham Smith. From 1851 to 1853 Chester Tuttle was again clerk.
1854, Peter Winter, A. Smith, Daniel Vail.
1855, A. Smith, D. Vail, Silas Dodson.
1856, D. Vail, S. Dodson, W. A. Tubbs.

1857, S. Dodson, W. A. Tubbs, Benjamin F. Pfouts.
1858, W. A. Tubbs, B. F. Pfouts, John C. Dunning.
1859, B. F. Pfouts, J. C. Dunning, John Blanchard.
1860, J. C. Dunning, J. Blanchard, Daniel Rambach.
1861, John Blanchard, Daniel Rambach, Samuel Vaughn.
1862, D. Rambach, S. Vaughn, Nathan Kocher.
1863, S. Vaughn, N. Kocher, Stephen Devenport.
1864, N. Kocher, Stephen Devenport, Uriah A. Gritman.
1865, S. Devenport, U. A. Gritman, William Wolf.
1866, Uriah A. Gritman, William Wolf, William Franck.
1867, W. Wolf, W. Franck, W. W. Smith.
1868, W. Franck, W. W. Smith, Michael Raber.
1869, W. W. Smith, M. Raber, B. F. Louder.
1870, M. Raber, B. F. Louder, G. W. Bailey.
1871, B. F. Louder, G. W. Bailey, Charles F. Hill.
1872, G. W. Bailey, C. F. Hill, A. J. Williams.
1873, A. J. Williams, C. F. Hill, R. Gersbacher.
1874–5, A. J. Williams, R. Gersbacher, N. Seibert.
1876–8, N. N. Dean, Samuel Line Peter Jennings.
1879–81, L. C. Darte, Stephen Turnbach, James D. Harris.
1882–4, Thomas W. Haines, Casper Oberdorfer, Henry Vanscoy.
1885–7, Thomas W. Haines, Thomas English, Cyrus Straw.

Charles T. Barnum, clerk from 1855 to 1863. Steuben Jenkins, clerk from 1864 to 1869. Steuben Jenkins and George M. Nagle, clerks in 1870. George M. Nagle, clerk 1871 to 1873. P. F. Lynch, clerk 1874–5. H. C. Jones, clerk 1876. S. A. Whitebread, clerk 1877 to 1881. S. A. Whitebread and H. W. Search, clerks in 1882. H. W. Search, clerk 1883–4. Robert P. Robinson, clerk 1885.

For list of present commissioners see elsewhere.

County Boundary Line Established.—The uncertainty of the line in the separation of Lackawanna from Luzerne county was in the end settled by three commissioners, John F. Snyder, W. H. Sturdevant and W. A. Mason, who had been appointed for the purpose, and the boundary line they established is as follows: Beginning at a point on the Susquehanna river a little over a mile above the mouth of Falling Spring brook; thence south and east, crossing the Pennsylvania and New York canal and railroad company's track to a chestnut and two yellow pine trees, the line being all the way through improved lands; thence south to a small brook on the north side of public back road and to the left bank of the Lackawanna river, crossing the tracks of the Bloomsburg division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, to the inersection of the Pittston back road with the Moosic road, to the branch railroad to the central breaker of the Pennsylvania Railroad company; thence to a cut-stone corner in Little Mill creek; thence up the center of the bed of the creek to a cut-stone corner; thence south and east crossing the track of the Delaware & Hudson railroad and the Erie & Wyoming Valley railroad at Pleasant Valley station, leaving the station on the right, crossing Spring Brook railroad and Spring Brook at cut stone on easterly side of wagon road leading up the stream; thence to the northwest corner of the Jasper Irving tract, and a corner of the Edward Kennedy tract and the corner of Spring Brook township near Covey swamp; thence south to the crest of the mountain sloping toward Spring Brook to a cut stone at the wagon road at the foot of the mountain, crossing Spring Brook 150 feet below the old Dolph sawmill; thence across Spring Brook railroad and Trout creek, to the southeast corner of the Richard Gardner tract; thence across Monument creek, to the corner of Jacob Yoner and William Parker tract; thence on the line between these tracts, across the branch of Monument creek and Pittston road to a corner of Robert Gray and Joseph Lawrence tracts, thence along the line of the



Stephen H. Pelletreau

William Monee tract to a cut-stone corner of Keating's field, and to a cut stone near the road; thence crossing John Christ's and Mathias Baff's tracts to a cut-stone corner in the northerly line of John Spohn tract; thence to a cut stone for a line in the road leading from Meadow run to Bear lake, to a corner in the left bank of Choke creek; thence down Choke creek along the center of its bed to the Lehigh river."

This line, it may be understood, was to settle the dispute over a little fraction of land claimed by both counties and gave it to Luzerne county.

County Government, 1892.—Congress.—This county is the twelfth district; Hon. George W. Shonk, present member has declined a renomination.

Legislature.—Senate, twentieth district, M. E. McDonald (D); twenty-first district, W. H. Hines (D), nominee for congress. House, first district, C. Ben Johnson (D); second, E. A. Coray (R); third, J. M. Fritz (D); fourth, W. R. Jeffrey (R); fifth, John T. Flannery (D); sixth, Thomas M. Moyles (D).

President Judge, Hon. C. E. Rice (R). Additional law judge, Hon. Stanley Woodward (D), Hon. John Lynch (D). Orphans' court judge, Hon. D. L. Rhone (D). Court stenographers, J. F. Standish, Jr., S. F. Innes. Minute clerks, Michael Donnelly, John Shea. Treasurer, John S. McGroarty (D). Clerks, Thomas W. Hart, John Turnbach, Jr. Recorder, Joseph H. McGinty (D). Deputy, J. J. Ferry. Clerks, P. F. Lynch, P. Shoemaker, W. H. Toole. Register of wills, Phillip V. Weaver (D). Deputy and assistant clerk of orphans' court, Charles P. Campbell. Clerk, Frank Needham. Coroner, Dr. W. F. Pier (D). Commissioners, Harry Evans (R), Thomas Smith (R), T. M. Dullard (D). Clerks, James M. Norris, T. R. Peters and Patrick Norton. District attorney, John M. Garman (D). Assistant, P. A. O'Boyle. County detective, M. F. Whalen. Sheriff, R. P. Robinson (R). Chief deputy, John Robinson. Assistant deputy, John Dougher. Prothonotary, J. C. Wiegand (R). Deputy, J. T. L. Sahm. Clerk of the courts, A. L. Stanton (R). Auditors, W. E. Bennett (D), J. J. Brislin (D), G. W. Rimer (R). Jury commissioners, Patrick Finn, John H. James. Prison commissioners—the county commissioners, *ex-officio*, with Hon. L. D. Shoemaker (R), and W. P. Kirkendall (D). Warden of the county prison, Thomas W. Haines (R). Assistants, Dwight Wolcott and Thomas Smith. Matron, Mrs. T. W. Haines. Physician, Dr. G. H. Kirwan. Mercantile appraiser, Thomas McGraw. County solicitor, Joseph Moore. County surveyor, James Crockett.

Of the Luzerne county centennial, we learn from the *Historical Record*, as follows:

"It was on the 25th of September, 1786, that Luzerne county was erected, and the centennial of that event was commemorated with interesting exercises. The celebration was very properly held in the courthouse, Judge Woodward adjourning court at 10 o'clock, out of compliment to the historic occasion. Luzerne county has had no less than three centennial celebrations—that in 1872, in honor of the laying out of Wilkes-Barre, in common with the National centennial, and in 1878, the one hundredth anniversary of the battle and massacre of Wyoming. This being the case, the present centennial lacked the feature of novelty, and was permitted to pass without the pomp and circumstances usually incident to such occasions. The Wyoming Historical Society determined to not let the occasion go by unobserved, and a meeting was arranged for, Gen. E. L. Dana being the chief mover in the matter.

"The hour set was 10 o'clock, at which time Judge Woodward was still on the bench. He stated, that in view of the historic event, so important to the county history, he had adjourned the court and ordered the fact to be spread upon the day's minutes as a perpetual record. The Judge then went on to give some historical data. He proceeded to read from the statute for erecting the county, which was an act of September 25, 1786. It provided that Luzerne county be set off from the

northern portion of Northumberland county. He exhibited the first continuance docket or minute book of the county organized under the statute, from which it appeared that the first session of court was held May 29, 1787, in the house of Zebulon Butler. The first business was to organize. Dr. William Hooker Smith, Benjamin Carpenter, James Nesbitt, Timothy Pickering, Obadiah Gore, Nathan Kingsley, and Mathias Hollenback were sworn in as justices of the peace. Timothy Pickering—who might have served as a prototype for Gilbert & Sullivan's Poo Bah in the Mikado was made prothonotary, clerk of the peace and of the orphans' court, register of wills and recorder of deeds. Joseph Sprague was made court crier. Lord Butler, the first sheriff of the county, was instructed to take measures for the erection of a jail.

"Judge Woodward exhibited the commission of Sheriff Butler, who was a grandfather of the Judge's wife. It bears the signature of Benjamin Franklin. The legal practitioners who were sworn in were Ebenezer Bowman, Putnam Catlin, Rosewell Welles and William Nichols. The speaker exhibited the first legal paper —a *capais*, September term, 1787, Samuel Allen *vs.* Henry Burney — Catlin, attorney. At that time the county contained only 2,730 taxables, now the same territory has a population of nearly half a million. Having concluded his hasty retrospect, Judge Woodward said he would come down from the bench, and turn over the meeting to its proper custodian, the Historical society.

"Judge Dana, president of the society, took the chair, and after a few appropriate remarks called upon Rev. E. Hazard Snowden, the oldest minister in the county, to open the exercises, and he addressed the throne of grace in language peculiarly adapted to the occasion.

"Judge Dana read a brief but valuable paper by Dr. Hollister, of Providence, who was unable to attend, on the "Birth of Luzerne County." In it reference was made to the attempt to locate the county seat on the west side of the Susquehanna, and of Ethan Allen's scheme to bring his Green Mountain boys here, and establish an independent government in Wyoming.

"Hon. Steuben Jenkins, the veteran Wyoming historian, read a paper descriptive of the government of Wyoming prior to the erection of Luzerne county. It had to deal with the quartersessions, the speaker said, as Judge Woodward had with the common pleas. The troublous times were described, as also the local dissatisfaction with the new regime, which placed all the offices of profit in the hands of a single individual — Timothy Pickering — and he a Pennamite. The paper was a valuable contribution to local history.

"Mr. C. I. A. Chapman took exceptions to the language of the act changing the boundary of the new county. He made the point that instead of changing the western boundary from west to north, one degree west, as provided by the act, the change contemplated was from west to north, eighty-nine degrees west. The latter represented the contemplated change of one degree, while the former implies a change of eighty-nine degrees, which was not contemplated. Mr. Jenkins replied that he was aware of the technical error, but he could not change the language of the act.

"A most elaborate and scholarly paper was presented by Hon. E. L. Dana, on 'The Chevalier de la Luzerne,' from whom the country derived its name. Most of the subject matter was entirely new, having been obtained by the speaker's son from the unpublished archives of the French government. The paper revealed, what few people are aware of, how warm a friend Luzerne was to the struggling colonists, and the practical aid given by him to the American cause. Not the least interesting was the official advice to Luzerne of the naming of a county for him, together with his reply, which was replete with words expressive of his love for America and for Pennsylvania, in which he had lived for a time.

"The assistance given by the Paxtang rangers to the Connecticut settlers at

Wyoming, in their contest with the Pennamites, was graphically portrayed by Dr. W. H. Egle, of Harrisburg, who read an admirable paper on "The House of Lancaster to the Rescue." Dr. Egle was probably the best reader of the day, and his portraiture of the hardy Scotch Irish Presbyterians, who rallied to the standard of the Yankees in their struggle against what they believed to be the tyranny of Pennsylvania, was graphic in the extreme. Dr. Egle is one of the most extensive historical writers in the commonwealth, and the historical society was fortunate in securing his presence. His address was warmly received and generously applauded.

"F. C. Johnson gave a synopsis of a paper now being prepared by him, presenting what is virtually a chapter of unwritten history, referred to only by one historian, Miner, and disposed of by him in a sentence or two. The subject was 'The Proposed Exodus of Wyoming Settlers in 1783.' In that year the Connecticut settlers in Wyoming, discouraged by the decree of Trenton, which had decided the land controversy in favor of the Pennamites, determined to seek the friendly shelter of another State. A petition was drawn up and signed by 400 settlers, asking the assembly of New York to grant a tract of land on the Susquehanna, beginning near the Pennsylvania line and continuing to Oquago, immediate settlement to be made. The memorial was taken to Albany by Obadiah Gore, on horseback, where he met the favorable action of both senate and assembly. The exodus never took place, as such, though some of the petitioners did seek a retreat along the waters of the upper Susquehanna. As time passed by, Pennsylvania rule was found less oppressive than had been anticipated and the Wyoming people remained on their possessions. The paper was interesting, as being made up of new material, the original petition, with signatures, having been furnished the speaker by the secretary of the Oneida Historical society, and most of the other matter having been found among the State historical records at Albany.

"William P. Miner, for many years editor and proprietor of the Wilkes-Barre *Record*, read a most interesting paper on the progress of printing in Luzerne county. The paper began with an account of his trip on horseback from West Chester to Wilkes-Barre in September, 1832, having been promoted from the office of assistant 'devil' in the West Chester *Village Record* to the position of imp of the ink balls in the office of the Wyoming *Herald*, printed and published by Asher Miner and Steuben Butler. Mr. Miner described the primitive method by which the *Herald* was printed on a Ramage press, inked with wool-stuffed buckskin balls held in each hand. Mr. Miner alluded to these papers in his possession—Wilkes-Barre *Gazette*, 1797 to 1800; Luzerne *Federalist*, 1801 to 1811; *Gleaner*, 1811 to 1818—as well as many subsequent.

"C. J. A. Chapman was called upon and made some *extempore* remarks on the changes in the landmarks of justice, which he had witnessed in his life time—one, the incapacity of woman to possess property in her own right, the other, imprisonment for debt, and his recollection, when a boy, of seeing Rufus Bennett, the last survivor of the Wyoming massacre, in jail for a paltry debt of a few dollars. Mr. Chapman exhibited a drawing of the old public square, made by him twenty years ago from memory, and showing the buildings as they appeared about 1840. The picture excited general interest."

CHAPTER X.

ROADS.

Blazed Tracks—Express—Mails—Turnpikes—Stage Drivers—George Root and Conrad Teter—First Highway—River Navigation—Canals—Rafting—Railroads—Ship Building—Bridges—Storms and Floods—Etc.

As early as 1777 an express was established between the Wyoming settlements and Hartford. In Miner's history is an account of the accidental finding of "an old smoke-dried, torn and mutilated document, which was the subscription paper signed by all the prominent men of the valley, and agreeing to pay a stated amount toward keeping up the express trips." On the paper were over fifty names, not all legible, and this was but a portion of the whole. The messenger went once a fortnight, and his main object, it seems, was to bring on the papers, and, of course, he carried the chance letters passing back and forth. Prince Bryant was a rider of the express, it seems, for more than nine months. He removed from here to near Wyalusing, and from there to Tioga Point (Athens), and became one of the early and prominent men in the northern part of what is now Bradford county. In the list of names (all were not recovered) are legible those of Elijah Shoemaker, Elias Church, George Dorrance, Nathan Kingsley, Elisha Blackman, Nathan Denison, Seth Marvin, Obadiah Gore, James Stark, Anderson Doud, Jeremiah Ross and Zebulon Butler. This express simply followed the blazed trees that had pointed the way of the immigrants to Wyoming from the older settlements in Connecticut.

Prior to the march of Sullivan's army up the Susquehanna river, through the county to Elmira, N. Y., there was nothing leading north and south more than the dim Indian trail. These trails were difficult for a man to pass along even on foot. Indians travel single file, and they had but one idea of a road—simply to get over it that time. Future travelers must look out for themselves. There was no trading among tribes, and infrequent communication, and they really had no imperative demand for good roads. The savage built neither house, bridge, nor road for future use.

Sullivan brought his army across the mountain from Easton, and then followed the river to Elmira and returned by the same route. He had both land and water transportation. The men on land had transportation wagons and live stock, the wagons sometimes carried on the boats, but at other times his small cannon and wagons traveled by land. But some idea of the way he forced a passage through the country may be gathered from the fact that at "Breakneck," a few miles above Towanda, some of the cattle fell from the difficult trail along the mountain ridge and were killed. And it was quite a time after the first settlement when men would have to drive their oxen along the river, the family in a boat, and had to unyoke the cattle in order that they could thread the narrow passages. A sober man's life was often in danger if he attempted to go a considerable distance. The heavy timber, the steep gorges, the narrow ledges high in the hard rock, were the difficulties in the way of early travel or making roads. The Indians used canoes, and the white men found this the easiest way to pass up and down the river. When canoes became insufficient, then rafts and "arks" were built, and every possible turn made to avoid land travel. But imperative necessity soon came, and wagon

roads had to be made, not only along the river, but from settlement to settlement, as well as an outlet to markets.

Communication with Philadelphia was an early necessity. For some time people would go to Easton, and then by the Lehigh river, instead of the long, circuitous route down the Susquehanna and up the bay, or down the river and across to the city from the nearest opposite point. Those woodsmen who first came were experts in traveling through the trackless forests, and could find their way over wide stretches of country with astonishing facility. Nimble of body and quick of brain, they gave small heed to what now would simply appall the average man.

It is now difficult to depict the original obstructions to travel that once confronted the pioneers at this place. For a long time, except by the rivers and confluent streams, it was nearly impossible to go at all. For some time the mail, weekly, was carried on foot from Wilkes-Barre to Elmira (Newtown). Then the roads were worked in the early part of this century and it was quite a triumph to be able to carry the weekly post on ponies. The rider was justified in securing a tin horn to announce his approach to the postoffices on the route. We can readily understand that the pony mail's arrival was of far more public interest then than is now the arrival of a great palace car train with the country's chief officials on board. Everyone would rush out to the road to see the horse and rider coming in triumph. In all that crowd there would not perhaps be more than one that was in reasonable expectation of getting a letter. There were no crowds around the office awaiting the opening of the mail. Rather, if a letter or paper came, the postmaster would put it in his hat and go out to look for some neighbor to send word there was a letter in the office. Postage was from 8 cents to 25 cents, according to distance and was prepaid at the option or ability of the sender—25 cents then, too, was wealth to many people. Commerce, in its limited way, was mostly trade and traffic. And a notice from the office of a letter, postage unpaid, double postage if more than one sheet of paper, was often a serious family affair. The postmaster's salary would hardly justify him in assuming the payment of or crediting out many letters. In the year 1800 the state felt called upon to assist the people in opening public highways, both on the land and on the streams. That year a "state road" was surveyed from Wilkes-Barre to the state line north following the river. The state did but little more than make the survey, yet the road was established and it was made in a way passable for vehicles within the next decade.

In 1807 a company was incorporated to build a turnpike road from Berwick to Elmira, N. Y. Work was commenced at Berwick and pushed northward. A considerable portion of the south end of the road was along the top of a high ridge until it reached the south line of Bradford county.

The state had given about 400 acres of land to this enterprise, and the corporators owned large bodies of land that the turnpike would be of great advantage to. It was not completed until about 1825 through to Elmira. But as early as 1810 it was the first good wagon road in this part of the state; it was passable and the large streams were bridged, and by rare chance you may yet meet an ancient stage driver, whose old eyes will again gleam and snap in recalling those halcyon days. "Yes, I druv stage over the old turnpike. Several times I was catched in the great snow storm on the mounting and it looked as though team and driver wuz about to be called to pass in checks, but we pulled through and wuz always ready to meet every foe the next day again. Oh, yes, them be glorious times; nawthin like it neow; things wuz defferent then and it nearly makes me sea-sick to think of getting into the kyars and lolling along over the country and see just no fun at all." There are but precious few—never were many—of these rare old Sam Wellers now left. A genuine one, when the canal boat came, went out behind the barn and nearly laughed himself to death. He talked about the "mule river boat," the "hoss boat" a great deal to his horses and if his favorite only switched its tail, he took it

for granted that the animal agreed with him about the "one-hoss" affair through and through. It is one of the nicest points in our ancient history to determine of the three which was the greatest man—the stage driver, writing master or singing-school teacher. This question should never have been raised, or if it had to come, it should have been when the stage-driver was here in all his glory. In the minds of all well-made boys of fifty and sixty years ago the man who drove the four-horse stage coach was the greatest man on earth. Before nor since nature has made no effort to parallel his splendors. Horace Greeley was flattered up with the idea that he was quite a somebody until he fell into the hands of overland stage driver "Hank." The real stage driver not only knew everything, but loved his horses and was awfully loved by the cooks at every stage-stand on his route. Slow and oracular of speech, stumpy in build; in summer with a broad-brimmed hat, leather belt for suspenders, and his cheek bulged with his cud of tobacco, joking familiarly with the great or noted men of the land, this was the man off duty. But on the stage box, his tin horn and long whip, and, as he enters the village where obsequious hostlers change his team, when he disdainfully throws them the lines as he dashes up to the tavern door—the observed of all—then indeed it was he was not only a great man, but a great institution. This hero of the whip and horn went down only before the railroad. Nothing short of fire and steam could conquer here, and, little as the modern boy may think it, nevertheless it is true he has missed wholly one of the great things of this world by the silent passage from earth of the old stage-coach days. Of all the creations of Dickens' teeming brain the one that will linger in your recollection longest, that will bide with you closest, is Sam Weller—the old stage driver. The little old jaded two-horse bob-wagons that now carry the mails and truck to back townships are but a sad burlesque on the great old four-horse Concord coaches. Those we now have are not even starved shadows of the original. To see one of these present forlorn concerns come limping and reeling into town along a back alley, a well-grown boy with a frayed hickory withe pounding the poor, long-haired jaded horses, would surely produce a serious case of *mania a potu* on any old-time Sam Weller were he compelled to look upon the whole decrepit fossil. The biggest of us are but grown up children. A monotonous plethora of even the most desirable things of life soon pall upon our senses and even worry us. Instead of rushing now down to see the great railroad train arrive; instead of everyone's heart bounding with delight as the scream of the whistle announces its approach, as once our fathers did at the sound of the stage horn, men build away from the depot, fleeing from the clang and roar of busy commerce, and village councils are passing ordinances against blowing steam whistles in their limits. A boy now at the age of fifteen, the average at one time of the first pair of trousers, is actually blasé—wearied with all life's shows and pageants and its butterfly existence, as the little girl of to-day with her twenty-dollar doll knows nothing of the exquisite joys of childhood of her grandmother with a stick and a rag for a doll. A splendid, imported, hand-painted set of toy dishes awakes no semblance of matronly joy and delight known and felt by little girls of the old time who had gathered up the broken remains of the old blue flowered potter's ware and with rioting imaginations prepared the covers for a royal feed under the blooming apple trees on the rare occasion of a visit from a distant cousin and her mother to spend the day. These were a hearty, healthy people, who had never heard of the fashionable "call," lolling in a carriage and sending in a card by a footman. The boy then dreamed dreams of when he could ride a pony and by himself some day go to town. "Wait till the turnpike is finished—then I can find the way." I insist that of the two, the poverty of means of pleasure is preferable to the excess of the same. The child that barely has enough to eat is more apt to have healthy food and a sound constitution than one born to the other extreme. It is the condition our whole nature is in that constitutes the most exquisite enjoyment of life in gaining simple and harmless desires, and generally, if not always, the added enjoyment comes of the rarity itself.

Sam Weller is the immortal English stage driver. This dear old stub-and-twist, whose experience gave birth to the eleventh commandment, "Beware of the vidders, Sammy," was in no way more deserving of everlasting fame than were George Root or Conrad Teter, the noted cracks of the whip of Wilkes-Barre. Then there was Philip Abbott, who drove Robinson & Arndt's coach in 1806. Root was on the box forty years and upward—the king of his trade many years. Conrad Teter was a heavy fat man and as jolly a soul as ever lived. He drove his own stage. He loved nothing better than getting a good subject on the box with him and entertain him all the way by pointing out the finest improvements on the roadside and explaining that was his and when he made all the improvements and how much they cost him. His innocent victims would conclude, and some of them wrote back to England that they had ridden with a great "duke in disguise," called Conrad Teter.

The customs and habits of these people in the old roadless days were severely simple. Often they suffered for actual necessities, and we are apt to shudder when we are told the details. We forget that they too had their compensations, for

> Such are the dispensations of heaven,
> That in the end make all things even.

The very first arrivals brought no wagons with them and they hardly needed a blazed way to follow. The emigrants of 1762–3 had crossed the Hudson near Newberg and pushed westward across the Delaware near its junction with Shohola creek, following the Indian path along Roaring brook to the Lackawana river and then by another trail to the place of destination. But the next wave of pioneers (1769) that followed the same route brought their carts, drawn by oxen, and they were compelled to cut a way, and this may be called the first wagon road in northern Pennsylvania. In October, 1772, a common roadway that could be traveled had become important enough to cause a meeting of the people to be held, where a committee was appointed to collect funds to improve the road. At this meeting were Messrs. Jenkins, Goss, Carey, Gore and Stewart, who were the committee mentioned. Funds were raised and work performed the following November, and by 1774 they were proud to know the good work was completed, that is, a cart *could* pass.

The road through Kingston, along the river, six rods wide, was laid out in 1770. Another road was laid out through Kingston flats, crossing the Susquehanna at the head of Fish island, below Wilkes-Barre, which joined the road to the latter place near Gen. E. W. Sturdevant's residence. Another road was laid out from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston on the east side of the river. Sullivan's army in the march from Easton to Wilkesbarre, in 1779, opened the road to the Delaware. The people afterward for a long time used this old army road, and when Luzerne county was formed in 1786, appropriations were made to further improve this route, and it became the great highway to and from Philadelphia.

In 1787 a road was laid out from Nescopeck falls to the Lehigh river, by authority of the commonwealth; completed in 1789, forming the third line of communication between the Delaware and Susquehanna.

In 1788 the court of Luzerne appointed Benjamin Carpenter, Abel Pierce, Lawrence Myers, James Sutton, Benjamin Smith and John Dorrance to lay out additional roads in Kingston township. It appointed as viewers for Hanover township, Christopher Hurlbut, Shubal Bidlack, Richard Inman, Conrad Lyon, John Hurlbut, Elisha Decker and Nathan Wartrop; for Plymouth township, Samuel Allen, Rufus Lawrence, William Reynolds, Luke Swetland, Hezekiah Roberts and Cornelius Atherton; for Salem township, Nathan Beach, George R. Taylor, George Smithers, Amos Park, Jacob Shower and Giles Parman. In 1789 John Jenkins, Stephen Harding, Peter Harris, David Smith, S. Dailey and J. Phillips were appointed to view and lay out additional roads in Exeter township. For Wilkes-Barre township,

the viewers were Zebulon Butler, J. P. Schott, John Hollenback, Nathan Waller, Abraham Westbrook and John Carey.

In 1790 John Phillips, John Davidson, J. Blanchard, Caleb Bates, David Brown and J. Rosin were appointed viewers for Pittston township. In 1791 the viewers appointed for Providence township were Daniel Taylor, John Grifford, Gabriel Leggett, Isaac Tripp, James Abbott and Constant Searl. In 1792 William Jackson, John Fairchild, Mason F. Alden, M. Smith, Daniel McMullin and A. Smith were appointed to view and lay out roads in Newport township. The surveyors who accompanied the committees and laid out the work were John Jenkins, Christopher Hurlbut and Luke Swetland.

Turnpikes.—As the population, productions and wealth of the county increased, there was an urgent demand for better roads and easier communication between distant points. In 1802 a charter was procured for the Easton & Wilkes-Barre turnpike. It occupied a large portion of the old road, and it was chiefly through the exertions of Arnold Colt that the first twenty-nine miles, reckoning from Wilkes-Barre, were completed in 1806. Soon after, the whole distance from Wilkes-Barre to the Wind gap, forty-six miles, was finished at a cost of $75,000.

During the embargo, in 1812 and 1813, the farmers of Northampton county were unable to procure plaster from the seaboard, and were compelled to use New York plaster, which was conveyed down the Susquehanna in arks to Wilkes-Barre, and thence in sleds and wagons over the turnpike. A turnpike mania now seized the people. The old Nescopeck & Lehigh road was made a turnpike under the name of the Susquehanna & Lehigh turnpike.

The Susquehanna & Tioga Turnpike company was organized to build a road from Berwick, through Fairmount and Huntington townships, in this county, to Elmira, N. Y. At that time this was the most expensive improvement undertaken in this portion of the State. The State gave some aid in land, but the expense to the stockholders was great. It never paid the investors, but was a great improvement for the people, and in a few years it was abandoned as a toll road and opened to the public.

The Wilkes-Barre & Bridgewater turnpike was built about this time, running north through Tunkhannock and Montrose.

The Wilkes-Barre & Providence Plank-road company was chartered in 1851, and the first section to Pittston built, but never went further. The common roads were now much improved in keeping with the spirit of the times.

Remembering that our government assumed control of our postal system in 1775, with Benjamin Franklin as first postmaster-general; that the system was a very small beginning, it could hardly be expected that it would amount to much to this frontier during the remaining years of the past century. Hence in 1777, all the mail facilities in Wyoming were private affairs and paid for by subscriptions. We have seen that the first post route here was a two weeks' pony rider from here to Hartford, ridden by Prince Bryant. During the land troubles all letters and communications were by private hands. Mrs. Abigail Jamison, wife of Lieut. John Jamison, daughter of Maj. Pierce Alden, on one occasion left Wyoming for Easton, where her father and twenty others were prisoners in jail, to carry letters and news from home and hold important communication with the prisoners. She hid the letters in her hair, and when discovered, as she passed along in the night near Bear creek, by Col. Patterson's men, who arrested her, but could find nothing wrong about her and she passed on in safety, and delivered her messages.

After the war, and the organization of Luzerne county, a weekly mail was forwarded between Wilkes-Barre and Easton. In 1797 Clark Behe, the post-rider, informed the public, through the Wilkes-Barre *Gazette*, that as he carried the mail once a week to Easton, he would also carry passengers, "when the sleighing is good," at $2.50 each. During the same year the mail was carried on horseback,





once a week, from Wilkes-Barre via Nanticoke, Newport, and Nescopeck to Berwick, returning via Huntington and Plymouth. The only authorized postoffice in the county was at Wilkes-Barre, and all letters and papers for Nescopeck, Huntington, and other places in Luzerne, were left at certain private houses designated by the Wilkes-Barre postmaster.

In 1798 a mail was run once in two weeks between Wilkes-Barre and Great Bend, and in the following year a weekly route was opened between Wilkes-Barre and Owego, in New York. These routes were sustained chiefly, if not altogether, by private subscription, like those of the early settlers; the subscribers to newspapers paying as high as 50 cents per quarter to the mail carrier.

Jonathan Hancock rode post from Wilkes-Barre to Berwick in the year 1800; and in 1803 Charles Mowery and a man named Peck carried the mail on foot, once in two weeks from Wilkes-Barre to Tioga (Athens).

In 1806 Messrs. Robinson & Arndt commenced running a two-horse stage, once a week between Wilkes-Barre and Easton, through in a day and a half. The stages from Easton to Philadelphia ran through in one day.

In 1810 Conrad Teter contracted with the government to carry the mail, once a week, in stages, from Sunbury to Painted Post, by the way of Wilkes-Barre and Athens. He, however, sold his interest in the route from Sunbury to Wilkes-Barre to Miller Horton, but ran the other portion himself until 1816. In that year Miller, Jesse and Lewis Horton opened a new era in stage-coach traveling, and in carrying the mails in northern Pennsylvania. These enterprising brothers contracted in 1824 to carry the mails in four-horse coaches from Baltimore to Owego by way of Harrisburg, Sunbury, Wilkes-Barre and Montrose, and from Philadelphia to Wilkes-Barre, via Easton. They also contracted to carry the mails from New York city to Montrose, by way of Newark and Morristown, in New Jersey, and Milford in Pennsylvania. Postoffices were established at Plymouth, Kingston, Pittston, Tunkhannock, Providence, and other places in the county; and comfortable and substantial four-horse coaches rolled daily and rapidly over the highways.

River Navigation.—We, as is the nature of all mankind, adjust ourselves to surroundings. The people, while pushing forward facilities for overland travel were not indifferent to the temptations presented them by the Susquehanna river, winding its way from the richest valley in New York down to the bay and the ocean. In the first decade of the nineteenth century was born the idea of navigation by steam, and the people of the valley were abreast with even the foremost of mankind on the subject, made so by their surroundings.

The attempts to navigate by steamboats the Susquehanna was a failure and almost a continuous tragedy. Fulton invented and launched his first steamboat on the Hudson river in 1809, and the wonderful story of propelling a boat against the stream by steam spread over the civilized world, and mankind, that had been toiling and pushing the old keel and Durham boats so painfully up all their long journeys, was now rejoiced. People went down to the banks of the clear and swift flowing Susquehanna and looked upon the steam with wholly new sensations; a providence of God truly, and the old-time slow and horrid work of carrying on the travel and commerce of the country would soon change—the steamboat was coming—the great factor and hand-maiden of civilization. Why not "sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea?" The good time coming is here; man's ingenuity has overcome the appalling difficulties, and the age of fire and steam has arrived.

First it was canoes, flatboats or rafts, then rudely constructed "arks," and finally the "Durham" boats—so named because they were first built at Durham on the Delaware. The latter were about sixty feet long and shaped something like a canal boat, with a "running board" on each side the entire length, manned usually by five men—two on each side "setting poles" and one steering. The best would carry about fifteen tons. With good luck they would ascend the stream at the rate of two miles an hour.

The provisional assembly of Pennsylvania of 1771 declared the Susquehanna river a public highway and appropriated money to render it navigable. In 1824 a boat called the "Experiment" was built at Nescopeck and intended to be operated by horse power. On her trial trip she arrived at Wilkes-Barre July 4, 1824. A great jubilee was held over the arrival. The thing, however, proved a failure.

Necessity was pushing the people along this river. The Delaware river was being navigated successfully with steamboats, then why not the Susquehanna? In 1825 three steamboats were built for the purpose of navigating this important river. The "Codorus," built at York, by Davis, Gordon & Co., sixty feet long and nine feet beam, launched, and with fifty passengers drew only eight inches of water, ten-horse-power engine, and was expected to make up stream four miles an hour. She started on her trip in the spring of 1826 from New Haven. As she puffed along the people flocked in hundreds to the banks to see her. Arrived at Wilkes-Barre, April 12, where the town had an old-style jollification day of it. Capt. Elger invited the heads of the town and many prominent citizens to take an excursion to Forty fort. After a short stay the boat proceeded on its way and soon arrived at Athens, making frequent stops at way places. The Athenians, indeed the people for miles, even way up into New York, now realized their fondest dreams. The boat continued on to Binghamton and turned back and after a trip of four months reached its starting point. Capt. Elger was disappointed and reported to the company that it was a failure for all practical purposes.

The next boat was the "Susquehanna," built in Baltimore, eighty-two feet long, two stern wheels, engine thirty-horse power, intended to carry 100 passengers, loaded drawing thirty-two inches. The State appointed three commissioners to accompany the boat on her trial trip; several merchants and prominent business men were passengers, and these were continually added to at stopping points. It was hard moving against the current. The boat reached Nescopeck falls, May 3, 1826. This was considered the most difficult rapids, and so the commissioners and all but about twenty passengers left the boat and walked along the shore. As she stemmed the angry current the thousands of people on shore cheered and cheered; reaching the middle of the most difficult part she seemed to stop, standing a few moments, then turned her course toward shore and struck a rock and instantly followed an awful explosion, and death and horror followed the merry cheers of the people. John Turk and Ceber Whitmash were instantly killed, William Camp died in an hour or so, Maynard, engineer, lived a few days. The fireman and William Fitch and Daniel Rose slowly recovered; Col. Paxton, C. Brobst and Jeremiah Miller were severely scalded, Woodside, Colt, Foster, Hurly, Benton, Benjamin Edwards and Isaac Loay were all more or less wounded and scalded. William Camp was the father of Mrs. Joseph M. Ely, of Athens, who was on his way home with a fresh stock of goods.

The third boat was the "Pioneer," which was abandoned after an experimental trip on the western branch of the river.

In 1834 Henry F. Lamb, G. M. Hollenback and Pompelly built at Owego "The Susquehanna," a strong, well-built boat, forty-horse power. Her trial trip was down the river to Wilkes-Barre, reaching that place August 7, 1735, traveling 100 miles in eight hours, and returned laden with coal. Her second trip she broke her shaft at Nanticoke dam, where she sunk and was abandoned.

In 1849 the "Wyoming," was built at Tunkhannock, 128 feet long, 22 feet beam, stern wheel sixteen feet, to carry forty tons of coal. This was a coal boat and made trips from Wyoming valley to Athens during the years 1849, 1850 and 1851. The arrivals of this boat were known all along the river, and the people were wont to crowd the landings to see the sight, and hearty cheers greeted it. They would lower their smoke-stacks, and at Athens land at the foot of Ferry street. The cargo generally was anthracite coal, and in return carried grain and farm products.

The last steamboat for commercial purposes was built at Bainbridge, N. Y., by a company, under the superintendence of Capt. Gilman Converse, commander of the "Wyoming." She was named "Enterprise," ninety-five feet long, to carry forty tons—completed and launched in 1851, and the first season had a profitable carrying trade, as the river was high through the season, but in the fall she grounded and was left on the dry shore to rot, and this was the end of attempts to navigate the Susquehanna.

Rafting at one time was the inviting stepping-stone to the young man of the country, strong, active and desirous of great fortune. The first wealth of northern Pennsylvania lay in her great pine trees that stood straight and tall in the valleys and on the hillsides. Logs were cut in the winter and in the snow were "snaked" to the water's edge and a raft was built and the spring rise in the river would float them away to market. Early in 1790 these were to be seen in the river and success had followers and there was a rapid growth of the industry until every little stream in the country contributed to the swelling tide of rising commerce. It was a vast work to denude these boundless forests and make merchandise of it, yet if there is "millions in it" there are few things man's energies are not capable of doing. For fifty years this work went on until at one time during twenty-six days of high water in 1849, 2,243 rafts floated by Wilkes-Barre, estimated to contain over 100,000,000 feet of lumber.

Wheat was shipped down the river in arks first in the year 1800; taken to Port Deposit and in sloops from there to Baltimore. This, too, rapidly grew in importance and in 1814 no less than eighty of these passed Wilkes-Barre, and in the fall rise of 1849, 268.

Canals next became positively necessary after building the turnpikes, and steamboat navigation had proved a failure. As early as 1824 the question of a canal along the Susquehanna river began to be seriously stirred. Remote neighborhoods were moved to its importance and engineers began to travel along the banks noting every advantage as well as obstruction. All over the State the movement for canals now commenced, and so quickly did this bear fruit that in 1826 the legislature enacted a general internal improvement law that soon after resulted in building the many miles of those water-ways within the commonwealth.

The North Branch canal was commenced in 1828 and by 1830 completed to Nanticoke and immediately came the first boat ever in Luzerne county—the "Wyoming," built at Shickshinny. The second boat, the "Luzerne," came in 1831. This was built on the docks on the bank opposite Wilkes-Barre, and that year made a successful trip to Philadelphia and return to Nanticoke dam. The canal was completed as far as Lackawanna in 1834 and then this boat "Luzerne" made the first round trip between Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia. Beyond the Lackawanna the work on the canal was suspended in 1832. It was a busy institution from the Lackawanna to the south from the day of its opening. It was the great outlet for the vast wealth rapidly developing in the valley, the outlet to the world's trade and commerce. It was twenty-two years after the completion of the canal through Wyoming, 1856, before the entire line was completed to a junction with the New York canal at Elmira. Those were two decades pregnant with important things to the civilized world, in some respects the most important era in the nation's history—the coming of the railroad. Within two years after the completion of the canal, a great work truly and one that had taxed human energies to the strongest tension, the public mind had already advanced so far beyond the artificial water way that the State in 1858 sold the canal to the Sunbury & Erie Railroad company, and in turn this company at once sold the North Branch division, from Northumberland street in Wilkes-Barre, to the North Branch Canal company. This was the beginning of the end. The canal was hardly completed before its insufficiency for the age became only too apparent. The State had put $40,000,000 in her public

works, mostly of this kind, the authorities following in the wake of the notable State internal improvement convention which met at Harrisburg in August, 1825, at which Nathan Beach and Jacob Cist were the representatives from Luzerne county. Garrick Mallery and George Denison, perhaps two of the most brilliant men in the county, were sent to the legislature in 1827, for the express purpose of hastening State action in reference to the North Branch canal. In the act providing for it the commissioners were directed to place the North Branch division from Northumberland to the State line under contract and ground was broken at Berwick, July 4, 1828, where were crowds from Luzerne to witness the event. A great day! A great multitude were present. State officials, military drums and colors flying and the booming of cannon proclaimed that the ground was being broken, the canal was now coming. Nathan Beach held the plow, and the yoke of red oxen were owned and driven by Alexander Jameson. As stated the North Branch extension was slow to push the work and every legislature nearly would pass some act to assist or encourage builders. This portion of the canal, when sold by the State, had cost the commonwealth $4,658,491.12. It was November, 1856, before the first boat laden with coal departed from Pittston for Weston, N. Y. The boat was the "Towanda," commander, Capt. A. Dennis, carrying forty tons, from the mines of Mallery & Butler. In the sale by the State of the North Branch extension mentioned above, the purchasers soon sold the portion from Northumberland town to Northampton street, Wilkes Barre, to the Wyoming Canal company, retaining that portion from Northampton street to the State line, a distance of 104 miles. July 14, 1858, S. T. Lippincott left Pittston with five boats of coal and reached Elmira, and from there by New York canals to Buffalo, thence by steamboat to Cleveland, which he reached August 8, the first cargo of coal that ever passed beyond the mountains from Luzerne county.

Railroads.—The first successful attempt in this State at what in time became a railroad, was in 1827—the Mauch Chunk railroad, connecting the coal mines with the Lehigh river. The Mount Carbon railroad was commenced in 1829. In 1831 the State granted charters to twelve railroad companies and this may well be named as the date of the commencement of the great railroad era. The steam whistle succeeding the pony express tin horn; the stage horn and then the canal big tin horn, all telling of the evolution—the transcendant strides of man's energy and ingenuity in bearing aloft the glories of civilization. There are left now but precious few to whose minds will come like far-off chimes of half-heard bells pealed from the kingdom of the dead yesterdays, the fading dreams, the old landmarks, where no more is heard the sounding horn of the packet boat, Capt. Wells commanding, as it plowed the "raging canal" triumphantly into "Port" Wilkes-Barre. When the way from Canal bridge to the public square was green fields and sweet blossoming apples, and which are now replaced with great solid business blocks, shops, factories and tall chimneys, filled with eager fire and the roar and whir of heavy iron machinery and the spell, the charm, the day dream is gone—the *dolce far niente* flits as the silent sadow and the terrible struggle for life is on; wealth and splendors flashing in blinding colors from myriad facets; in the background—but—put out the lights—then put out *the* light.

The Lehigh Navigation & Coal company, begun in 1839, and completed in 1841, the original Lehigh & Susquehanna railroad, from the public common at the foot of South street, Wilkes-Barre, to White Haven, then the head of slack water navigation of that company.

It was designed as a portage over which to transport boats between White Haven and Wilkes-Barre, and thus form a link in the connection between Buffalo and Philadelphia through the North Branch canal and the canals in New York on one side, and the Lehigh and Delaware rivers on the other. This portage over the mountain was accomplished by three inclined planes, having their foot at Ashley.

The aggregate ascent which these planes make is about 1,150 feet. From White Haven the road was afterward built down the Lehigh to Mauch Chunk, and thence to Easton.

At first horse cars ran between Wilkes Barre and the planes. These planes have been much improved, and more coal is taken over them than over any similar planes in the world. The ascent of the mountain is now overcome by a circuit to the northeast. This circuit was built about the year 1866. The same year the Lehigh & Susquehanna was extended to Green Ridge, above Scranton, where it connects with the Delaware & Hudson Canal company's road.

The Nanticoke & Wanamie branch of the Lehigh & Susquehanna railroad connected with this road at the foot of the planes and extended northeastward a mile above Wilkes-Barre, to the Baltimore coal mines, and southwestward to Nanticoke village. It was built in 1861 by the Nanticoke Railway company, which was composed of owners of coal lands along the route of the road. In 1866 or 1867 the Lehigh & Susquehanna company, which had purchased this road, built a branch from near Nanticoke to Wanamie, and an extension from the Baltimore mines to Green Ridge. Subsequently a connection was made between this extension and the Delaware & Hudson Canal company's road. Another branch by the Delaware & Hudson Canal company connects the Lehigh & Susquehanna at South Wilkes-Barre with the Bloomsburg branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad by a bridge in the township of Plymouth, and thereby with the collieries on the west side of the river.

Another connection between the Lehigh & Susquehanna and the Bloomsburg branch is by a short track over the bridge across the Susquehanna at Nanticoke. This branch and bridge are owned by the Susquehanna Coal company.

The Nescopeck branch was built by the Lehigh & Susquehanna company in 1867, between White Haven and Upper Lehigh. In 1871 this road was leased in perpetuity by the Central Railroad company of New Jersey.

Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad.—April 5, 1852, a charter was granted for a road between Scranton and Bloomsburg, fifty-six miles, with authority to extend the same to Danville. By a supplementary act passed March 3, 1853, a further extension of twelve miles to Northumberland or Sunbury was authorized, making a total length of eighty miles. The company was organized at Kingston, April 16, 1853, and William Swetland was chosen president, Thomas F. Atherton secretary, and Charles D. Shoemaker treasurer.

The Lehigh & Eastern Railroad was chartered in 1889, intended as a line from Tomhicken to Port Jervis, N. Y., tapping the Lehigh anthracite regions in the southern part of Luzerne county, and 106 miles in length, connecting at Port Jervis with the Erie railroad; thence over the Poughkeepsie bridge, making, when built, the shortest line by fifty miles between the anthracite region and New England; also connecting with the New York, Susquehanna & Western road at Gravelplace, and by tidewater to New York. Ten miles of the eastern end of the road is already built. Capital stock of the company, $10,000,000. Senator Hines and Liddon Flick are the Wilkes-Barreans actively in this enterprise. The charter originally was issued in 1869, and from that time on it has been in a sea of troubles—litigation has delayed the progress of the enterprise—that are now, it is hoped, all settled, and the road soon to be built, a matter of great importance to the county.

The Wilkes-Barre & Williamsport Railroad is now an assured fact; was chartered November 26, 1889; W. P. Ryman, president. Directors: W. P. Ryman, George R. Bedford, Ira A. Hartrode, F. C. Sturgis, H. A. Fuller, George F. Nesbit, F. W. Wheaton, E. Troxell, A. S. Orr, Gustave E. Kissel and Joseph W. Ogden, a direct line from Wilkes-Barre to Williamsport. The assurances are that this road will be shortly finished.

Wilkes-Barre & Eastern Railroad was chartered March 8, 1892. Officers and

chartered members: W. P. Ryman, president; De Witt H. Lyons, vice-president; Roswell Eldridge, secretary and treasurer; H. A. Fuller, assistant secretary; J. W. Hollenback, G. R. Bedford, Ira E. Hartwell, George H. Buller, E. Troxell, F. C. Sturgis, Henry A. Fuller, Tuthill R. Hillard, Albert S. Orr, De Witt H. Lyons and Charles B. Copp. The entire line is under contract and much of the work completed, ten miles being done early in the summer. This road starts on the west side, opposite Market street bridge, and crosses the river at the north limits of the city, through Plains township, and passes Yatesville toward the northeast and continues to Stroudsburg, where it strikes the New York and the Susquehanna & Western railroad, thus making a most important outlet from Wilkes Barre to tidewater. The *Record* of a recent date (October) announces that the Delaware & Hudson railroad has entered into a traffic arrangement with this railroad, and says that "near the Yatesville depot, at the Delaware & Hudson crossing, a connection is being constructed at an enormous expense, on account of the heavy grade. A satisfactory arrangement will give the Delaware & Hudson through trains to New York over the shortest route yet surveyed from this region." This new line is therefore a promise of great things in the way of northern and western connections.

Lehigh Cut-off is a freight road starting at Pittston, and, avoiding the "Planes" by nearly a straight line that runs to the east of Wilkes-Barre and the steep grades or long circuits in climbing the mountains south of the latter place, connects with the main line at Mountain Top. This was built in 1886–7, and is a great improvement in the road's facilities.

Harvey Lake and Towanda Branch.—During the past season the Lehigh Valley has extended its branch road, recently built from Wilkes-Barre to the lake, and from the latter point to Pittston and to Towanda, making a direct line from Wilkes-Barre to Towanda via Harvey's lake. The first train over this road carrying official inspectors was in the early part of October, 1892.

The Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad was built chiefly through the exertions of Chief Justice Woodward, William Swetland, William C. Reynolds and Samuel Hoyt. The work thereon was done in 1854. It was an extension of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road from Scranton to Sunbury, and by a great mistake of supposed economy it ran on the west side of the river instead of the east side and through Wilkes-Barre, as the builders really desired. This was the first railroad extending through the county, and as its chief purpose with the projectors, it opened to the valley an outlet for both coal and lumber that was a matter of the most important consideration. It was not the first railroad in the county, but was very near it.

Largely through the influence of Mr. William C. Reynolds in 1837 the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company were by law authorized to build a railroad to connect the head of navigation on the Lehigh river with the North Branch canal at Wilkes-Barre. The bill was a compromise measure, releasing the company from the operation of certain clauses of its charter bearing upon the extension of its system of slack-water navigation, but making obligatory the building of the railroad to Wilkes-Barre. Work was begun on the road in 1838 and completed five years later; the first railroad completed in this part of the State, the really great opening day of the anthracite coal fields in the valley, as well as the rapid development of one of the richest spots on the continent, that has so signally followed.

Lehigh Valley Railroad was chartered in 1846 as the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad company. In 1850 the route was surveyed from Easton to the mouth of Mahoning creek. In 1851 Asa Packer became a principal stockholder and to this circumstance largely is due the great railroad system now known as the Lehigh Valley railroad. In 1852 he secured Robert H. Sayre (after whom the important borough of Sayre in Bradford county is named), as chief engineer. This year Mr. Packer commenced the building of a road from Mauch Chunk

to Easton to connect with the New York and Philadelphia outlet. The name of the corporation was changed in 1853 to the Lehigh Valley Railroad company. The first train from Easton to Mauch Chunk passed over the road in 1855. In 1865 steps were taken to extend the road to White Haven and thence to Wilkes-Barre; this was built in 1867. Mr. Packer in the meantime had purchased the North Branch canal from Wilkes-Barre to the north State line and had a charter for the Pennsylvania & New York Canal & Railroad company, authorizing the building of a railroad the entire length of the canal and along the tow path. This was the most important extension of the Lehigh Valley system. The road was completed to Waverly in 1869. Between Wilkes-Barre and Lackawanna junction the road was leased by the Lehigh Valley company. To-day this is one of the most important railroad systems in northeastern Pennsylvania. Before this account appears in book form the Lehigh will have its own road pushed through to Buffalo. It is a double track and in many respects the best equipped and operated road in the country—one of the great trunk lines and the hourly rush of long trains day and night the year round are the tremendous evolution from the hundred-year-ago blazed way through the forest.

A marked characteristic of the Lehigh valley's history is that from the time that Asa Packer took control, through his entire operations and the same under Robert A. Packer, the policy was to extend the lines in every direction; buying lines wanted when already built, or building new lines where there was a needed connection or a demand for a railroad, or a link to fill in toward making the whole.

In 1868 the stocks of the Hazleton Railroad company and the Lehigh & Luzerne Railroad company were absorbed into that of the Lehigh Valley road. Another feature of Asa Packer's management was for the company to obtain where possible an interest in the coal lands and accordingly they have large interests in the valuable coal lands through which the road passes. In crossing the mountain range south of Wilkes Barre this road makes a sharp loop to the northeast around the base of the mountain, which is here nearly 1,200 feet high. The other road makes a similar loop to the west, and simply to look at the map that is only giving the true course of the road bed, these opposite loops facing each other at the mouth of the two funnels present a curious appearance. It is the engineer's way of clambering up a mountain—simply winding around the sides, gradually rising all the time.

May 23, 1843, as stated, the first railroad train entered Wilkes-Barre over the Lehigh & Susquehanna railroad. Surely this was a great day in the valley, especially in the chief town, Wilkes-Barre. No people were ever more exultantly excited—the cannon was whirled out, unlimbered and belched forth the common joy; flags fluttered, the people cheered and a great day had dawned. The new era was here and all felt it fully. The road was twenty miles in length when completed. It had three planes from the Susquehanna river to an elevation of 1,270 feet, and then it descended with a grade of 50 feet to the mile to White Haven. Up these planes the cars were drawn by stationary engines. All the early short roads were built with a view of transporting the coal found here; this was the prime incentive. Their builders perhaps little foresaw the limitless commerce of all kinds that would some day, as we now have it, flow in a never-ending stream over these iron tracks. The old strap rail and stationary engines over heavy grades would be little more than a provocation in this age; they were great things then and here as in all time our fathers "builded better than they knew."

Ship Building was one of the many fruitless struggles of the people to advance themselves. The theory was broached that with our coal and timber so plentiful ships could be built here and floated out on high water to the bays and oceans and a profitable industry created. Messrs. Arndt & Philips, therefore, built a shipyard on the bank across from Wilkes-Barre and built and launched a twelve-ton sloop in 1803—"The John Franklin." This was floated out to tide-water in safety. This

encouraged the formation of a stock company, which commenced operations in 1811 and they built the first ship, a sixty-ton vessel. Far and near people came to look at the wonderful ship building, and soberest heads dreamed day dreams when the wide commons across the river would all be a vast shipyard and the all those river villages great cities. Lots and timber lands advanced in selling price rapidly and fortunate holders of stock in the shipyard were envied. April 6, 1812, the first ship was completed, and of her the *Gleaner*, of April 12, said: "Last Friday was the day on which the launch of the vessel on the stocks in this port was announced. A scene so extraordinary, 200 miles from the tide-waters of the river, raised the curiosity of every one. The old sailor and the inhabitants of the seaboard, whom the vicissitudes of fortune had settled in this sylvan retreat and to whom such scenes had once been familiar, felt all the interest so naturally excited. * * * * From Monday to Friday all was bustle and activity. Early on Friday people began to gather from all parts of the country. The firing of the cannon on the bank at noon gave notice that everything was in preparation. A little after two repeated discharges announced that all was ready.

The banks were lined far above and below with people, and a little after 3 the sound of axes, the bustle and noise about the vessel, indicated they were knocking away the blocks. It was a hundred feet to the water, and with flying colors thirty persons on board, the great crowd standing nearly breathless, the last block was knocked away—and the vessel did not move." Stewart Pearce accounts for the stubborn boat's action by the fact that the news of the "embargo" had just come to town. And as there was now no business on the ocean, why not lie idle on the docks? The thirty passengers were all at the bow; when she would not move they all ran to the stern, and then slowly the boat did move, the speed accelerating, and as gracefully as a swan the keel kissed and married the waves. As the boat and waves met, the usual bottle was broken on her prow, and the vessel was christened "*The Luzerne of Wilkes-Barre.*" The fate of this unhappy venture is soon told. In a few days she started down the river with clearing papers from the "port" of Wilkes-Barre, and reaching Conawaga falls, near Middletown, was dashed to pieces on the rocks. The vessel and the hopes of the company were wrecked together. A costly experiment—a severe lesson. But the eternally invincible man was but temporarily discouraged. When the vast timber found its way to tide-water in rafts, then came the far greater wealth, the coal of the incomparable valley, and ways were found such as we are now blessed with for its transportation to the world's markets.

Bridges were a prime necessity after the first blazed roads were laid out. The ordinary streams were, for over twenty-five years from the first settlements, waded on foot or passed over in low water on horseback or in wagons. At first those that could not be forded were carried over in temporary rafts, where the wagons would be taken apart and the animals made to swim. After a while rope ferries were crossing the river, and these are yet spanning the stream in many places, but there are more iron bridges now over the Susquehanna than there were rope ferries in the opening of the century.

An old yellowed scrap of paper that bears date June 6, 1794, was recently recovered. A subscription paper, signed by James Wilson, Robert Morris, G. Eddy, Timothy Pickering "and fifty others," as it says, collecting money to build bridges over Bowman's creek and the Mahoopany, on the road to Wyalusing.

Ferries were established at Kingston, Wilkes-Barre and Pittston in 1770. Yet there are old men to-day who can remember of crossing the river on horseback when they used to go courting in the neighborhood of Kingston, or to apple pearings, or to any of the other "bees" that once were "great times" for the young people.

Storms and Floods have come to Luzerne county. In 1784 occurred the great snow storm, when the level ground was covered to a depth of five feet, and in the



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gorges it was in places hundreds of feet in depth, and for weeks all communication among the settlers was cut off. The soldiers in Fort Wyoming were cooped up until fuel getting threatened to became a serious question.

The following March the snow passed off with heavy rains, and the great ice flood came rushing down the river. The streams were covered with thick ice, broken up by the rising waters, choking them at points, and the river overran its banks, carrying destruction in its course. At Nanticoke, where is an old dam, the ice remained firm, and on this the loose ice lodged until piled high. The plains all through the valley were submerged, and the people were driven to the hills. Maj. James Moore, writing from the fort at Wilkes-Barre, March 20, 1784, said: "The people in this country have suffered exceedingly from the late freshet. Not less than 150 houses have been carried away. The grain is principally lost, and a very considerable part of the cattle drowned. The water rose thirty feet above low-water mark. The water was so high in the garrison that some of the ammunition was injured." Some of the immense piles of ice left on the plains only melted entirely away late in the summer.

The Pumpkin Flood occurred in 1786, getting its name from the quantities of these embryo pies seen floating on the waters. November 7, 1786, Col. John Franklin wrote about the flood to Dr. Joseph Hamilton: "The terrible rain fell, October 5, in twenty-four hours, that raised the river from six to ten feet higher than then known, sweeping away mills and denuding the farms, often digging the potatoes and carrying them away. Rev. Benjamin Bidlack, then a strong young man, was carried in his house down the river. He would, in the darkness, call to the people along the shore. The building lodged against the trees near Harvey's coal mine and he finally escaped. The widow Jamison, with her children, in Hanover, were taken from the second story in a canoe."

In July, 1809, the Susquehanna rose sixteen feet above low-water mark, and inundating the lower flats, destroyed the grain. In January, 1831, the flats were again inundated; and again in May, 1833, the low lands were flooded by the high water. Arks and rafts, torn from their moorings in the smaller streams, came floating down the swollen flood without men to guide them. Stacks of hay floated by covered with living poultry. As they passed Wilkes-Barre the cocks crowed lustily, intimating to their brethren of the borough that their heads were still above water. In January, 1841, the weather suddenly changed from cold to warm, accompanied with rain, which rapidly melted the snow, and produced an inundation of the low country along the Susquehanna and Lackawanna. But its effects on the Lehigh were of the most terrible and destructive character.

In 1842 and 1843 were very high waters. In the spring of 1846 the water stood three and one-half feet deep on the river bank opposite the old Phenix hotel. This was the highest to that time since the "Pumpkin flood," and caused far more damage, carrying away costly bridges on the Susquehanna and doing damage to the public improvements.

The most destructive flood was that of September, 1850. In Luzerne the loss of life and property was greatest on the small streams. Solomon's creek rushed down the mountain's side with fearful impetuosity, destroying the public highway and the improvements of the Lehigh & Susquehanna company at the foot of the plane. The Wapwallopen, with its increased volume, dashed madly over the country, sweeping away two of the powder-mills of Knapp & Parrish. The Nescopeck, undermining the dam above the forge of S. F. Headley, bore off to the Susquehanna on its turbulent flood the lifeless bodies of twenty-two men, women and children. These unfortunate people had assembled in one house near the forge. The house stood upon elevated ground, and was supposed to be the best place for safety. One man, fearing to trust to the stability of the house, took up his child in his arms, and calling to his wife, who refused to follow, rushed through the rising waters, and

gained the hillside. When he turned to look behind him, house, wife and friends had disappeared.

All the low lands along the Susquehanna were covered with water, and, as usual on such occasions, the communication between Wilkes-Barre and Kingston was carried on by means of boats.

At Tamaqua forty dwellings were swept away, and thirty-three persons were drowned, sixteen being members of one family, and the damage sustained at this place was estimated at $500,000. At Port Clinton twenty-six persons were drowned, eleven of whom constituted a family of father, mother and nine children.

Wind Storms.—The first tornado known to carry havoc through the valley was in 1796. It passed over the country from west to east, unroofing barns and dwellings, and producing on the headwaters of the Lehigh what, among the old inhabitants, was called "The Great Windfall." The road leading from Wilkesbarre to Easton was completely barricaded with fallen trees, which required several months of labor to remove. Our county appropriated $250 toward the expense.

In February, 1824, a most terrific hurricane passed up the Susquehanna river, prostrating fences, trees, barns and dwellings. Such was its power that it lifted the entire superstructure of the Wilkes-Barre bridge from its piers, and bore it some distance up the river, where it fell on the ice with a thundering crash.

On July 3, 1834, a hurricane, sweeping from the northeast to the southwest, nearly destroyed the village, now the borough, of Providence.

Tornado, August 19, 1890, swept over the western part of Luzerne and part of Columbia counties. People were attracted by the peculiar appearance of the clouds. Three distinct movements of the wind could be seen in the two strata of clouds and the motions of the air on the ground. It started in Columbia county, passing into Luzerne in a northeasterly direction, entering this county at Huntington township, with a track about 600 yards wide, in a waving course, about fifteen degrees north of east, and near the road from Maple Grove to Cambra, and before it entered this county was marking its path by general destruction. Great harm was done the properties of Clinton Hughes and Cornelius White, near Cambra. The latter gentleman recalled a similar though not so severe storm that passed near the same track fifty-six years preceding. The kitchen and barn roofs of C. M. Callender's were taken off. George Smith's house was picked up, carried 200 feet and dropped over a ledge, a mass of ruins. His little son was reported as receiving a fractured skull. Ambrose Bonham's buildings were destroyed. At D. L. Chapman's place, near Harveyville, the doors of the parlor were burst outward, tearing out the paneling. At Harveyville the Methodist Episcopal parsonage was totally destroyed. Mr. Hamline's furniture and library, with furniture and clothing, were destroyed, the Methodist church unroofed and the brick schoolhouse left a mass of rubbish. A barn in which several persons had taken refuge was destroyed, but no one seriously hurt except Thomas Brickla, who was killed. A. W. Harvey's store was badly wrecked and his flouring mill moved from its foundations. One and one-half miles east of Harveyville the schoolhouse was totally destroyed, Martin Gregory's buildings much damaged and portions of his iron roof carried miles along the storm's track, and Roland Wilkinson's buildings entirely destroyed. At Mallory Wolfe's place everything was converted into debris, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe injured, and their daughter, Mrs. Lodetia Wilkinson, killed. James Turner's house was moved, and Mamie Burns, who had started for the cellar, was caught and killed. The storm passed Muhlenburg just to the north of the postoffice, destroying the trees at James Wood's place, blowing away Gregory's house. The storm then crossed the Pleasant Hill mail route at J. H. Wagner's, and its severest force was about the farm of A. R. Kittle, in Hunlock township, pulling a pine tree thirty inches in diameter out of the ground and carrying it away, and then totally destroying many acres of forest. Lorenzo Craigle's house was blown away, but no one seriously hurt. George Lam-

mereaux' house was destroyed, his step-daughter, Lizzie Frace, severely hurt in the spine, but eventually recovered. The Leonard schoolhouse was moved from its foundations. The track of the storm gradually narrowed after it crossed Hemlock creek, and after passing Harvey creek about a quarter of a mile above Rice's sawmill it left only a partial track on Lehman Center, and here it gradually disappeared, having passed through Huntington, Union and Hunlock townships into Lehman. Whether the terrible funnel cloud was lifted from the earth into midair and was instantly transferred across the hills and the river or whether its mate sprang into existence and started in its race along the east side of the river—in other words, whether it was all one or two distinct tornadoes or not, is not material. It was, with its awful whirl, racing along at the rate of a mile a minute. There was no visible track connecting the two, if they were distinct storms.

About half a mile south of Nanticoke, on the top of Eagle's Nest ridge, a pine tree was blown down. A brisk gust of wind was noticed in Nanticoke. The whirling wind blew down at the east end of the bridge, and, following the river from this point, the trees were marked by characteristic twisting; then there is no trace until Butzbach's landing, where the effects are strong, passing to the cemetery at Hanover Green and through the woods to the Catholic cemetery to Petty's woods; then veered to the north and entered South Wilkes-Barre on the line of the D. & H. R. R., with a track about 100 yards wide, at the hour of 5:30 P. M.

Striking Main street near its southern extremity, the storm swept northward to Wood street, where it widened and struck Franklin street and the lower end of Dana place. At Academy street it turned to the east, and from here to Ross street the damage was confined principally to Main and Cinderella streets. At Ross street the storm turned again eastward and swept out Hazle and Ross streets to Washington and Canal, where it struck the Pennsylvania Railroad company's roundhouse and the Hazard Wire Rope works, and then turned northward up Washington, Fell and Canal streets. At Northampton street the storm turned to the east and swept out Northampton to the Central railroad of New Jersey. From here to North street the buildings on Canal street and along the railroads suffered most severely. At North street it again turned eastward up Bowman, Scott and Kidder streets to Five Points, where it left the city.

Within the city limits the following is the list of the killed: Jacob Bergold, John Fritz, Mrs. James Henaghan, Mrs. Eliza J. McGinley, Baby McGinley, Frank Olean, Eddie Schmitt, Nettie Thompson, Adam Frantz, George Hannapple, Joseph Kern, John McGinley, Evi Martin, Peter Rittenmeyer, Andrew Szobal and Berlin Vandermark.

Seriously injured: Mrs. Barrett, Frank Fulrod, John Housch, John Long, James McGinley, John McNulty, Frank Volkrath, George Fry, Miss Henaghan, Fred Linn, Mrs. Margaret McAvoy, Mary McGinley, Isaiah Newsbigle and Franklin Walsh. Unknown employe of D. & H. R. R. company.

Thirty-five others were slightly injured.

Two hundred and sixty buildings, residences, stores, schoolhouses, churches, factories, public and railroad buildings were more or less injured, some totally destroyed. The estimated damage to property, made carefully by the relief committee, was a total of $240,000 in the city limits.

After leaving Wilkes-Barre the storm did no serious damage, as its track was through a wooded region. Touching at Mountain park it crossed Laurel run and over the north end of Indian hill across John P. Lawler's farm and on to the northern side of Bald mountain, where it became diffused and left no distinct marks of its course.

It seems evident, however, that this storm continued its course further on, as a clearly marked path passes about a mile to the east of Spring Brook, and an envelope which was doubtless blown from Wilkes-Barre, was picked up near Hamilton, Wayne county.

CHAPTER XI.

COAL.

Vast Deposits Once All Over the State—First Shipped Down the River in 1807—Parties who First Mined and Transported It—Jesse Fell—Canal Opened—Nicho Allen and Philip Ginter—Miner, Cist & Robinson Attempt to Mine and Ship Coal—Railroads and Transportation Companies—Value of Coal Lands—Eastern Middle Coal Fields—Coal Found—Ario Pardee—Eckley B. Coxe—Superior Hard Coal—George B. Markle—Tunnels Accidents, etc.

IN a preceding chapter is something of the county of Luzerne as it appeared on its face when the white man came to possess and make these homes and all this luxuriant wealth that we now enjoy. As it came from the hand of God it was lovely to look upon. The keen-eyed pioneer beheld it, said it was good and here he would stick down his Jacob's staff and dwell forever. He heeded but little the obstructions that confronted him on every hand. The heavy forests that perpetually shaded the ground; the fierce and hungry wild beasts in the constant search of living prey; the gliding serpents spotted with deadly beauty, the countless birds of song and plumage and game; the fish disporting themselves and shining in the mountain brooks and in the beautiful blue river, and beyond and more impressive than all these were the warlike Iroquois Indians, savage and pitiless, cunning and thieving, great and good in his own estimation when covered with greasy war paint, or when adorned with many and fresh bleeding scalps of men, women or children, and performing his war dance around the camp fire, or recounting the bloody legends of his cannibal ancestors. The dauntless pioneer met these powerful enemies of civilization, and his steady eye never quailed; his nerves were never shaken, and with one and all his motto was supremacy or death. The Anglo-Saxon blood has prevailed here as well as pretty much now all over the world. The English language is one of all conquering energy. There is much iron in the blood that is propelling the life that formed the articulate words —it prevails, whether matched with the savages of the woods, or the older and once stronger civilizations that in their day ruled the world. The language is a part and essence of the Anglo-Saxon's nature; it simply predominates regardless of what it comes in contact with. The Spaniard discovered this country; his ancient settlements and villages antedate the coming and permanent clutch of the English more than 100 years: the French made largely the first discoverer's claim and title to far the larger portion of what is now the United States. All these held prior claims to this wonder-land, and yet the first 100 years has left the Spaniard the possessor of an insignificant little corner of the continent, and the French not even so much that they can claim either part or parcel thereof. The negro, that unfortunate black man of Africa, is now a free man and counts 8,000,000 of the over 63,000,000 of our people—the most cosmopolitan population in the world. The scientists tell us that the outcome of every civilization is a mere question of rocks and climate, the soil and water, with the sunshine; these are the factors, they say, in determining the ultimate story of every separate civilization. But there are other forces. Here are four separate peoples thrown together and, save the problem of the African, the Anglo Saxon has settled the other questions. He too will fix in some way the solution of the "color" question in time. In all these ethnic matters the statute laws have only a nominal effect; the resistless

forces of nature play with ceaseless activity, and the destiny of man and animal life appear to unthinking men to be that of fate. Modern thinkers tell us that ethnic life, the quality of every distinct civilization, is one almost entirely of soils and climate. There is no doubt that the surface and the immediate subsoil, together with the climate, has a powerful influence in shaping the animal and vegetable life that will spring therefrom. But clearly with these forces, and perhaps even in more power, are the laws of heredity, the transmitted blood that runs in the veins generations after generations, and in the long lapses of time indicate the departing lines of different civilizations in their slow progress from savage to civilized life. Every page of the story of the Anglo-Saxon race tends to illuminate this fact. Swarming out from the inhospitable shores of the North Sea, strong and fierce savages, then bloody pirates and the most daring seamen, they raced around the world, trampling upon everything that stood in their way; with hair and skin bleached by the elements to whiteness, his strong animal nature conquering and destroying that he might build all anew; this wonderful creature transmitted his strong nature, planted his colonies, created his own language, hunted out dangers and obstacles and warred upon all and everything, and even upon one another, and fashioned the civilized world, and now at the close of the nineteenth century shows the astounding fact that he measures more brain surface than any other people the world has contained. And while modified markedly by different soils and climate, yet always and everywhere he maintains his race supremacy. And in the meridian hour of his greatness and glory, the canny Scotchman and proverbial scold, Thomas Carlyle said: "The English nation consists of 40,000,000 of people—mostly fools." And the more than 150,000,000 whom the taunt struck, have adopted the scold's words as an axiomatic truth.

Here in this beautiful valley met the Dutch, the Palitinate, the Moravian, the Frenchman, Irishman and the native savages, and then the Anglo Saxon appeared. To-day everything is Americo-English. The Dutchman has transmitted only his name; his descendants are as purely Anglo-Saxon as the straightest English. And so of all others; absorbed and a part of the stronger stock, or extinct. This phenomenon holds over our continent, the process completed or in the rapid course of completion. Our language and our thought is dominating the world. It must be "all the one thing or all the other." The marvelous race has boxed the compass of triumphs and defeats—enslaving and enslaved—and when the Normans swooped down upon and captured the little English island, and took their property and made slaves of all the people, time effected the bloodless revolution, and the once slaves were again masters, the only race in the world's history that progressed on the road to enlightment as well in slavery as in conquering masters. The magnificent proof that blood is stronger than any possible circumstance or accidental conditions—"wherever *he* sits is the head of the table."

These observations are not inappropriate in considering the climatic and soil and water conditions of this section, coupled with the wealth down in the black-diamond caves that underlie a large part of the county, and this alone would make this one of the most favored spots of earth, even if there was little or nothing of value on the broad surface. The historian and poet have exhausted the resources of the language in describing this land of the anthracite—the "Happy Valley" of Dr. Johnson being the one most frequently used. One describes it as "The Richest Dimple" in the Appalachian chain of mountains. Its wonderful wealth of anthracite has made this one of the best known spots on the globe. The entire coal fields, with thousands of other fertile acres, were bought of the Indians for $10,000 in silver, or £2,000 New York currency. Both parties, ignorant of the hidden wealth beneath the surface, and fifty and seventy-five years after many a man sold his farm, nearly as ignorant as had been the Indians of its real value. With the other abundant riches of this spot, the immense deposits of

anthracite coal far exceed all others combined, an infinite source of wealth, of which the reader can begin to approximate some idea when informed there are in the different veins as you descend ninety feet of coal, and of a market value of more than $40,000 in every acre after reserving the pillars. These coal deposits in the valley all lie in a basin apparently forming the bottom on which rests the superincumbent rocks and soils, and reaching up on the sides only to the high table lands, a proof that at one time, in the long geological past, the entire country hereabouts, for hundreds of miles, covering the entire State and extending into other States, was all underlaid with the same strata of coal, which have been carried away from the uplands by the disturbances of the earth, and thus leaving for us only a very small portion of the once vast deposit.

Coal was found in outcrop in the valley when the white man first came. Obadiah Gore and others of the first blacksmiths in the county used it in their shops. During the Revolutionary war coal was shipped in arks and Durham boats to Carlisle, in this State, where the continental authorities established an armory. Of course all this quarrying in the other century was from outcrops and strip mining entirely. These shipments continued through the war for independence, long enough to demonstrate that it was a merchantable article that the outside world wanted, and that possessed values that would repay transportation. The trade increased slowly after the close of the war, but by whom shipments were continued is not now fully known. Some of the chroniclers of the early times place the commencement of the coal trade down the river from this point as beginning in the year 1820, with a shipment that year of 365 tons. However, after this statement was published, John B. Smith published in the *Record of the Times*, October 27, 1874: "I see you make a statement in your daily that the coal business opened in 1820. Abijah Smith [his father] purchased an ark of John P. Arndt November 9, 1807, and ran it to Columbia from Wilkes-Barre, loaded with coal. From that date Abijah and John Smith ran several arks yearly to 1826, loaded with coal for the market. In 1811 and 1812 they ran 220 tons of coal to Havre-de-Grace, had it unloaded on the schooner "Washington," and sold in New York, the bills for which were rendered by the commission merchant in 1813."

Some one has said that history is agreed fiction, and the history of the discovery and the use of coal here is certainly a verification of the fact that much fiction finds its way to the printing office. One of those has found its way into the last United States census report (1890) where, without stating it as a fact, the commencement of the coal trade is dated from 1820. Whereas the above shows that it was commenced in 1807. Mr. George B. Culp, in an address before the Historical Society, June 27, 1890, not only confirms the above, but year by year gives the amounts shipped from the Wyoming region to 1820 as follows:

	Tons.		*Tons.*
1807	55	1814	700
1808	150	1815	1,000
1809	200	1816	1,000
1810	350	1817	1,100
1811	450	1818	1,200
1812	500	1819	1,400
1813	500	1820	2,500

Mr. F. E. Saward, in *The Coal Trade* for 1891, states that the northern anthracite coal field is the largest anthracite basin in the world. It has long been known as the Wyoming. Its coal production since 1860 is as follows:

	Tons.		*Tons.*
1860	2,914,817	1880	11,419,270
1870	7,974,666	1890	18,657,694

To mine this coal requires the services of over 50,000 men and boys, and this number is steadily increasing rather than diminishing.

Mr. Culp curtly disposes also of the story of Philip Ginter being the discoverer of coal in the anthracite regions. In the legislature in 1891 a bill was introduced to appropriate $2,000 for a monument to Ginter as the discoverer of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania. The fact simply was Ginter discovered coal in Carbon county, but himself stated that he had "heard of it over in Wyoming" before finding it. In a foot note Mr. Culp gives the following:

"The Lehigh region is great in making claims. For instance, on April 23, 1891, in the senate of the State of Pennsylvania, Senator Rapsher, of Carbon, called up the following bill on third reading:

"AN ACT appropriating the sum of $2,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Philip Ginter, the discoverer of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania.

"SECTION 1, Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the sum of $2,000 be appropriated toward the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the memory of Philip Ginter, the first discoverer of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, to be paid to the committee in charge upon the warrant of the auditor-general.

"Senator Hines, from our own county, asked leave to strike out the words 'the first,' because Philip Ginter was not the first discoverer of coal.

"Senator Rapsher, in reply, said: 'Mr. President, the historians, like men, sometimes differ on that particular point, as to whether Philip Ginter was the first discoverer or not, but I think all the historians agree that Philip Ginter was the first authentic discoverer of anthracite coal in what was then Northampton county, a hundred years ago the first of next September, and it was the inception of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company, and was the beginning of the anthracite coal traffic in Pennsylvania, and because the anthracite coal interest was of so much importance to the State credit in our section, this could be granted without any great strain on our consciences.'

"Senator Green, of Berks where they have no coal, said: 'Mr. President, I think we ought to have a discoverer of coal, and we might as well have him now as at any other time, so whether it is Mr. Ginter or somebody else, makes very little difference to me. I am willing to concede to that gentleman that claim. I am willing to go further: I am willing to take the word of the senator from Carbon for it. If he thinks he is the discoverer of coal, I think so.'

"Fortunately the bill was defeated in the house of representatives. Now, what was in this bill? First, to get $2,000 out of the State treasury to perpetuate a falsehood. This under false pretences.

"Second, To place on record the further falsehood that Philip Ginter was the (first) discoverer of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania. Mr. Ginter, himself, did not claim that he was the discoverer, because 'he had heard of stone coal over in Wyoming.'

"Mr. Rapsher is certainly mistaken when he says that historians differ as to whether Philip Ginter was the first discoverer or not. No, they do not differ. All historians agree that Mr. Ginter discovered coal in what is now Carbon county, in 1791, and that he was not the first discoverer of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania. Ill-informed people may think he was, but intelligent people know better. Mr. Rapsher states that the discovery of coal a hundred years ago the first of next September (1891), was the inception of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company, and was the beginning of the anthracite coal traffic in Pennsylvania. The Lehigh Coal & Navigation company was incorporated February 13, 1822, and if its inception was in 1791, it took a long time to be born—even thirty-one years. The beginning of the coal trade was not on the Lehigh, but was on the Susquehanna, and commenced

in 1807. Do not let this be forgotten. Senator Green thinks 'we ought to have a discoverer of coal.' 'Whether it is Mr. Ginter or somebody else makes very little difference to (him) me.' Most noble senator, you certainly do not speak the words of truth and soberness. In a work gotten up by the Central railroad of New Jersey, in 1891, I read the following: 'Mauch Chunk is in the very heart of the anthracite coal regions, and is also the birthplace in America of the black diamonds.' Considering that coal was discovered on the Susquehanna in 1762, and on Bear mountain, nine miles west of Mauch Chunk, in 1791, Mauch Chunk is a queer kind of a birthplace. It goes on the principle, claim everything for Lehigh.

"What surprises me, is that nothing in particular is claimed for the Schuylkill region. About all the worthies who make up tables and pyramids are Pottsville gentlemen, like Bannan, Daddow, Sheafer, *et al.* They are probably not familiar with the history of the State, and least of all, with the coal trade and its beginning in the Wyoming region. With a new generation of better informed gentlemen Wyoming will probably have justice done her in the future."

Mr. Stewart Pearce says that Col. George M. Hollenback sent two four-horse loads of coal to Philadelphia in 1813, and that James Lee, during the same year, sent a four-horse load from Hanover to a blacksmith at Germantown.

The blacksmiths of this region early learned the use of anthracite coal. Obadiah and Daniel Gore were smiths, who came from Connecticut as early as 1768 and became owners of coal lands near Wilkes-Barre.

As a local fact it may here be parenthetically stated that Jesse Fell was the first to burn coal in the county in a grate as common house fuel, and the pioneers who came here and found the coal knew nothing of its history in other places and that so far as using it for domestic purposes or in grates, they made their own experiments, and in this line Mr. Fell was the successful leader. Mr. Culp, however, gives many reasons for his belief that it was first burned in grates in Wilkes-Barre by Jacob Cist. There are authentic letters showing that anthracite coal was successfully burned in grates in Philadelphia in 1802 and in 1803. He further says that it was burned in grates in Wilkes-Barre from 1803 by Mr. Cist, and continuously since.

The prolonged and very uncertain controversy on the first discovery of coal in this section seems a matter of difficult settlement. In regard to the finds of Ginter and others, there are of course fictions always creeping in, and what is true and what is not is now difficult of ascertainment. The claim made for Philip Ginter is, that being a poor pioneer hunter, by accident he discovered coal where a tree had been torn up by the roots in a storm, in the year 1791. It is said this was the first of its known existence in that locality near Mauch Chunk. This may all be true, but it is strange, to say the least.

Obadiah and Daniel Gore had used coal in their smithy in Wilkes-Barre as early certainly as 1770, twenty years before Ginter's find. They found this coal a frequent outcrop about the foot of the hills around Wilkes-Barre. It was well known there was plenty of coal here in the Wyoming valley as early as 1766, and it was known in Bucks county as early as 1760—thirty-one years before Ginter's discovery.

The record evidence of its existence in Wyoming is in an official letter to the proprietaries, Thomas and Richard Penn, Spring Gorden, London, by James Tilghman, their agent at Philadelphia. In his letter to the Penns, after much other business he says: "He went up the northeast branch as far as Wyoming, where he says there is a considerable body of good lands and *a very great fund* of coal in the hills which surround a very fine and extensive bottom there. *This coal is thought to be very fine.* With his compliments he sends you a piece of the coal."

"The bed of coal, situated as it is on the side of the river, may some time or other be a thing of great value."

This letter is still extant and in excellent preservation. To this Thomas Penn



William Kisner

replies, dated London, the following November 7, and says: "I desire you will return my thanks to Col. Francis for his good services, etc., and *for the piece of coal* which we shall have examined by some persons skilled in that article."

The correspondence on the subject seems to have terminated just here, no doubt owing to the overthrow of the rigid denomination of the Penns about that time.

Charles Stewart made a careful survey of this section in 1768, and on his survey he marks a large tract of land on the west side of the river opposite Wilkes-Barre, "stonecoal."

Bituminous coal in Pennsylvania was discovered in quantity on the Conemaugh river below Saltzburg as early as 1750.

John David Schoepf, in his *Travels*, mentions a visit in 1783 to a bed of brilliant black coal one mile above Wyoming, which on handling leaves no taint and burns without emitting an offensive odor. It is found here on both sides of the river and in various parts of the valley. He mentions in Jacob's plains, a spring on the surface of which floats a tenacious fatty matter, depositing a yellow sediment. He conjectured it came from the neighboring coal beds. Then William Sculls' map of the country where is now Pottsville, made in 1770, marks coal lands at this point.

W. Penn Miner states it as a curious historical fact that one of the strong inducements to the early use of coal in the house was that the crude grates, often the open wood fireplace where coal was mixed and burned with wood, allowed much of the sulphur fumes to escape in the room, and this proved a remedy to the seven-year itch that prevailed quite common at that time. Soon after its first use it was observed that the luxury of scratching gave way to the coal burning, and sufferers were soon well, and to this day have remained so.

Crandall Wilcox, as early as 1814, sold coal from his mine on Mill creek, Plains township, at $8.50 per ton in Marietta, Pa. His sons at a much later date sent coal in arks to market by the river, even after the canal was completed to Nanticoke, in 1830. Col. Lord Butler owned that wonderful development of anthracite on Coal brook, a mile east of the borough, afterward known as the Baltimore mine, which supplied Wilkes-Barre in early times. The coal was quarried and delivered at $3 per ton. Col. Washington Lee sent several hundred tons from his mines in Hanover in 1820, which sold in Baltimore at $8 per ton.

In 1823 Col. Lee and George Chahoon leased a mine in Newport, and contracted for the mining and delivery of 1,000 tons of coal in arks at Lee's ferry, at $1.10 per ton, the coal selling at Columbia at a loss of $1,500.

In 1829 the Butler mine on Coal brook, near Wilkes-Barre, was purchased for Baltimore capitalists, being originally incorporated as the "Baltimore & Pittsburg Coal company." From this company the coal takes its name, which has given a wide reputation as one of the finest veins of anthracite in the region. It first shipped coal in arks.

The Stockbridge mine in Pittston sent coal down the river in arks in 1828, furnishing about 2,000 tons in three years. Joseph Wright had shipped coal from Pittston in 1813. This was probably the son of Thomas Wright, who had a forge on the Lackawanna near the crossing of the main road to Providence, and well understood the value of coal and coal lands. The place is still known as "Old Forge." It was among the earliest tracts to change hands from original owners, having been sold by the heirs of Thomas Wright to a Mr. Armstrong, of Newburg, and Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, a gentleman from England. It was said that the location of Scranton hung in the balance at one time between "Old Forge" and "Slocum Hollow," the latter with its blast furnace and iron ore beds securing the prize.

In its issue of April 26, 1837, the Kingston paper says of the trade: "Up to April 17 fifty arks had been despatched from Plymouth, averaging sixty tons each. In 1824 the State provided for the survey of a canal route, or the exploring by

commissioners of the coal lands on the route from Harrisburg to Pittsburg. About the same time the National road starting at Baltimore was commenced to make a national road west to St. Louis. Everything at that time was directed to the western trade, while the boundless wealth of this section slept, and was unknown and unheeded. In time with the awakening of systems of internal improvements would appear articles in the newspapers or pamphlets calling public attention to the north branch of the Susquehanna. In 1791 the legislature appropriated money to improve this river, and make it easily navigable. In 1792 an appropriation was made for a road from "Metchunk mountain to Nescopeck," and another from Wilkes-Barre to Wyalusing. But in the idea of the proposers of these improvements there is no hint that the coal of this section was wanted. The first lock on the canal was laid at Harrisburg in 1827, and three years later the canal was completed to Nanticoke dam, and Hon. John Koons, of Shickshinny, built the boat "Wyoming," towed it to Nanticoke, where it was loaded with ten tons of coal, and after a long, tedious and difficult journey landed its cargo in Philadelphia. On its return trip, with fifteen tons of merchandise, it was frozen up, and the goods had to be carried to Wilkes-Barre on sleds. The next year, 1831, the "Luzerne" was built opposite Wilkes-Barre, and with a cargo of coal proceeded to Philadelphia under Capt. Derrick Bird. This boat made the first successful round trip to Philadelphia, loaded each way, in 1834.

At this time arose the serious question of shipping the coal northward from this point, and a struggle of twenty years finally ended in building the canal to the canal at Elmira, N. Y. In the fall of 1856 trade to New York was opened, and that year 1,150 tons were shipped, which in 1859 had increased to 52,000 tons.

In 1840 the board of managers of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company deemed it a matter of sufficient importance to order the publication of the history of coal in this section. In that account two different hunters, at different places but about the same time, discovered important outcroppings in the year 1790. [There is now little doubt that these outcroppings had been found before this date by pioneers.—Ed.] But the two hunters who were credited with calling others' attention to the find were Nicho Allen and Philip Ginter—the former found his on Broad mountain and the latter on Bear mountain, nine miles west of Mauch Chunk. The account says Philip Ginter informed Col. Jacob Weiss of his find.

When Col. Weiss received the pieces of coal from the hunter he took them to Philadelphia and submitted them to the inspection of John Nicholson, Michael Hillegas and Charles Cist, who authorized Col. Weiss to satisfy Ginter upon his pointing out the precise location of the coal. These gentlemen united with others in forming the coal mine company, but without a charter. Mr. Maxwell includes the eminent financier of the Revolutionary war, Robert Morris, among the active patrons of the early improvement of the Lehigh, but mention of his name does not occur in the early histories within reach.

Jacob Cist, a gentleman of unusually solid and brilliant scientific attainments, who had in early life removed to Wyoming, was a son of Charles Cist. In 1813 he united with Charles Miner, editor of the *Gleaner*, and John W. Robinson, all of Wilkes-Barre, in the lease on the Lehigh. Stephen Tuttle was a fourth. Isaac A. Chapman, afterward editor of the *Gleaner*, and author of an early history of Wyoming, was at one time associated in the enterprise. He was an engineer with Milnor Roberts and Solomon W. Roberts on the upper division of the navigation under Canvass White, and died at Mauch Chunk while in the company's service.

A curious old contract of January 27, 1815, "between Charles Miner of the one part and Benjamin Smith and James Miars of the other part, witnesseth that the said Smith and Miars have agreed to haul from the great coal bed near the Lehigh, commonly called the Weiss bed, to the landing near the Lints place, sixty tons of stone coal by the first day of April, 1815."

There is also a memorandum, signed and sealed by Philip Heermans, agreeing to build arks in a workmanlike manner, ready to run by the first spring freshets in the Lehigh, ten arks for $400. "Said Charles to find all the materials on the spot; to haul the timber, board the hands, and to furnish them a reasonable quantity of whisky. Wilkes-Barre, November 23, 1814." A note added—"Mr. Heermans was a very clever fellow and had built the arks previously used."

The company's history says: "Only $4 was paid for hauling the coal over the road before referred to, and the contractor lost money. The principal part of the coal which arrived at Philadelphia was purchased at $21 per ton by White & Hazard, who were then manufacturing wire at the falls of the Schuylkill. But even this price did not remunerate the owners for the losses and expenses of getting the coal to market, and they were consequently compelled to abandon the prosecution of the business, and of course did not comply with the terms of the lease."

The venerable James A. Gordon wrote from his home in Plymouth to the Wilkes-Barre *Record of the Times*, February, 1874, his recollections of this early Luzerne enterprise on the Lehigh:

"On the 17th July, 1814, with Abail Abbott, Stern Palmer, Strange H. Palmer (another printer), Thomas P. Beach, Joseph Thomas, Chester Dana and Josiah Horton shouldered knapsacks and tools for a march to the Lehigh to build arks for Messrs. Cist, Miner and Millhouse (Hillegas?).

"Four arks were ready for loading by the first freshet. The estimated cost of fifty tons, one ark load of coal, was: Mining, $50; hauling from summit, $4.50 per ton, $225; cost of ark, $125; loading ark, $15. Total, $415.

"Lehigh pilots were on hand. The fleet moved off with the rapid current, and in fifteen minutes brought up on a reef called 'Red Rocks,' half a mile below. One ark got through. In the ensuing December peace was declared, and coal went down to $6. The enterprise was a financial failure."

Miner, Cist & Robinson made heroic endeavors to make mining coal a success, but their failure was complete and their time and money losses heavy. Their lease of coal lands expired by *non user*. The Lehigh Coal Mine company being wholly discouraged executed a lease to White, Hunt & Hazzard, for a term of twenty years.

In 1813 Mr. Miner was publishing *The Gleaner* in Wilkes-Barre; and in a long editorial article from his pen, under date of November 19 and the head of "State Policy," he urged with great zeal the improvement of the descending navigation of the Susquehanna and Lehigh rivers. He then said: "The coal of Wyoming has already become an article of considerable traffic with the lower counties of Pennsylvania. Numerous beds have been opened, and it is ascertained beyond all doubt that the valley of Wyoming contains enough coal for ages to come." He then goes on to speak highly of its quality, and says further: "Seven years ago our coal was thought of little value. It was then supposed that it could not be burned in a common grate. Our smiths used it, and for their use alone did we suppose it serviceable. About six years ago one of our most public spirited citizens made the experiment of using it in a grate, and succeeded to his most sanguine expectations."

Again, in the same paper, issued on the 31st of December, 1813, in an article headed "The Prosperity of Philadelphia," Mr. Miner wrote of the objects to be accomplished for her advantage: 1, The connection of the waters of the Chesapeake and the Delaware—since accomplished; 2, The connection of the Schuylkill with the Swatara—since much more than accomplished by the Union canal; and 3, The opening of a communication from the Susquehanna to Philadelphia by a road or railway from Wilkes-Barre to Lehigh, and thence by that river to the Delaware, and thence to Philadelphia. "I have visited," he said, "Lausanne and a number of other places on the Lehigh, having particularly in view to ascertain the real situation of its navigation." Then, in the next issue of the same paper there is another editorial by Mr. Miner, headed "Navigation of the Lehigh," and occupying two and a half

columns of the paper. In it he wrote earnestly and at length as to the merits of our coal, as well as to the improvement of the Lehigh. Upon this point he printed in italics the following sentence: "I say with great confidence, this is the course pointed out by Nature for the connection between the Susquehanna and the Delaware;" and experience has since verified its truth. He then urged upon the public the improvement in question, on the ground of the comparatively small expense it would require. He was too sanguine, as the event has proved. On the contrary, he then said: "Our public improvements must grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength. We can not expect in this young country, having so many points to improve, to equal the old and more populous countries of Europe. I appeal to the judicious men who have witnessed the failure of our grandest plans, if they have not miscarried because they were disproportionate to the necessity and the ability of the country;" and he closed this part of the subject by saying, "I hope our grandchildren may live to see a complete railway from this place to the Lehigh, and a canal from thence to Philadelphia."

This is an interesting passage. It would be interesting to know just how many of Mr. Miner's readers understood at that day what a railway was. There was not then a railway in existence—save the "tram roads" in and about the mines of Newcastle—and to those who understood this how much like the merest vagaries of the imagination must Mr. Miner's confident hope have seemed. And yet it has been more than realized. His grandchildren have indeed not only lived to see that very railroad and canal completed, but he lived to see it himself, finished and in use; and more than this—he lived to see not only that particular railroad and canal, but also eight other railroads and two other canals diverging from this valley to the great coal marts of the country!

But the result of Mr. Miner's investigations, and of his explorations of the Lehigh at that early day, was the hope that even then coal could be got down the Lehigh river to Philadelphia in arks from Mauch Chunk; and in December of 1813 he, in company with Messrs. Cist and Robinson, of Wilkes-Barre, leased the mines at Mauch Chunk and made arrangements to try the experiment. Mr. Robinson withdrew early from their company.

Mr. Miner for a number of years represented old Luzerne (then embracing all of northeastern Pennsylvania) in the legislature of the State. Subsequently he represented Lancaster, Chester and Delaware counties in congress; having for his colleague James Buchanan.

Jacob Cist, who was associated with him in their Mauch Chunk enterprise, was the son of Charles Cist, who with Robert Morris and others had formed the Lehigh Coal Mine company. He came to this valley in his youth, and commenced the mercantile business in Wilkes-Barre, but he was devoted to scientific studies and held a wide correspondence with scientific men. He understood better than any other gentleman of his day the geology of this region. Highly appreciating its coal, and clearly foreseeing its importance, he was ever ready to promote it appreciation abroad; and great reason have his respected descendants in this valley to bless his honored memory, his sound judgment and far-seeing forecast, verified in his short life by his wise and ample provision for them in the purchase of coal land.

After many and varied experiences, generally marked by sad failures, but these came upon men of unconquerable purposes, at length, March 13, 1837, the company was chartered to build a railroad connecting the Lehigh navigation with the north branch of the Susquehanna. The Lehigh & Susquehanna railroad was completed in time for the shipment of 5,800 tons of coal from Wyoming in 1846.

The Beaver Meadow railroad, chartered in 1830, was finished in 1836, extending from the Beaver Meadow coal basin, which is partly in Luzerne county, to its shipping point on the canal six miles below Mauch Chunk, a distance of twenty-five miles to Parryville, the real opening of the Eastern Middle coal district—the rich mines in

the mountainous regions lying on the south line of the county. These coal fields are distinct from those of the Wyoming valley.

The Hazleton railroad, commenced in 1836, connected with the Beaver Meadow road at Weatherly, half way to the Lehigh, and the Hazleton coal was shipped on the canal at Penn Haven. The old "planes" are seen as you pass the mouth of the Quakake creek at Penn Haven, decaying relics of the past, in the midst of the progress bustle and active business rivalry of competing railroads of the present; instead of the lonely wilderness described by Josiah White in 1818, when with Erskine Hazard they "leveled the river from Stoddardsville to Easton, the ice not having all disappeared, there being no house between the former place and Lausanne, obliging us to lie out in the woods all night." He further says there were but thirteen houses, including the towns of Lusanne and Lehighton, within sight from the river, and for thirty-five miles above Lusanne there was no sign of human habitation.

At the close of the year 1873 the coal lands of the Lehigh company were leased to the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal company, which was formed by the consolidation of the Honeybrook Coal company and the Wilkes-Barre Coal & Iron company at a minimum rental of $500,000, on a royalty of twenty-one per cent. of the price of coal at Mauch Chunk. This included lands in Luzerne as well as on the Lehigh. The great financial failure of Jay Cook & Co., in 1873, forced the New Jersey Central railroad into the hands of a receiver; the canals were abandoned and the Lehigh coal lands reverted to the original owners.

Asa Packer, native of Connecticut, a carpenter by trade, settled in Susquehanna county, whither he had traveled on foot from his eastern home, when a young man, found work upon the Lehigh, where his keen foresight had play and his great energy of character and indomitable will found material to work upon. He acquired coal property and projected a railroad to carry his coal to market from the Hazleton region. Following the river, his line absorbed the Beaver Meadow road, already in operation from Parryville to Penn Haven, where it received coal from the now abandoned planes. Crossing the Lehigh at that point, the towing path of the upper navigation occupying the west bank, his road followed on the east side to a point opposite White Haven, where by a substantial bridge it joined the Lehigh & Susquehanna railroad at its southern terminus, and thus had uninterrupted communication by rail with the great Wyoming coal field, and transportation without transhipment to tide water.

All this was not accomplished without opposition, and when, after the disastrous flood of 1862, which swept away the upper division of its navigation, the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company decided to abandon the water and extend its Lehigh & Susquehanna railroad from White Haven along its towing path to Mauch Chunk, the head of its canal, competition between the companies developed into keen rivalry for room and right of way along the narrow passes where there had been scant room for a tow path. The Lehigh Valley company, crossing from the east to the west side above Mauch Chunk, occupied available space by numerous sidings to accommodate its growing trade from the Quakake branch at Penn Haven, and the Lehigh & Susquehanna road had to draw upon the east bank of the stream at low water for material to make room for its tracks in the channel, alongside its rival.

The Lehigh Valley company met this new project by pushing the road northward from White Haven to Wilkes-Barre in 1866, competing with the Lehigh & Susquehanna road for through freight. A little incident, exciting at the time and now amusing, will show to what heat the friction of jarring interests had carried the immediate contestants. The Lehigh Valley road united with the Lehigh & Susquehanna road at grade, the bridge having been been built, of course, with a view to amicable trade. A long construction train of gravel cars crossed the bridge one evening, and was shunted upon the rival road with tools of all kinds, ready to begin operations on the new road, the high bluff on the White Haven side at the crossing

precluding any other arrangement. In the early morning an energetic employe of the Navigation company observed this intrusion, and taking an old locomotive up the track with a full head of steam, he let it loose upon the innocently offending train, and butted it into the Lehigh, a heap of ruins. The immediate result is not remembered, but it is a curious fact, illustrating, perhaps, the admiration of Judge Packer for pluck and energy, that the chief responsible actor in that day's drama has almost from that time been in the service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company.

The navigation company improved the planes at Solomon's gap, and for convenience of returning trains of empty cars, light freight and passenger traffic, made a light track for locomotive power from the head of the planes north by the Laurel Run gap and back to the foot of the planes, a distance of thirteen miles, to overcome the steep mountain grade by the planes, some three miles. The steepest grade of the back track is ninety-six feet to the mile. It was considered by many to be an almost impossible feat in engineering, but it was successfully accomplished under the supervision of Dr. Charles F. Ingham, of Wilkes-Barre, an able and experienced engineer.

In 1833 the legislature appointed Messrs. George M. Hollenback, Andrew Beaumont, Henry F. Lamb, W. S. Ross, Charles Miner, Samuel Thomas, Joseph P. Le Clerc, Elias Hoyt, Benjamin A. Bidlack, E. Carey, Bateman Downing, Ziba Bennett, Jedediah Irish, Thomas Craig, Azariah Prior, Daniel Parry, Lewis S. Coryell, Joseph D. Murray, John C. Parry, William C. Livingston, Benjamin W. Richards, Robert G. Martin, Joshua Lippincott and Lewis Ryan, commissioners of the Wyoming & Lehigh Railroad company, who employed Henry Colt and Dr. C. F. Ingham, civil engineers, to examine the route through Solomon's gap and report. The elevation of the summit above the borough of Wilkes-Barre was found to be 1,251 feet, and above the Lehigh 604 feet, and the distance between the two points about fourteen miles. Grading for a double track was recommended, with a single track at first. The commissioners, in an address to the public, say: "Persons of intelligence and capacity to judge estimate that 200,000 tons of coal and 3,000,000 feet of lumber, at least, will pass along this road to New York and Philadelphia from the vicinity of Wilkes-Barre, which now remain undisturbed where nature placed them, and the great and increasing trade of the Susquehanna, which now goes to Baltimore, will be diverted to New York and Philadelphia."

At that day, with rails of wood covered with a flat, strap-iron rail, operated by horse power, solid road beds were not so necessary as they are now. The Little Schuylkill railroad ran a light locomotive on such a track, but not with success. So, too, the Delaware & Hudson Canal company, with its first imported locomotive, a mere teapot in comparison with those of modern pattern, failed, because too heavy for the road. These estimates, ridiculous as they seem in the light of modern experience, were in accordance with the necessities of the times and the prospects they had of accomplishing a deliverance in that direction. The coal trade of the year preceding did not reach 300,000 tons from all the regions. The year before the company put their road under contract the trade was nearly 700,000 tons.

From the beginning the course of the anthracite coal trade has seemed to baffle all calculations, and those who look back see many wrecks, while in danger themselves of meeting the same fate, from want of faith in the future.

The failure of a loan in England to meet the cost of improvements to make good its loss of the upper navigation, and the sums thrown away in useless opposition to its rival roads, overwhelmed the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company, and its works passed into other hands, to be resumed as already stated. A modicum of the good sense of the early projectors might have shown them that there is room enough and market enough for all, and that competition for the coal trade must be open for the benefit of those most interested, the consuming millions scattered over the broad union of

States, from the great lakes to the gulf, and from the Atlantic far beyond the Mississippi, even to the Pacific ocean.

The Wyoming coal field is the largest and most northern anthracite basin of Pennsylvania. In area it is something under 200 square miles, or about 127,000 acres. It is about fifty miles in length and about an average of four miles in width, and extends from a point above Beach Grove, on the west side of the river Susquehanna, having a course about northeast, to its terminus a few miles above Carbondale.

Resting on the conglomerate rock of bright pebble stones cemented together, which lies in a cradle of red shale, its boundaries are easily traced along the outcroppings on the Kingston mountain on the west and the Wilkes-Barre mountain on the east, while the sinclinal axis or trough, dipping under the river, is carried deep below the rough hills of the lower townships, rising gradually with an irregular formation like solidified waves, until its measures thin out and disappear along the head-waters of the Lackawanna river, having the shape of a vast canoe.

The Susquehanna forces its way through the western boundary at the middle of the basin, where it receives the waters of the Lackawanna, which have traversed the upper regions of the basin's trough, and together they leave it at Nanticoke, taking a western gorge to Shickshinny, where the stream curves and crosses the lower point of the coal formation on its course to the ocean.

The cluster of small basins in the southern townships of Luzerne county, which are opened by the Lehigh improvements, belong to the second or middle coal field.

While Josiah White, Erskine Hazard and other enterprising citizens of Philadelphia were seeking the black diamond among the rugged hills of the Lehigh to its upper waters in Luzerne county, and were solving the problem of its value as a fuel, other Philadelphians were exploring the northeastern borders of the county for mineral coal, and the passes of the Moosic mountain to find an outlet by the waters of the Lackawaxen and Delaware rivers to eastern markets.

Mr. William Wurts was the pioneer "who first conceived the idea of transporting coal of the Lackawanna valley to market by an eastern route." A note to an article on the Delaware & Hudson Canal company in *The National Magazine*, August 1845, for which acknowledgments are due to Mr. Charles P. Wurts, of New Haven, Conn., says: "With such views, as early as 1844, and while that valley was yet an unbroken wilderness, without road or bridle-path above Providence, he explored it and the passes of the Moosic mountain to find an outlet to the Lackawaxen and the Delaware rivers, selecting and purchasing such coal lands as were most eligibly situated in reference to that object."

On March 15, 1823, Maurice Wurts and John Wurts, who had conceived the bold enterprise of constructing a railroad and canal to their coal lands on the Lackawanna river in Luzerne county, procured from the legislature of Pennsylvania an act authorizing Maurice Wurts of Philadelphia, his heirs and assigns, etc., to enter upon the river Lackawaxen, or any streams emptying into the same, "to make a good and safe descending navigation at least once in every six days, except when the same may be obstructed by ice or flood," from near Wagner's gap in Luzerne, or Rix's gap in Wayne county, to the mouth of the said Lackawaxen, "with a channel not less than twenty feet wide and eighteen inches deep for arks and rafts, and of sufficient depth of water to float boats of the burthen of ten tons." Certainly a modest beginning.

Forty two days after this act of assembly was approved at Harrisburg the legislature of New York passed "an act to incorporate the president, managers and company of the Delaware & Hudson Canal company," for the expressed purpose of forming a water communication between the rivers Delaware and Hudson, so that a supply of coal might be obtained from large bodies of this valuable article belonging to Maurice Wurts, of the State of Pennsylvania.

By an act of the Pennsylvania legislature approved April 1, 1825, and an act of the New York legislature of April 20, 1825, the two companies were consolidated and reorganized in this state as the "President, Managers and Company of the Delaware & Hudson Canal company;" with power to construct and maintain such railways or other devices as may be found necessary to provide for and facilitate the transportation of coal to the canal.

Soon after the consolidation of the companies work was begun, and ground broken July 13, 1826. Parts of the New York section upon which work was first commenced were being finished when the contractor began work on the Pennsylvania section, which runs from Honesdale to the mouth of the Lackawaxen, a distance of twenty-five miles, at which point it is joined to the New York section by an aqueduct over the Delaware. The length of the canal from the Delaware to the Hudson is eighty-three miles, making the total length of canal from Honesdale to Rondout 108 miles. The act of assembly of April, 1825, at the same time authorized the company to assume all the rights originally granted to Mr. Wurts. The State had reserved the right to resume all the rights and privileges granted at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the law of March 13, 1823, without compensation to the company if the tolls received had already repaid the original cost of the canal, with six per cent. upon the capital invested.

The sites of both Honesdale and Carbondale were in the natural state of our northern wilderness when ground was broken for these canal improvements. Carbondale in 1828 contained one log cabin, built to shelter Mr. Wurts in his early explorations.

Honesdale has long been the county seat of Wayne county, a populous and flourishing borough. It was named from the first president of the company, Philip Hone, Esq.

The Delaware & Hudson Canal company's trade at first was feeble, and anthracite as difficult to introduce in New York as it had been in Philadelphia. Mr. John Wurts, many years afterward president of the company, wrote to Mr. Charles Miner, of Wilkes-Barre, a long and interesting account of his efforts to introduce coal upon boats on the Hudson to generate steam as motive power where wood had been used as fuel. It seems strange at this time that a city having constant communication with Liverpool and Glasgow should have had such strong prejudices against coal, or so little knowledge of its use. True, improvements in making coke and the discovery of applying the hot blast to the hard coal of Wales were just beginning to revolutionize the iron trade in England. It was not till 1833 that the introduction of hot blast to the furnaces on the Clyde reduced the cost of pig iron more than one-half. Then, wood was still cheap in New York. Not a boat could be prevailed upon to give it a fair trial, or voluntarily to lose a day for the purpose of testing this stone coal. The greatest concession gained was permission to work at night, while the boat was lying idle, in fitting the furnace at the company's risk, and in furnishing coal for the experiment on one of the small day boats. This was at last accomplished, and the fact demonstrated that coal was good to generate steam. In 1835 it was deemed an experiment of enough importance to receive special mention in the *New York Journal of Commerce* under the head, "Steam by Anthracite Coal," that the new steam ferry, "Essex," had been fitted up with Dr. Nott's patent tubular anthracite coal boiler, to use Lackawanna coal. The boat contracted for all its coal at $4 a ton.

The active competition between the Schuylkill canal and the Reading railroad, approaching completion in 1841, so reduced prices that permanent enlargement of the Delaware & Hudson canal was hastened to lessen cost of transportation and meet this competition. But it was not enough. Canals had their day and were out of fashion. The long, cold winters of northern climes, where the bright fires of anthracite coal are most needed to cheer the lengthened nights, render canals use-



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less more than half the year by their frosts, and the Delaware & Hudson canal company, with an annual trade exceeding 3,000,000 tons, having reached the maximum capacity, controlled the trade on lines of railway leading from the heart of the Wyoming coal field to Canada, opening directly the very best prospective markets in the world, with numerous connections east and west at all important points along its route, insuring an almost unlimited demand for the products of its mines.

Like an oasis in the desert, the Pennsylvania Coal company through all the misfortunes and depressions of the coal trade, maintained its position as a dividend-paying corporation, and held its stock above par.

The reader will not confound this company with the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which is now enrolled among the coal-transporting companies in this region, operating under the charter of the Susquehanna Coal company on both sides of the river at Nanticoke, and which owns that portion of the old North Branch canal from Northampton street, Wilkes-Barre, south.

The subject of this sketch was originally engrafted upon the Delaware & Hudson Canal company, the ambition of which was limited in extent of its landed possessions and powers of expansion by restrictive clauses in its charter. Two charters were procured from the legislature of 1838, both approved April 16. "The Washington Coal company" was probably organized first, and on April 1, 1849, was authorized to sell and relinquish its property to the Pennsylvania Coal company, under which title the two were consolidated, and afterward absorbed the rights of the Wyoming Coal association, chartered February 15, 1851.

Large tracts of land were purchased in certified Pittston township on the Susquehanna, and in Providence and Dunmore on the waters of the Lackawanna. A double track railroad was made, the cars propelled by stationary power and gravity by a series of inclined planes a distance of forty miles. Ground for this road was broken in 1847 and it was finished in 1850. The loaded track, as it is termed, or the track upon which the loaded cars are run, started two miles below Pittston, on the Susquehanna, with a plane upon which the coal from the Port Griffith mine was hauled, and a train of cars made up at the summit run by its own gravity to the town of Pittston, again to the foot of No. 3 at Pleasant Valley, and so on to Hawley, on the Hudson & Delaware canal, tapping in its course its mines in Luzerne, and on the Lackawanna, in the present county of that name. The return track carried the empty cars back to Port Griffith, dropping the proper proportion at the different mines in its westward course.

As a coal company, looking to large markets and to profits on coal far beyond the capacity of its canal, it was wise to be seeking new markets and encouraging the trade by every opportunity which presented. This foresight has been of great service to the Pennsylvania Coal company. When coal sold at $2.50 at Rondout this company paid no tolls, but when the price was above the sum one-half the increase was charged as tolls on the Delaware & Hudson canal. This arrangement, with the favorable terms for transportation on the Erie road, has given the company important advantages over rival companies. Without the heavy cost of locomotive railroads, owned or leased, or large indebtedness to draw interest from its treasury, it has been able to make dividends which sent its stock up to two hundred and eighty per cent. while other stocks were below par in the markets. In 1850, the year the gravity railroad was opened, it was credited with 111,194 tons upon the Delaware & Hudson canal.

Mr. William R. Griffith, a gentleman of wealth visiting Wyoming valley, became interested in its coal deposits, and was chiefly instrumental in promoting the organization of the Pennsylvania Coal company, and in selecting its coal lands.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad was merged in the Lackawanna & Western Railroad company, and the corporate name changed to the name, style and title of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western in 1851, and with other small

charters and connections, uniting like mountain rills with larger streams, this great work was enlarged until it has become a thoroughfare for coal tonnage and for general transportation of freight and passengers from New York city to the far West and Northwest.

It is not many years since the valley of Wyoming was likened to that happy vale in the kingdom of Amhara, surrounded on every side by mountains, in which "Rasselas, prince of Abyssinia, was confined in a private palace, with the other sons and daughters of Abyssinian royalty, till the order of succession should call him to the throne." Col. William L. Stone, in the preface to his pleasant book, *The Poetry and History of Wyoming*, published in 1841, says: "The happy valley to which the illustrious author of Rasselas introduced his reader in the opening of that charming fiction was not much more secluded from the world than is the valley of Wyoming. Situated in the interior of the country, remote from the great thoroughfares of travel, either for business or in the idle chase of pleasure, and walled on every hand by mountains lofty and wild, and over which long and rugged roads must be traveled to reach it, Wyoming is rarely visited, except from stern necessity. And yet the imagination of Johnson has not pictured so lovely a spot in the vale of Amhara as Wyoming." Col. Stone had a rough journey over the mountains in the stage coaches, comfortable as they were to the mountaineers, as those who read the notes of his visit in 1839 will remember. But he had the full benefit of the glorious vision which bursts upon the traveler who, after a tedious day's ride from the Delaware, over Pocono and through the "Shades of Death," reaches the summit of the mountains bordering the valley on the east.

Sweet vale of Wyoming! whose Gertrude was once embalmed in every heart of cultivated Europe by the pen of Campbell, now deemed worthy of mention in modern guide books. Has the romance departed from it with the retiring red man? and even the Gertrude of Halleck, seen on the next field, with

> Love darting eyes and tresses like the morn,
> Without a shoe or stocking, hoeing corn,

been driven out by flying trains of cars crossing its center on tracks leading north and south, east and west, from Baltimore to Boston, from New York to Niagara, and from Philadelphia to Saratoga and to Portland?

A mile east from the main road leading from Wilkes-Barre to Carbondale—not far from Providence Corners, then often called Razorville from the sharpness of its tavern keeper or of the winds which, sweeping the mountain gorges, occasionally blew his house and his sign post over—in a quiet nook on Roaring brook lay "Slocum Hollow," named from its proprietor, one of a large, respectable and influential family of the valley, who had there his farm and mill, and it may be a small furnace. Mr. William Henry, a gentleman of experience in ores and metals, came through Cobb's gap from the iron lands of New Jersey on a prospecting tour, and finding iron ores and coal convenient began the manufacture of pig iron, the power of the stream furnishing blast for his furnace. George W. Scranton with his Yankee brothers had migrated from Connecticut and settled at Oxford, N. J., when young, and there engaged in the iron business. He visited Slocum Hollow and, like Mr. Henry, whose daughter he had married, also became interested in these ore and coal beds; and soon perceived with prophetic eye what capital, energy and enterprise combined might produce from this wilderness. Of commanding presence, strong will and persuasive manner, with but a common-school education, his perceptions of business and of character were quick and clear. He went to New York and laid his plans before the money kings, and soon had capital at his locomotive wheels captive in the beech woods. The dam on Roaring brook was first too small and then too large. Then the furnaces became too large, and the steam engine had power enough to provide blast for several furnaces; but as it is the coal trade and not iron that is the subject of this sketch, each reader will visit Scranton and note the result for his own satisfaction.

At the Delaware Water gap the railroad from Scranton united with the Warren railroad, by which it reached the Central railroad of New Jersey at Junction in 1856, together forming the highway for Scranton coal to tide at New York. The Central railroad, feeling too independent with its immense tonnage, by insisting on terms of renewal of contract, drove both the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Lehigh Valley railroads from it; the one to the Morris & Essex road, which was continued to Easton, crossing it at Washington, N. J., and the Lehigh Valley constructing a new line from Phillipsburg to Elizabeth alongside of and in direct competition with the Central, which was compelled to join fortunes with the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and the Lehigh and Susquehanna road of the Navigation company to gain its coal tonnage. It was short-sighted policy all round and led to disaster, but served ultimately to greatly increase the coal trade.

In early days Cobb's gap on the east and Liggett's gap on the west smiled at each other over Providence and the Capoose meadows, a little north and east of Hyde Park and Slocum Hollow, both the prospective courses of possible grade for such small locomotives as were then constructed. Col. Scranton loved to tell of the look of incredulity which met his assertion that the time would come when the coal trade by these routes would reach hundreds of thousands of tons, and require so many locomotives—not one-third the number employed when he told it. Upon the completion of his line to New York Col. Scranton attended a meeting in Philadelphia for the first time to consult upon the prospects of the trade for the coming season. The estimated increase was about 400,000 tons. Mr. Scranton suggested in behalf of his company, just entering business, that a fair share of the prospective increase, at least at eastern points, should be conceded to it. Without vanity, he was a proud man, and met the uncalled-for assumption that with the heavy grades of his road through Cobb's gap he would not be likely to unsettle the trade with surplus of coal with a quiet determination to let them see what could be done; and their estimated increase was far exceeded, with a decided reduction in prices.

The northern division of the road, through Liggett's gap, joined the Erie railroad at Great Bend in 1851.

Col. Scranton represented this district in the thirty-sixth congress. Re-elected to the thirty-seventh congress, he died in Scanton, March 24, 1861, aged fifty years, mourned by hosts of friends who honored and loved him.

Slocum Hollow became Scrantonia, then Scranton, its forges and furnaces illuminating the night, and the sounds of its hammers and rolling mills making vocal the air with their music. Now the seat of justice of the new county of Lackawanna, it remains a fitting monument to the memory of its founder.

Among the oldest of the operators was Ario Pardee, of Hazleton. In the list of operators A. Pardee & Co., Pardee Sons & Co., C. Pardee & Co., Pardee Brothers & Co., G. B. Markle & Co., Coxe Brothers & Co., J. Leisenring & Co., Linderman, Skeer & Co., all became widely known.

The Hazleton district is geologically the eastern middle basin, and in the coal trade is the Lehigh district. In this district are the Grew Mountains, Black Creek, Hazleton and Beaver Meadow mining districts.

Demand and Supply.—It will be noted by the intelligent observer of the coal trade as it has passed into history that with the opening of every new line for coal transportation to competitive markets they have been overstocked, and prices reduced below the point of fair profit, until the demand grew to meet the supply. Increasing consumption secured better prices, with failure of adequate supply and larger profits, until new mines were opened and increased transportation, furnished by the completion of new lines of roads or canals, repeated the experience.

Through all the depression the consumption of anthracite coal fell little, if any, below 20,000,000 tons per annum. As the demand for manufacturing purposes failed new markets were found, and notwithstanding hard times and many reverses

the termination of each decade has registered a substantial increase. In 1830 the total amount of anthracite sold was 174,734 tons; in 1840, 364,384; in 1850, 3,358,890; in 1860, 8,513,123; in 1870, 15,848,899; in 1879, 26,142,089.

The increased trade was not wholly occasioned by the revival of manufacturing industries. The demand for domestic sizes of anthracite throughout the western States has been rapidly increasing, chiefly supplied from this region. The sales of the Delaware & Hudson Canal company in the West reached nearly half a million of tons in 1879. The Lehigh Valley railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company, with more direct communication over their main lines, must have equaled if not largely exceeded it. A revolution in this western trade was effected in the use of box cars of through freight lines for transportation of anthracite, the cars upon reaching their destination being swept out and loaded with grain in bulk for eastern markets or for exportation. With full loads each way transportation is so cheapened that anthracite is being used all through the West in competition with the bituminous coals which underlie any of the farms of those who use it.

An important question presents itself: Are the anthracite coal fields approaching the maximum of production?

More than thirty years ago gentlemen conversant with the subject estimated the limit of anthracite production at from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 tons per annum. But a very important change in the trade must be taken into the account since those estimates were made. Thirty years ago the size known as chestnut coal was not marketable. At auction sales in New York years ago that size commanded the highest price in the market. Then pea coal and other sizes smaller than chestnut could not be sold at cost of mining.

There are eight large transporting companies dividing the anthracite coal lands. They are the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad company, the Central Railroad company of New Jersey, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal company, the Pennsylvania Coal company and the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad company; the railroad companies operating under charters incorporating coal companies controlled by them. There are few properties of any profitable size yet remaining not directly or indirectly at the mercy of these large corporations.

The prices paid for coal lands in the northern or Wyoming coal field when the trade was small were very low, often less than $100 an acre for those in choice positions but yet undeveloped. The farmer who owned a large tract, from a few acres of which he succeeded in gathering a frugal subsistence with hard labor, felt rich if he could sell 400 acres for $20 or $30 an acre and buy a much better farm in the growing West for half the money. Much of course depended on the prospects of early development of the coal and the opening of ways to market. Few of them had much faith in the coal, which had never done any good to the neighborhood; and they only valued the surface as yielding fair returns for labor bestowed. With few wants, the farmer out of debt was rich.

The Pennsylvania Coal company purchased the greater part of its best lands forty years ago, at prices ranging from $75 to $200 per acre, farms and all. When the last farms were secured, probably $300 per acre was paid to close and connect the surveys. Some years after, for small tracts from which they could take the coal through improvements already made, $1,000 per acre was reported as the price paid, which would be cheaper to the company taking the coal out at once than $200 when the coal lay untouched by the miner's pick or drill.

What in common parlance may be called the Hazleton district, is as distinct from the coal fields in the valley as if they were separated by States, instead of simply passing over or onto the range of mountains that occupy the south part of

the county. Coal here was not discovered until 1826, and a mine was only opened in 1836. This field is in the southeast part of the county and approaches near the Lehigh river. The coal is harder on the uplands than in the valley, and is esteemed by some as of a superior quality. The veins lie with a deep dip toward the center, and mining is carried on by slopes, sometimes at a sharp angle, by sinking a shaft in the center of the dip, the miners would simply work to the surface at each side. Mostly however, they commence at the outcrop and work their way at a steep pitch. The main working here is of the Mammoth vein, while in some of the mines the Wharton and Parlor are worked in connection with the Mammoth. All the mines here are by slopes and drifts, and the pitch varies so much that in no two places is it practically the same. At the Drifton mine the cars are run in and carry out the coal, passing under the hill a mile and a half. The problem of drainage of the mines is being solved by opening tunnels.

Eastern Middle Coal Fields are so distinct from those of the valley that they deserve a separate paragraph. The capital town of this important industry is Hazleton, crowning the high mountainous region of the southern portion of the county.

For some years after mining had commenced in the Wyoming valley there were no veins known to exist on the uplands. Coal was discovered near the city of Hazleton in 1826. John Charles, a hunter, in digging for a ground hog, found coal in what is now the city of Hazleton, and from this fact was formed the Hazleton Coal company. This is the current story and does well enough for a beginning.

Ario Pardee.—The Hazleton Coal company was incorporated March 18, 1836. This may be fixed as the actual commencement of the opening of the rich mining district in the south part of the county. We extract from an affidavit of the late Ario Pardee the following as the best possible history of the rise of this industry in this part of Luzerne:

"The first operations in the Hazleton district were commenced in 1837, on property then owned by the Hazleton Coal company. I was their engineer and superintendent until 1840. Then in connection with Robert Miner and William Hunt, formed the company — Pardee, Miner & Co, to mine coal and transport it to Penn Haven, to load on boats. This continued three years, Miner and Hunt having left the firm, when J. Gillingham Fell became partner. In 1842 we undertook to market the coal; we took part and marketed it. The Hazleton company marketed the rest, paying us a fixed sum on their part of the coal. This continued until 1844; then we made an arrangement to pay them a royalty, which continued as long as the Hazleton company existed and after it was merged and became the Lehigh Valley's property."

This affidavit, made by Mr. Pardee in a trial cause in court, is very authentic history, by the man above all other men acquainted with as well as a moving factor in developing the mines at Hazleton. This gentleman must necessarily go into permanent history in connection with the creating of an industry that has resulted in the proud little city of Hazleton and the rich immediately surrounding country. With great propriety Mr. Pardee has been called "the father" of the coal trade of southern Luzerne county. He was a trained engineer, mineralogist, botanist and a lover of nature, who cast his life here by a fortuitous circumstance, and happily possessed those qualities of intelligence, of foresight for the future and a tenacity of purpose that could not be turned aside by any obstacle; and so he struggled on when others grew faint and weary and met and overcame all adversity and crowned his life and his adopted county with a work that is now a factor in the movements of our civilization. He was no common man, as the results of his life are a demonstration. Of a quiet and retiring nature, known only by his immediate neighbors as "the silent man," but had always a smooth and pleasant intercourse with his friends, yet of a resolute purpose, the kind that builds nations—never destroying

them. His fortune and life-work for years hung in the balance between success and failure; his close friends feared utter failure and ruin, but he never wavered. When he had demonstrated that coal of finest quality could be here mined, the battle was only well begun. Without transportation the finest coal in the world at the mouth of the mine was only rubbish. He pushed everything to a final solution and a masterful victory. Results of men's lives are the telling points in history as well as in eulogy. The numerous great breakers dotting every hillside; the 100,000 people, the many boroughs, villages, mining towns and the bright little queen city of Hazleton can all say, or it can well be said for them, he was the foster father. "The silent man," who was as unassuming as he was silent and a personal force in the cause of developing the resources of the country in coal, lumber and iron that has had few equals and no superiors. From his home to his workshop and from his workshop to his home, this silent man came and went for more than fifty years. This clockwork routine went on from day to day, from year to year; his first few neighbors here grew old and passed away and children born grew to lusty life and the frosts of winters settled on their heads and they had seen their neighbor thus quietly go and come and come and go, and if the stranger to the place, attracted by the striking personality, would ask, they could all readily answer: "Why, that is Ario Pardee," and most generally with this brief answer their sum total of him was added up. They knew him perhaps as a rich man; a man who gave many men employment, who, they supposed or had heard indistinctly, gave sometimes large sums in charity. So conspicuous a figure, so long here, so material a factor in every movement in this end of Luzerne county and yet, more than his mere presence, little was known of him by his nearest neighbors. The incidents of his inner life were as unknown to the people generally of Hazleton as they were to the frozen Jakuts of northern Siberia. So much was this the case, that when death had so suddenly carried him away, as he was away from home in Florida and there had preceded no word of his illness, that the neighbors who had known him so long, realized that of him they knew so little, and then they said again and again he was "the silent man."

By the kindness of his son, Calvin Pardee, we can here give a copy of a letter that is a most invaluable contribution, and so far as is now known, pretty much all of the authentic facts concerning him now attainable, as follows:

HAZLETON, April 6, 1876.

DR. W. C. CATTELL,

Dear Sir: You have often expressed a desire to have from me some personal particulars of my life; but really, on looking back over it, there seems such a lack of incidents that would interest anyone outside my own family, that it seems hardly worth taking up your time with the record. One thing, however, it will not weary you with its prolixity.

I was born in the town of Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., November 19, 1810, but my earliest recollections are of my father's farm in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., a few miles north of New Lebanon Springs, where I led the usual life of a farmer's boy until my twentieth year. My education was limited to what I learned at my father's fireside and the ordinary district school, though fortunately I had, for a time, the advantage of an excellent teacher, in the Rev. Moses Hunter, a Presbyterian clergyman, who, to eke out a scanty salary, taught our district school two winters. I shall always remember him with feelings of the most kindly respect. I was then fifteen years old, and his teaching about finished my school education, though I was an industrious worker at my books in my leisure time at home.

In June, 1830, I made application, through my friend Edwin A. Douglass, for a situation under him and Canvass White, the chief engineer of the Canal company in the engineer corps of the Delaware & Raritan canal, in New Jersey, with good hopes of success, as Mr. Douglass was a townsman, and had known me from a child; but I was met with the, to me, disheartening news, that the company had decided to employ none but Jersey men in the subordinate positions. A day or two after I received another letter saying that if I came on at once I could have the position of rodman. You may well believe I lost no time, receiving the letter on Saturday and leaving home before daylight Monday morning—joining Mr. Douglass and his corps on the preliminary survey a few miles above Trenton. With him I remained until the canal was finally located, when I was stationed at Princeton with George Tyler Olmstead,

who had charge of the middle division of the canal. With him I remained until the fall of 1831, when I was sent as sub-assistant to Ashbel Welch, at Lambertville, on the Delaware & Raritan canal. With him I remained until May, 1833, when I was sent, still under Mr. White and Mr. Douglass, to Beaver Meadow, Pa., to make the survey and location of the Beaver Meadow railroad, from the mines of that company to the Lehigh canal at Mauch Chunk. After several changes in the engineer corps the entire charge of the road was given to me, and in the fall of 1836 it was finished and the shipment of coal commenced, when I resigned my position, and, after visiting my parents, who had moved to Michigan, I, in the month of February, 1837, took up my quarters at Hazleton, having previously located a railroad from the Hazleton coal mines to the Beaver Meadow railroad at Weatherly. We finished that road, and commenced shipping coal in the spring of 1838, and I continued in the employ of the Hazleton Railroad & Coal company, as their superintendent, until 1840, when I commenced business as a coal operator, which I have continued up to this time, also engaging to a considerable extent in iron and lumber. Of the latter years of my life, at least since I made my first investment in Lafayette, you know and it is not worth while to repeat. My life so far has been one of active work, perhaps too much absorbed in, and too great a variety of business; but as that is somewhat a national characteristic, I am not therein singular.

Yours,

[Signed] A. PARDEE.

His son furnished the following additional facts: "The first firm members were Pardee, Miner & Hunt; then in the course of time the firm was composed of A. Pardee and J. Gillingham Fell, under the name and style of A. Pardee & Co., which continues in business to-day, though both partners are dead. For many years this firm was the largest individual shipper of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania. They were connected either as a firm, or as individuals in the mines at Hazleton, Cranberry, Sugar Loaf, Crystal Ridge, Jeddo, Highland, Lattimer, Hollywood and Mount Pleasant, all being in the vicinity of Hazleton.

"My father was also largely interested in iron works at Buffalo, Stanhope and Secaucus, N. J., Longdale, Va., Allentown, Pa., and at many other points on the Lehigh valley; in lumber operations at various points in Pennsylvania, Michigan and West Virginia, and was engaged actively in business up to the time of his death, March 26, 1892, while in Florida."

The Hazleton *Plain Speaker* of March 28, 1892, in reference to the unexpected news of the death of Mr. Pardee, said:

"This was our master man. For more than fifty years he has been foremost in the development of the community. The history of the mining of anthracite coal in this field would be told if the life work of Ario Pardee were set out in detail. * * He was among the first also in the bituminous coal fields. [The paper might have added that he was most prominent in the iron and lumber industry of the country—extending his vast operations into Canada.—ED.] His was a master mind that could grasp easily every detail of even the greatest plans. His force of character was such that energetic action followed upon his planning as day follows night. And he worked as giants worked. Back of all was an iron will that brooked no contradiction. The secret of his success was the concentration of purpose; he swerved not a hair's breadth from the direct line of his business interests. Such a man could not but be 'generous;' his aid to Lafayette college is a matter of history, simply because he could not award so magnificent a public institution without the facts being the public's. He would have had this, as his many other acts of benevolence, so secret that the left hand knew not the doings of the right. * * Of the men closely associated with him in business, his counsel was always given the highest value. It was only in the inner recesses of such circles that the real man was known—better known, though they extended along the Atlantic coast, reaching far into Canada, than to his next-door neighbors in Hazleton. For he lived a man apart. He was our master workman; he has done the work of an hundred men. In the matter of piling up money he achieved a great success; his work is done—'the silent man' will no more walk slowly from his house to his workshop." * * *

Another one, who knew the man intimately, said: "Mr. Pardee's life would fill

a huge volume if set out in any detail, yet so silent has he been that but little can be obtained from his closest friends. His work, his successes, his temporary disappointments, his stupendous achievements in business enterprises, from the Canadas to the Carolinas, render him a man in a million." Another said: "His life in Hazleton was merely an incident. Of course he was the principal man here, but he was also the principal man controlling the greatest interests in Allentown, in Watsontown and other places. He possessed to an enormous extent the power of acquisitiveness. He lost a fortune in Canada; another at Allentown. His interests in the Broadtop region were as great as here. In New Jersey his iron investments made him the principal man there; he owned vast tracts of timber land in various parts of the Union; he had a fortune invested in the Carolinas alone. And with all he was the most unpretentious man of wealth I ever saw." Of those left at his death who were closely associated with him from his coming to Hazleton, the only one is Mr. A. R. Longshore, of this place. He repeated substantially as given in Mr. Pardee's letter above, adding that he became chief engineer on the Beaver Meadow railroad, and afterward was the chief engineer of the Hazleton railroad. He was in his day an eminent civil engineer. He tells of an incident that Mr. Pardee always said was the turning point in his life. After he had been at Beaver Meadow a few months, the place was so wild, so scarce of any society, that the young man grew homesick and concluded to resign and return home, and started to Philadelphia to carry this out. At Mauch Chunk he met an old friend, to whom he communicated his purpose. The friend warmly opposed the scheme, urged and pleaded with him to return and continue his work. And so strenuously did he present his views that the young engineer did return, and from this fact alone his permanent home was cast in Hazleton.

At first his prosperity was slow; in the financial upheaval of 1837 he suffered heavy reverses, borrowing enormous amounts to tide himself over successfully. But in 1864, said a man competent to know: "Mr. Pardee testified in court that his income the preceding year was over a million dollars. It was then he endowed the chair of mathematics of Lafayette college, and gave the college in addition $300 000 to build 'Pardee Hall.'"

Mr. Pardee was twice married. First with Elizabeth Jacobs, of Butler valley, and of this union were children as follows: Gen. Ario Pardee, Jr., of Philadelphia; Calvin, Alice (Mrs. Earle); Ella (died in Paris). His last marriage was with Miss Anna M. Robison, of Bloomsburg, and her children as follows: Izrael, Anne (Mrs. Allison), Barton, Frank, Bessie (Mrs. A. S. Van Wickle), Edith, Gertrude.

Although nearly eighty-two years of age at the time of his death, so unexpected was it that it came to the community like a sudden shock. But three weeks preceding the final hour he, in company with his invalid wife, daughter Gertrude, Mr. and Mrs. Van Wickle and Dr. Robison, had started on their trip to Florida in the hope of bettering Mrs. Pardee's health. At the time of starting it was the common remark that he looked unusually well and vigorous. At Rock Ledge, Fla., their point of destination, he had compelled himself to so much exercise that he became over-fatigued, and, against the earnest advice of Dr. Robison, refused to stop and rest. A slight cold, and then a chill, and in a few hours he peacefully passed away. So unexpected was the end that those of the party could hardly be summoned to his bedside in time to see him alive. When the first telegram reached Hazleton it was generally supposed that the natural mistake had been made by the operator, and that it referred to Mrs. Pardee, and not to him, and it required explanatory telegrams to compel a full realization of the facts in the case.

Are not these lands the most valuable in the world, considered without reference to any added value by the presence of population as in cities? Nature here has spread this wealth, and the energies of man simply dig out the black diamond and send it to the market.



Edwin A. Robbins

Fortunes have been sunk and millions lost in the early efforts to develop the mines and introduce anthracite coal to the various uses to which it is now indispensable. Few of the pioneers lived to enjoy the fruits of their labors and enterprise. Few of the living even now comprehend the value of anthracite, either the cost value, the "exchange value," or the far greater value as one of the necessaries of life, without regard to ratio, or exchange or price in open market. In the scramble for control of markets it has come to be regarded as a mere item of tonnage, by which to estimate income to rival lines of transportation. The next generation will be able to estimate it from a point of view gained through bitter experience, and will understand its full pecuniary value. The loss of life and the almost countless accidents, resulting in the loss of limbs and health, have added fearfully to the cost, which can not be estimated.

If the estimate which places the limit of production below 35,000,000 tons per annum shall prove correct, and experience to the present hour seems to confirm this, then will the money value soon be ascertained in the market price.

Following closely upon the opening of Pardee's collieries about Hazleton were the mines of George B. Markle & Co., at Jeddo.

Coxe Bros. & Co. started up their works at Drifton in February, 1865, and shipped their first coal in June following. Their second breaker at Drifton commenced work in 1876. In 1879 they started the mines in Black Creek valley, and developed the Gowen, Deringer and Tomhicken collieries. In 1881 opened the Beaver Meadow, and at Eckley in 1886; at Stockton in 1887, and about the same time at Oneida. Commenced shipping coal at the latter place in 1891. The firm commenced building its belt railroad in the spring of 1890, and completed between fifty and sixty miles of single track, connecting all their collieries with main railroads tapping this coal field.

The geological position of the coal seams in this region is as follows: B or Buck mountain, then Gamma or the G vein, then the Wharton, the Parlor, and E or the Mammoth, and then the Primrose. The average of the veins actively worked here is thirty feet in depth or thickness. The earth's disturbances have sometimes split the coal seams, and sometimes the Wharton and Parlor are one, and then in a short distance they again separate. Miners only know approximately the corresponding veins as they epen them, even in closely adjacent localities.

Hon. Eckley B. Coxe bears a family name that is closely connected with the Eastern Middle coal fields, and one that carries our history back to the early annals of the American colonies, their settlement and early struggles, defeats and triumphs in the new world.

In 1795 Hon. Tench Coxe, of Philadelphia, published his book called "A View of America." In the sub-title it says "the whole tending to exhibit the progress and present state of civil and religious liberty." In his book he speaks of our coal deposit and says: "Of this useful fossil Providence has given us very great quantities in our middle and western country. The vicinity of Wyoming and Susquehanna is one bed of coal of the open burning kind and the most intense heat. On the headwaters of the Schuylkill and Lehigh are some considerable bodies. At the head of the western branch of the Susquehanna is a most extensive body which stretches over the country southwesterly. All our coal has hitherto been accidentally found on the surface of the earth or discovered in the digging of common wells and cellars."

He states that at that time and earlier coal was carried from Virginia in ships as ballast. In 1810 he published another book, "A Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States of America for the Year 1810." George S. White in his "Memoirs of Samuel Slater" called him the "father of American manufactures," and says, "Mr. Tench Coxe has been an harbinger of light on this subject." [The development of the cotton industry, then the one supreme article of importance to

manufacture.] Continuing, he further says: "The writings now extant of Tench Coxe prove emphatically that these were his great views as a statesman who was advocating principles that were to be the foundation of new empires, and of ameliorating the conditions of mankind." Then adds the significant sentence: "It is not saying too much when we claim for him the appellation of the father of the growth of cotton in America."

In White's Memoirs of Samuel Slater is the following additional reference to the Coxes:

"The American branch of the family of Coxe. The first ancestor of the Coxe family connected with America was Dr. Daniel Coxe, who was physician to the queen of Charles II., of England, and also to Queen Anne. He was [by purchase from the king] principal proprietor of the soil of West Jersey, and sole proprietor of the government, he having held the office of governor to him and his descendants forever."

"At the request of Queen Anne he surrendered the government to the crown, retaining the other proprietary rights. [This historical incident may be consulted in the old folio edition of the laws of New Jersey.] A member of the Coxe family was always appointed by the crown, while there was a resident member in the province, as a member of the royal council of New Jersey until the Revolution." Gov. Coxe was called "The Great Proprietor." [See Smith's history of New Jersey.] Here also is an account of his son, Daniel Coxe, the first ancestor who resided in America. Further along in Mr. White's valuable book we learn: "Dr. Coxe was also proprietor of the extensive province of Carolana [the early spelling] an account of which is given in full in an octavo volume written by his son, Col. Daniel Coxe, entitled the "History of Carolana,"—a copy of which is in the library of congress, the Philadelphia library and also the Atheneum of Philadelphia. The writer had the pleasure of examining a copy of this book in the library of Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, of Drifton. The king's charter to Dr. Coxe was in extent of territory and vested powers the most comprehensive ever granted by the crown to a subject. The family eventually released it, the king conferring in lieu thereof the fee to 100,000 acres of choice land in New York. Dr. Coxe was also a large proprietor of land in Pennsylvania, and in other of the American colonies. To his eldest son, Col. Daniel Coxe, he gave all his American possessions—the gentleman who is mentioned above as the first resident. He arrived here in 1702; intermarried with Sarah, the only child of John Eckley, a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and left issue among others, William Coxe, who married Mary, daughter of Tench Francis, attorney-general of the province of Pennsylvania. Tench Coxe was the son of this William and Mary Coxe; born in Philadelphia, May 22, 1755, died July 17, 1824. Summarized the genealogy of the Coxe family is: Dr. Daniel Coxe of London, governor of West Jersey, etc., born in 1640, died in 1730; his son Col. Daniel Coxe, born 1663, died April 25, 1734; his son William Coxe, born May 8, 1723, died October 11, 1801; his son, Hon. Tench Coxe, born May 22, 1755, died July 17, 1824; his son, Hon. Charles S. Coxe, of Philadelphia, born July 31, 1791, died November 19, 1879; this was the line of lineal descent that brings us to the present Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, of whom more anon.

In a valuable book, "First Century of the American Republic," pp. 160, a chapter on "Progress of Manufactures" by the Hon. David A. Wells, is the following:

"In an address before the Pennsylvania society for the encouragement of manufactures," August, 1787, by Mr. Tench Coxe (afterward assistant secretary of the treasury under Alexander Hamilton) the great progress in agriculture and manufactures since the late war was particularly dwelt upon." Mr. Wells than quotes numerous passages and statistics from the address showing the status of American growth in all parts of the country and awards to Mr. Coxe the highest

authority of his time on the subject. He further states that when the convention to form the constitution of the United States met at Philadelphia Mr. Coxe, by his earnest and able presentation of the subject to the members of that body, induced the southern representatives on their return to encourage the raising of cotton fiber, and it is truthfully said that many of them made personal efforts in that line.

Alexander Hamilton in his famous report of manufactures in 1791 says of coal: "There are several mines in Virginia now worked and the appearance of their existence is familiar in a number of places." His attention had been called thereto by his assistant, Mr. Coxe. It was about this time that Mr. Coxe published his views on inter-state commerce—a paper in importance second only to that of Jefferson's Declaration of Independence. He proclaimed the doctrine of "free trade between the States" and forever crushed the clamor of a party then rising up with all the specious pleas for regulating the commerce that crossed State lines.

Again of him Alexander Hamilton said*: "In examining American writers on the subject I find no individual who commenced so early, and who continued with such unswerving perseverance in the patriotic promotion of the growth of cotton as the only redundant staple which this country could produce; in the commencement and forwarding the cotton manufacture under really disadvantageous and great embarrassments, I find no one appearing at the head and front of thess measures equal to Tench Coxe."

In the matter of the development of American industries it has been fashionable to name Samuel Slater as the "Father of American Manufactures." But history should rectify this. Tench Coxe was the great economist; the author of the American Samuel Slater, as he induced that young Englishman to come to America and was his guide, friend and mentor. Tench Coxe's writings in the foundation of our nation were as beacon lights shining out upon the troubled waters. He was a great statesman in the full, broad sense of a term that is so often misapplied nowadays. He lived and advanced at least half a century before his age and time. And to-day his every idea and doctrine of government and the promotion of the welfare of the people are as sound as they were at the dawn of the century and of our glorious republic. He was the cotemporary, and, with due deliberation, the peer of Adam Smith. As a historical fact of no slight significance it may be stated that he owned the first copy of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, that was ever brought to the United States. This man, greater than his time, would enlarge the liberty of the people by developing every of the great resources of the country. His ideas of political economy were as broad as is the true welfare of man. And like all correct principles, they were not confined by State lines, nor by mountains and seas, but as everlasting truths were for all time. Such minds only can reach to that high eminence that constitutes the true statesman as distinguished from the politician—or even the successful office seeker. The truth is always when found eternal, immortal—yesterday, to-day and forever; its discoverers, the patient slaves of genius, are the real sons and daughters of history, who will, because they richly deserve it, live forever. There was nothing "brilliant" or "magnetic," as the parlance of the day has it, about Tench Coxe. He was far too great for that. His life and work in the young growth of the world's great republic was the strong and enduring foundation on which rests the present greatness and glory of our civilization. His modest little book, "View of America," published in the other century, attracted the profound consideration of the best men in every country of the old world and was translated into several different languages.

Here was another of this race of remarkable men. We have already referred to Col. Daniel Coxe, who married Sarah Eckley and was the author of a book published in 1741—a description of Carolana. The headlines of the opening chapter says: "A description of the great and famous river Meschacebe" (Mississippi). In

*See Memoirs of Samuel Slater.

the preface of this book may be found what was undoubtedly the first suggestion that ever appeared in print of the confederation of the colonies of North America and that substantially foreshadowed the immortal work of our Revolutionary fathers, as follows:

"The only expedient I can at present think of or shall presume to mention (with the utmost deference to his majesty and his ministers) to help and obviate these absurdities and inconveniences and apply a remedy to them is that all the colonies appertaining to the crown of Great Britain on the northern continent of America be united under a legal, regular and firm establishment over which it is proposed a lieutenant or supreme governor may be constituted and appointed to preside on the spot, to whom the governors of each colony shall be subordinate."

There was a fitness, little known to the average American voter, in the election during the latter years of his life of Gen. George B. MacClellan as governor of New Jersey. His election was but a recurrence, most fittingly so, of a chapter in American history—Gen. MacClellan and Hon. Eckley B. Coxe were full cousins. The connection of Tench Coxe with the great coal industry was but a natural sequence of his keen foresight in the coming America. When he knew of the discovery of coal near where is now Mauch Chunk he promptly turned his attention in that direction. The geology of the subject at that time, it should be kept in mind, was but little understood compared to now. He knew if there was coal at that point that then the vein must extend for miles in some direction and so he purchased nearly 80,000 acres of land and so arranged it that these encircled the point where it was known that coal existed. He knew all these lands were not probably coal bearing, but he reasoned well that some of them certainly would be. In this way he secured the coal lands that are now operated by the house of Coxe, Bros. & Co.

This, as briefly as possible, is something of the ancestry of Hon. Eckley B. Coxe the head of the house of Coxe Bros. & Co., of Drifton, one of the largest coal producers of any private house in the world. A word more here as to the family name of Eckley, and the romantic manner in which it came into such close connection with that of Coxe, may well be produced.

In Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," we read that: "Col. Coxe, the grandfather of the late Hon. Tench Coxe, made an elopement in his youth with an heiress, Sarah Eckley, a Friend. What was singular in their case was that they were married in the woods in Jersey by fire-light by the chaplain of Lord Cornbury, the then governor of New Jersey."

Sarah Eckley, of whose match (as quoted by the annalist) one Margaret Preston, evidently a member of the Society of Friends, writes in 1707, as follows: "The news of Sarah Eckley's marriage is both sorrowful and surprising, with one Col. Coxe, a fine, flaunting gentleman, said to be worth a great deal of money, a great inducement, it is said, on her side. Her sister Trent was supposed to have promoted the match. Her other friends were ignorant of the match. It took place in the absence of her Uncle and Aunt Hill, between 2 and 3 in the morning, on the Jersey side, under a tree by fire-light. They have since proselyted her and decked her in finery."

It will soon be 200 years since this pleasant little romance struck such terror to the female friends of the family of Mr. Eckley of Philadelphia. And yet how freshly is this ancient history accentuated by the prominence and presence of the great-great-grandson and bearer of the two names of that runaway match.

Judge Charles S. Coxe was many years one of the eminent members of the bar of Philadelphia, and for a long period filled with distinguished ability the office of judge of the district court of that city. He being purely a lawyer, realized his inefficiency in the matter of developing the great coal property that was the immense inheritance of the Coxe family. He would not sell any of the inherited coal lands, being well impressed with the wisdom and foresight of his eminent father, Tench

Coxe. He leased some of the mines, but the lessees were, as pretty much all others of that day, mere experimenters in the unsolved problem of mining, transporting, and then creating a market for the coal of the anthracite regions. Some mines had been opened in the Coxe lands, but had hardly been worked at all, and lapsed into neglect and mostly disuse. He determined to make amends in this respect in the education of his children.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal*, of June 27, 1891, in giving sketches of the prominent men in the mining industry of the United States, in a brief sketch of Mr. Coxe, said this much of the man on the scientific and technical side of his education and equipments as a master in this journal's specialty:

"No man could be selected as a better representative of the great coal mining industry of the United States than Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, of Drifton, Luzerne county, Pa. This gentleman, with his brothers, inherited large coal estates in Pennsylvania, and was consequently educated with the special object of preparing him for their management. The ability which he has displayed in the management of extensive works and his familiarity with the literature of the profession have won him a world-wide reputation as an expert in this difficult branch of engineering.

"Mr. Coxe was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1839. His father was the late Judge Charles S. Coxe, and his grandfather, Tench Coxe, well known as a statesman, financier and author, who was commissioner of internal revenue in Washington's administration. Eckley B. Coxe graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and after completing a course in the scientific department of that institution, and spending six months in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania engaged in topographic geological work, he went abroad in 1860 to continue his studies. The next two years were spent at the *Ecole des Mines*, in Paris, and then a year in the *Bergakademie*, at Frieberg, Saxony, after which he passed nearly two years in visiting the mines of England and the continent to study their practical operation.

"Upon his return to the United States in 1865, Mr. Coxe, in company with his brothers, under the firm name of Coxe Bros. & Co., began the business of mining anthracite coal in the Lehigh region, upon property which had been inherited from their grandfather, Tench Coxe. Since that time he has been engaged in the operation of his company's collieries, which are now among the largest producers in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, their output in 1890 having been about 1,500,000 tons. It is in the management of these mines that Mr. Coxe has won the high reputation which he enjoys, as one of the most progressive, able and honorable of the representatives of the great coal-mining industry of this country.

"For many years Mr. Coxe has resided at Drifton, Pa., near the mines and the homes of the many thousand miners and workingmen whom the firm employs. Between the firm and its employes have always existed the most cordial and pleasant relations, which is noteworthy in comparison with the feelings between operators and miners in some parts of the State. It has always been a matter of pride, however, on the part of Mr. Coxe and the firm which he represents, to spare no pains in improving the condition of the workingmen in their employ."

He has long been a prominent member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which body he was president from 1878 to 1880, and he is an active member both of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the former of which he has been a vice-president. He has frequently lectured on scientific subjects, and in 1872 he published a translation of Weisbach's *Mechanics of Engineering and Construction of Machines*.

This is brevity itself when applied to what he has done in the way of developing one of the most important industries of the country. To tell of this fully would require far more space than it is possible to here give. When he took control of the active operations it was at the time of the original organizations of the labor

societies throughout the country, and the real beginning of this "conflict of labor and capital," to use an expressive term, that has gone on with a constantly growing strength on all sides. On one side labor combined, and the other capital or employers combined. Just here this statement of a simple fact is the widest and strongest comment possible to make on the life and services to mankind of Mr. Coxe: In his shops, mines and railroad are thousands of employes—among the largest in this line of any firm in the country, and yet in fact in the bloodless but persistent war he has stood between the men and the vast corporations, the unconquerable champion of the rights of all. He has fought the battles of labor and the producer, we may well say, with far more success than have any of the great organizations themselves, and at the same time has championed with equal success the rights of capital against its own errors. Both sides to this sometimes bitter contention have made most hurtful mistakes, and as often as this has occurred, they have found this man their fearless and strongest adversary.

In all his vast and complicated affairs he has never reversed a deliberately formed judgment. This exemplifies the two sides of his nature, his combativeness and strong will, governed by a broad and generous education and a comprehension of economic subjects that most fitly illuminates the wise precepts that came to him from his grandfather, Tench Coxe. When the private mine owners of the country found themselves enmeshed in the coils of the railroads, and their very life being squeezed out of them, when the last ray of hope had nearly gone, this man, single-handed and alone, stepped forth, took up the gauge of battle, dragged the offenders into court, took them before the Inter State railroad commission and won a most signal victory. More than all this: When this titanic struggle was on, he brought to bear his own resources, and built his own belt railroad, nearly sixty miles of track, connecting his mines with all the different roads tapping this coal district—routing his strong enemies and compelling them to his terms more effectively than did his great victory in the courts. Thus he fought the battle and gained a signal victory for every private operative in the land, and humbled the proudest and most powerful corporate combine in the world. The victory was for all our people—the humblest miner in the deepest shifts, as well as for every householder in the land compelled to buy fuel—the universal and great necessity of us all.

Illustrating the point now in hand, the writer when at Drifton wandered over the grounds and shops, and among the workmen, and incognito talked to them of their employment and treatment. Chance threw him in company with a recently crippled laborer, who was just able to be out and was carrying a badly injured arm in a sling. He was able to give the minutest details of the men's treatment; telling of the hospital for the employes close at hand, with all its conveniences and elegancies of appointment, and the surgeons, nurses, as well as a large free library for the employes, etc., maintained by the company. Further he gave all the particulars of the very generous monthly allowance in case of misfortune—especially so where there was a widow and children in the case. He summed the case fully with the remark when he said: "Oh, every one knows that he will always be provided for." The writer asked the man finally the opinion of the employes of Mr. Coxe, leaving a slight impression on the man's mind that he was inclined to find some fault with every capitalist. His reply was very significant: "Mr. Coxe is rather a peculiar man; he pays only the common wages to his men; if he once forms an opinion as to what is best for himself and his men, he will tell them, and will never back down from one of his opinions. Generally, I think his opinion right, but sometimes I think him wrong, but he stands as strong by a wrong opinion as by a right one." This workman in his own language was correct in his estimate of Mr. Coxe's tenacity of purpose. The man told of the strike of a few years ago; said that the miners at Drifton were ordered out and had to obey. They had an interview with Mr. Coxe and he frankly told them what would be the outcome; that they could not drive him; that he could afford to stop

all work at Drifton far better than they could afford to be idle; that in the end they would have to go to work at probably less wages; that he could live if his property at Drifton was all at the bottom of a Noah's flood, etc. The men mostly knew that all he told them was the truth, but they had to obey orders, and after six months of idleness and all its consequent suffering, were glad to resume work at less wages.

To the genius and thorough education of Mr. Coxe as a mine engineer and in experimental mechanics and chemistry the world owes some of the most valuable improvements in use to-day in mining. He built the first iron and steel breaker ever erected and filled this with many valuable devices as labor savers. This breaker is in full view as the cars approach Drifton, and until he completed his new iron and steel breaker at Oneida, the one at Drifton was the finest in the country. In and about any of these breakers is the most expensive machinery and in the one point of security from fire, if there were no others, he has settled the problem of future breakers and how to build them. He has now machinery that does the work of the coal pickers. At his Drifton shops he builds his own machinery of all kinds from the simplest tools to the great iron breakers, stationary and railroad engines, cars, etc. The company's road is the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill railroad, connecting the ten mines operated by the company—nine of these mines are in Luzerne county in addition to the one at Oneida. The new steel breaker at Oneida and its vast and improved machinery is one of the finest in the country. As Mr. Coxe said: "We did not want to build our railroad, but the railroads drove us to it and we built it," at an expense of over a million dollars. As a sample of what such pluck and energy may do, it should be stated that before the belt road was completed the roads hauled down their colors and said to all the private miners, we will take your coal at the mine and allow you a fair rate according to the market for it. And the contention was at once over. The company have supply headquarters at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and for the Northwest at Chicago. The first three named are all connected by telephone with the office at Drifton, thus permitting this busiest of busy men to personally supervise even the details of this company's affairs at all these points, except Chicago, the same as if he were constantly in his office at Drifton. When he visited Europe a few years ago as vice-president of the mining congress held in Paris at the Exposition of 1889, he was cordially received by the most eminent scientists and men of varied culture wherever he went. He is to-day better known across the waters than to many of his immediate neighbors of Luzerne county.

Mr. Coxe has for many years been a prominent member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he was president from May, 1878, to February, 1880, and has been a frequent contributor of papers to its transactions. He has made a special study of the preparation of anthracite coal and surveying in collieries, and among the papers which he has presented have been several upon these subjects. Mr. Coxe is also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, having been its vice-president from April, 1880, to November, 1881, and is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He has also published a translation of the first volume of the fourth edition of Weisbach's *Mechanics of Engineering and Construction of Machines* (New York, 1872).

As marked in the most practical affairs of life as is this head of the firm of Coxe Bros. & Co., on the side of his scientific attainments, yet the man is best to be known in his library and workshop; premising this paragraph with the fact that the Latin, German and French languages are familiar enough to him to readily translate the most technical books on his favorite subjects. Adjoining his private office is a large two-story building that is pretty much all windows, and on inquiry the writer found here Mr. Coxe with a corps of assistants, has his chemical and mechanical engineering experimental works, where are worked out his ideas of new machinery and every

labor-saving device of use in his mines, mining and shops. This is the most interesting spot, and the writer can now far better understand the expressed wish of Thomas A. Edison, who recently visited Hazleton, that he would be able while in the vicinity to visit Drifton and meet Mr. Coxe. In this experimental workshop such a man as Edison would find much to interest him deeply.

But a few steps from this building in company with Mr. Coxe, the writer—a blessed "tenderfoot" in this interesting workshop—was invited to enter a fire-proof one-story building that is his scientific library room, presided over by his assistant in the workshop, Mr. John R. Wagner. Here is gathered the finest technical library on these subjects that are a specialty to Mr. Coxe in the world to-day. This is saying a good deal, but it is simple truth. Over 12,000 volumes and nearly 5,000 rare manuscripts and pamphlets, mostly in English, French and German, but some rare old books that would set ablaze the eyes of a true bibliomaniac. Such is the admirable arrangement of the whole that Mr. Wagner can hand to Mr. Coxe any paper, magazine article, pamphlet or book and page that he may chance to want in a moment.

By this time, to the writer—a stranger to Drifton and the firm of Coxe Bros. & Co., the individual he had set for himself the pleasant task of "writing up"—had passed from the phase of one of the more than sixty millions of Americans to that of an institution—one of the remarkable institutions of our country. Such lives are rare indeed in this world; such a combination of practical and scientific attainments, backed by a capital so ample, all driven toward the one purpose of developing the natural resources of our continent, enriching mankind and pushing forward civilization should mark an era in history.

If the reader will keep in mind that this is a part of the chapter on mines and mining, and in no sense an attempt at biography, then he will understand that the only attempt so far is to present the salient points on this part of the subject of the life work of the head of the house of Coxe Bros. & Co. The details, the lesser lights and shadows of biography, would make a most interesting volume indeed. That, however, is the work of the future biographer and when it falls to the hand equal to the undertaking, the world's literature will be immeasurably enriched. And yet we can not refrain in closing this paragraph from a brief reference to a well-known circumstance that so fitly illustrates another side of this gentleman's character.

In the way of completing the many-sided picture of the man, the following is summarized from the current newspaper literature of the day:

"Mr. Coxe has always been a consistent and ardent Democrat, and in 1880 was elected to the State senate from the twenty-sixth senatorial district, composed of the lower part of Luzerne county and part of Lackawanna county. He did not take his seat as senator, however, because he declined to take the oath of office prescribed by the first section of article VII, of the constitution of the State; and on January 4, 1881, issued to his constituents the following address, in which he tersely gave the reasons for his action:

"'To my Constituents: I deem it my duty to state to you simply and clearly the reasons which force me to refuse to take the oath prescribed by the constitution as a necessary prerequisite to entering upon my duties as senator, knowing, as I do, that this refusal forfeits my seat. The required oath is: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will support, obey and defend the constitution of the United States and the constitution of this commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any moneys or



R. P. Robinson.

other valuable thing for the peformance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

He then proceeds in detail to point out the particular meaning of the law, as well as itemize the amounts he had contributed to the committee, and the purpose for which he specified it should be expended. On this the editor of the Philadelphia *Times* commented as follows:

"No one who knew Mr. Coxe doubted for one moment his assertion that he did not lay out $1 to procure his nomination, and that although he had used money for expenses not expressly authorized by law, not one cent was spent with his knowledge or consent for any improper or fraudulent purpose; and while many of his friends thought he was over-nice and sensitive in adopting a construction of the law which, if followed generally, would have left both branches of the legislature without a quorum, all admired that scrupulous integrity and high sense of honor which are the crowning traits of his character, and which led him to retire from the position to which he had been elected rather than take an oath to any fact about which the strictest constructionist could have suggested the slightest doubt.

"His constituents accepted the explanations of his address in the same spirit as that in which they were given, and in 1881 he was re-elected to the senate by a majority over three times as large as that which he had received the previous year. He served his term in the senate with honor to himself and with great benefit to the State. His intimate acquaintance with the great industries of the commonwealth, his knowledge of practical business, his unquestioned integrity of character and his honesty of purpose made him a model senator, and extended his reputation over the entire commonwealth. His name was presented during a few ballots in the convention of 1882 for the nomination of governor, and his many friends throughout the State urged him to make a contest for the honor, believing that in the struggle between Pattison and Hopkins he would have carried off the prize as an acceptable candidate to all sections of the State. As Mr. Coxe had previously stated in private that he was in favor of the nomination of Mr. Pattison, he only permitted his name to remain before the convention until the vote given him added to that for Mr. Pattison were sufficient to nominate the latter, when he withdrew as a candidate, and subsequently worked earnestly for the election of Gov. Pattison.

"For many years Mr. Coxe has made his home in Drifton, Luzerne county, near to his mines and to the homes of the many thousands of miners and workingmen whom his firm employs. He has been celebrated and justly praised not only for the admirable methods of his mining department, and the character and efficiency of its plant, but also, and even more notably, for the kindly and pleasant relations which have existed between him and the men employed at his collieries. It is doubtful whether at any other place in this country, or even in the world, an employer of labor has taken more pains and more pride than have been taken by Mr. Coxe and the other members of his family at Drifton to minister to the wants and laudable ambitions of his workingmen, and to establish those cordial relations of respect, confidence and friendship which should always exist between labor and capital.

"Like most other coal operators, however, Mr. Coxe has had his share of strikes and labor troubles; but he deserves the credit of having conducted the contests in such manner as to retain the respect and confidence of his men. His mines were idle during the late disastrous strike in the Lehigh region; but, notwithstanding this fact, when he reached Drifton upon his recent return from Europe, in the month of October last, he met with a most enthusiastic reception from some 5,000 of his employes and neighbors.

"Since the expiration of his term as senator Mr. Coxe has always taken an

active part in the work of the Democratic party. He has filled no public position, however, except that of a member of the State committee, and a recognized and trusted leader of his party; and chairman, in 1884, of the Pennsylvania delegation to the national convention in Chicago that nominated Mr. Cleveland.

"He is placed in the gubernatorial gallery of the *Times*, not that he is himself in any manner an aspirant for the place, but because many prominent members of his party consider him an available candidate, and among those who do not covet the honor or aspire to the position, there is no one in the State who would better fill the office — who has more friends and fewer enemies — or whose occupancy of the high position would confer more honor upon the commonwealth."

George Bushar Markle is a name closely linked with this great anthracite coal region. Like Pardee, Haydon and others who pioneered the way in this line, he came here a young man, with no other capital than his bare hands, resolute soul and a clear eye to the coming future and its possibilities. He was the son of John and Emily Markle, and was born in Milton, Pa., July 1, 1827. In his native village he had more than the average school facilities at the schools of Steele and of Kirkpatrick, where as a very young pupil he received those primary lessons in his education that he carried with him during his whole life. At these schools he was the junior companion of better grown lads, some, indeed many, of whom in after years rose to eminence and a wide celebrity. His father was a poor man and the lad, when very young, came to the full realization that his future depended upon himself. It was thus he gained that great lesson so important to every youth of self-reliance, a heritage after all that poverty can give its children, yet really worth more than all the jewels of Ophir and Ind. At the age of fourteen young Markle had learned surveying tolerably well, but the financial affairs of his parents made it imperative, and so he went to Philadelphia and in a carpenter's shop commenced to learn a trade, where he spent some time and made rapid progress. But all our lives apparently are results of trivial circumstances. In this country where everything is on a gigantic scale; where, when a neighbor's pig rooted up a hill of potatoes of another neighbor and this incident in time turns the election for President, and the President's success settles the question of a great war with a foreign nation, that perhaps ends in re-mapping the world, you may see that even a trivial circumstance may culminate in great results. Young carpenter Markle had a fall from a trestle and for quite a while could not follow his trade. He returned, in consequence, to Bloomsburg, where his father had in the meantime removed, and learned, with his father, the saddler's trade—work that he could do. He had now reached the age of twenty; was an expert saddler and harness maker and his hand had not forgotten its cunning with the carpenter's tools; was clerk in store; and connected with a foundry a short time. His exhibition of his faith in himself is given by at that time joining in wedlock with Miss Emily Robinson. Of this union were nine children—five of whom are living: Clara, Ida, George B. Jr., John and Alvan, and when he was twenty-two, with his young wife, came to Hazleton and made his life home, finding his first employment as a clerk in Pardee's store, being by marriage related to Mrs. Ario Pardee. First clerk, book-keeper and at the same time was superintendent of store. In this employ he remained nine years, soon having superintending charge of the store and from that was made the responsible head of this great firm, as general superintendent of its collieries, etc. In an incredibly short time after his last promotion he became a master among the mine operators and was a most valuable aid to Mr. Pardee. Mr. Markle was a born mechanic and here his genius found full play. He introduced many valuable improvements in mining machinery. His quick eye detected defects in the old machines and his ready wit would then solve the problem by the substitution of a better way of doing it. Thus he could make himself invaluable. He introduced changes and made inventions on every hand, enough to revolutionize the coal industry. He was the designer of the present form of "breaker" now in universal use in the anthracite districts.

Anthracite coal as it comes from the mines is not marketable. The "run of mine" can not, as in the case of bituminous coal, be sold. Anthracite, being very compact and practically free from volatile combustible matter, burns only at the surface, and it is, therefore, deemed important to have lumps as nearly of a uniform size as possible, so that between them a large amount of surface will remain exposed to the action of the air without checking the draught too much, or allowing enough air to pass to cool the coal below the ignition-point. In other words, if the pieces of coal of the size of a chestnut and smaller are mixed with lumps of the size of an egg they fill the air-passages and prevent a free draught. It has long been recognized, therefore, that one of the most important points in preparation is to have a uniform sizing, and also to make as large a number of different sizes as can be produced without too great expense. It is also essential to remove all dust, which is of little or no use at present, and depreciates the value of coal in the market.

Mixed with the pure coal large amounts of slate, "slate coal" and "bony coal" generally occur. The term "slate-coal" is used to designate lumps composed partly of coal and partly of slate, in which the pure coal occurs in such large masses that, by re-breaking, pieces of pure coal of marketable sizes can be obtained economically, and "bony coal" to designate lumps in which the coal and slate are so interstratified that they can not be separated economically by mechanical preparation; also coal in which the impurities are present in such high percentages as to destroy or greatly diminish its market value. In other words, slate coal is coal from which, by breaking and preparation, a certain amount of pure coal can be obtained: bony coal is coal which can not be economically rendered more pure by mechanical preparation, although it may be used for certain purposes in its crude condition.

The problem is to remove the impurities as completely as possible. Of course, when the slate occurs in separate pieces it should be eliminated without further breaking. But the slate coal must be broken into smaller pieces to separate the slaty portion from the coal. It is generally impossible to sell all the larger lumps which come from the mines, and machinery must be provided for breaking them up into such sizes as the market requires.

This statement is made necessary to give the reader outside of the anthracite region some idea of the functions and importance of the "breaker"—those black, tall, open, camelopard-looking structures the traveler on the cars sees in passing through this section for the first time, and wonders what they and their great culm piles have to do in the coal getting. These ungainly-looking affairs each, of themselves, have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. We are assured that the late George B. Markle may be called the "father of the breaker" in its present form. He had learned the coal business while with Mr. Pardee, and, after nine years' experience with him, resolved to commence business for himself, and in 1858 formed the firm of G. B. Markle & Co., the partners being J. Gillingham Fell, Ario Pardee and William Lilly. Mr. Markle was the senior and entire manager and they opened the Jeddo colliery. Then was laid the firm foundation of the vast fortune that awaited this man of tireless energy and keen foresight. Mine operating was still an unsolved problem. The world was unused to the absolute necessity of the common use of hard coal. The operators were working under many disadvantages, chiefly that of imperfect machinery about their breakers. Mr. Markle realized all this fully, and, as said, his experience had taught his remarkable mechanical mind that here was where improvement must commence. He conceived a plan for the improved breaker, called to his side the best mechanical skill he could find, and attempted to convey to them his idea and was ready to build one on his new plan. After many efforts to convey his ideas to the minds of these mechanics he realized they could not fully understand him from drawings and specifications, and so, with his pocket-knife, he whittled out a breaker—a model, perfect in proportions and with every piece of timber in its proper place, and then the builders could not err. That model,

made with a knife only, is substantially the exact breaker now in universal use, and from that has come the great impulse that has extended this industry to its present bewildering proportions. His son, John Markle, the present head of the house in the coal business, gives the history of that whittled-out model, and, with regret, informs us that it was carelessly given to the children as a toy, and was by them finally totally destroyed. What a misfortune! It would have been, if preserved, to-day one of the most interesting contributions to the Columbian Fair at Chicago in 1893. Mr. Markle was an inventor of marked ability. "The Markle pump," now so extensively manufactured, and in use in the collieries, was his sole invention. It has no rival in its line of work. His improvements in the coal crushers, the jig and much of the other machinery that he never thought it worth while to patent, are, by their common use, ever-living testimonials of his mechanical genius.

That this man became first in importance in this part of the coal fields is much as a matter of course. He had many of the elements of a born leader. Original and daring in conception, and yet every faculty perfectly balanced. When the "labor troubles" came and the whole business of mining was in jeopardy; when the coolest heads among employers were becoming much confused; then it was, that, by a common impulse, all turned for guidance and counsel to him, and soon the word was passed from one to the other: "We will all agree to whatever Mr. Markle agrees to with his men." And upon this basis the threatened calamity was generally safely tided over.

In 1876 Mr. Markle's health became seriously impaired, and this continued to grow until 1879, when he retired from active life and went to Europe, where he spent a year, returning in 1880, when he completely severed all personal supervision even largely as advisor of his now vast affairs and resigned himself to the care of his physician and family. He consulted the most eminent physicians attainable, visited many of the world's most noted health resorts, but in vain. August 18, 1888, he passed peacefully from earth. His widow, helpmate and mother of his children, survived but a brief month after his death.

This, briefly, is Mr. Markle as he was intimately linked with the anthracite coal industry and its development. Great as it was it was but a part of the man. In his social and financial life he was equally a central figure. This article will conclude with a brief enumeration of some of the leading facts in his case.

In 1868 he founded the banking house of Pardee, Markle & Grier. It soon was widely known as one of the soundest money institutions of the country. He was a large stockholder and director in the Lehigh Valley Railroad company; director and stockholder in the Highland Coal company; the same in the Rock Hill Iron & Coal company, the East Broad Top Railroad company; was chairman of coal land purchasing committee of Lehigh Valley railroad; director of the Union Improvement company; was the general coal land purchasing agent of the Lehigh railroad; and was extensively interested in the iron industry, holding large and valuable shares therein.

Jeddo Tunnel is one of the most important improvements so far introduced into the coal industry in the anthracite regions, its daring projector being John Markle, who is president and chief engineer of the company. Like most of the world's advances, it is the creature of a commanding necessity, and had its origin in the following: On June 20, 1885, about twenty-eight acres of ground over the Harleigh mine caved in. This extended close to the Ebervale workings. About a year afterward, for fear that the immense body of water would crush the barrier between the two mines, the Ebervale Coal company drilled six holes through the barrier to release the water into the Ebervale mine, from whence it was pumped to the surface. The workings were profitably mined from that time on to January, 1886, when one of the heaviest rain storms flooded nearly every mine in this section. The immense amount of water passing through the new canal on the south side of

the coal measures was filled to overflowing, and the backwater began running into the old channel and from there into the Harleigh mine. The water rapidly rose to the level of the old gangway connecting with the Ebervale workings and began pouring into the latter, submerging the pump beneath forty feet of water.

The operator of the Harleigh mine at this time was M. S. Kunmerer, and the operators of the Ebervale mine were Van Wickle, Stout & Co. This incalculable wealth was thus locked securely against man's efforts to reach it and these important mining industries were practically abandoned. Skillful engineers were called for, and yet but little light came as to the way out. Broad Mountain, as its name suggests, is not a narrow mountain range that can readily be drained from either side. The scheme of driving a tunnel, commencing in Butler Valley and penetrating the hill and draining all that rich district was that of Mr. John Markle, who had given the subject much consideration, John Markle then acquiring the property for the G. W. Markle Coal company. If he could figure out this as a feasible undertaking, it was the evident solution of a most important problem. Calling to his aid the resident engineer of the Tunnel company, Thomas S. McNair, after a full preliminary examination, the enterprise was determined upon. Thereupon the Jeddo Tunnel company, limited, was organized in December, 1890, and the following officers chosen: President and chief engineer, John Markle; resident engineer, Thomas S. McNair; secretary and treasurer, William H. Smith, Jr.; board of managers, E. P. Wilbur, William Lilly, John Markle, William H. Smith, Jr., and Alvin Markle. The entire work when completed will be 360 feet short of five miles, striking the foot of the mountain a short distance east of the Mountain View house, and the main tunnel passing under the mountain a distance of three miles, being thirty feet under the bottom of the Ebervale mines. The greatest depth under the surface is 700 feet, passing under the Latimer mine at a depth of 260 feet below the bed of the Lattimer mine. Before reaching the Ebervale mine, the tunnel changes its direction almost at a right angle, running north a distance of about two miles to Jeddo slope No. 4 (Mammoth vein). The two tunnels are A and B.

Tunnel "A" is to be constructed from Butler valley in Butler township to near the bottom of Ebervale Mammoth vein slope No. 2, a distance of about three miles. This tunnel is to be 8x8 feet in the clear.

Tunnel "B" is to be built in a vein beneath the Mammoth vein from the bottom of Ebervale slope No. 2 to a point opposite Jeddo No. 4 slope and about right angles from this point to near the bottom of Jeddo Mammoth vein slope No. 4. This Tunnel B will be one and seven-tenths miles long and will be 5x6 feet in the clear.

The slope and airway will be sunk on a vein underlying the Mammoth at Ebervale. The size of the slope will be 9x7 feet and about 1,000 feet long. The airway is to be 5x5 feet and 1,000 feet long.

Tunnel "A" is to be built with three headings, two from the bottom of the proposed slope and the other from the Butler Valley side, so that the water will run from the tunnel as the work proceeds.

The estimated cost of the work is over $500,000 and it is to be completed in 1895.

The official figures as gleaned from the government official reports in reference to the collieries in Luzerne county, their location and their operators are given below.

The anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania are situated in the eastern part of the State, and extend about equal distances north and south of a line drawn through the middle of the State from east to west, in the counties of Carbon, Columbia, Dauphin, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Sullivan, and Susquehanna, and known under three general divisions, viz.: Wyoming, Lehigh, and Schuylkill regions. Geologically they are divided into five well-defined fields or basins, which are again subdivided, for convenience of identification, into districts, as follows:

Geological Fields or Basins.	*Local Districts.*	*Trade Regions.*
Northern	Carbondale, Scranton, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Kingston	Wyoming.
Western Northern	Bernice	
Eastern Middle	Green Mountain, Black Creek, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow	Lehigh.
Southern	Panther Creek, East Schuylkill, West Schuylkill, Lorberry, Lykens Valley	Schuylkill.
Western Middle	East Mahanoy, West Mahanoy, Shamokin	

PRODUCTION OF ANTHRACITE COAL OF ALL GRADES, BY COUNTIES, IN 1889.

COUNTIES.	Total product of coal of all grades for year 1889.	DISPOSITION OF TOTAL PRODUCT.		
		Loaded at mines for shipment on railroad cars.	Used by employes and sold to local trade at mines.	Used for heat and steam at mines.
	Long tons.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*
Susquehanna, Sullivan	351,842	319,126	5,820	26,896
Lackawanna	8,939,621	7,823,694	588,535	527,392
Luzerne	16,607,177	14,892,324	446,036	1,268,817
Carbon	1,210,973	1,080,544	19,592	110,837
Schuylkill	9,052,619	7,837,369	181,893	1,033,357
Columbia	628,695	539,273	15,663	73,759
Northumberland	3,176,740	2,770,914	57,857	347,969
Dauphin	697,485	553,632	14,184	129,669
Total	40,665,152	35,816,876	1,329,580	3,518,696

The total production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania during the calendar year 1889 was 40,665,152 tons of 2,240 pounds (equal to 45,544,970 tons of 2,000 pounds), valued at the mines at $65,718,165, or an average of $1.61⅔ per long ton, including all sizes sent to market. In the above 35,816,876 tons are included unsalable sizes temporarily stocked at convenient points near the mines and tonnage loaded into cars but not passed over railroad scales, as well as waste in rehandling in the various processes of cleaning the smaller sizes. The quantity reported by the transportation companies as actually carried to market, which is the usual basis for statistics of shipments, was 35,407,710 tons during the year 1889; 1,329,580 tons were used by employes and sold to local trade in the vicinity of the mines, and 3,518,696 tons were reported as consumed for steam and heating purposes in and about the mines. The item of colliery consumption, however, is somewhat indefinite, the coal being taken either from the current mining or from screenings and used where needed, often without preparation, and rarely included in the accounts of the operator, being reported to the census office in most instances as "approximated." For these reasons it has been excluded from the basis of valuation of the product at the mines.

The average number of days worked during the year 1889 by all collieries was 194. The suspension of mining, during periods aggregating about one-third of the year, was caused mainly by the inability of the market to absorb a larger product.

The number of persons employed during the year, including superintendents, engineers and clerical force, was 125,229. The total amount paid in wages to all classes during the year was $39,152,124. The total number of regular establishments or breakers equipped for the preparation and shipment of coal was 342, nineteen of which were idle during the year. Besides these there were forty-nine small diggings and washeries, supplying local trade. There were also eighteen new establishments in course of construction.

The statistics of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania compiled for the tenth census were based upon the year ending June 30, 1880, and thus covered the last six months of 1879, and the first six months of 1880. The present census covers the calendar year 1889. The following items from the previous census are herewith given to show the developments which a decade has made in this industry:

Total production for 1889, including all coal shipped to market and sold to employes and local trade about the mines, exclusive of culm (long tons)	25,575,875
Equal to (short tons)	28,640,819
Value of product at mines	$42,172,942
Average price of all grades per long ton at mines	$1.68
Total shipment for census year (long tons)	24,566,822
Total shipments for calendar year 1879	26,142,689
Total shipments for calendar year 1880	23,437,242
Total number of collieries	275
Total amount of wages paid in the year	$22,664,055
Total number of employes, all grades	70,669

The largest actual shipment during any year in the history of the trade was made in 1888, being 38,145,178 tons of 2,240 pounds. The largest actual shipment for any one month was 4,187,527 tons, in October, 1888. The largest actual shipments ever made in each of the months of and year to December, 1889, inclusive, are given in the table below, and show that, if the mines should be operated as actively in each month of the year as they ever have been in that month, the product for the year would be a little less than 40,000,000 long tons. The shipment of 1889 was, therefore, ninety per cent. of the maximum shipments practicable under existing conditions.

LARGEST SHIPMENT FOR EACH MONTH OF ANY YEAR.

Years.	*Months.*	*Tonnage.*	*Years.*	*Months.*	*Tonnage.*
1889	January	2,622,529	1888	August	4,097,563
1887	February	2,551,003	1888	September	3,916,326
1887	March	2,911,272	1888	October	4,187,527
1888	April	2,856,593	1888	November	3,718,652
1889	May	3,016,531	1887	December	3,068,079
1889	June	3,038,216			
1889	July	3,627,522		Maximum shipment practicable	39,611,813

Average monthly tonnage based upon largest shipments ever made	3,300,984
Average annual shipments during ten years ending with 1889	31,551,301
Average annual shipments during five years ending with 1889	34,390,868

DISTRIBUTION OF ANTHRACITE COAL FOR 1889.

Sections.	*Long tons.*	*Per cent.*
Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey	22,314,331	63.02
New England States	5,407,357	15.27
Western States	4,922,076	13.90
Southern States	1,613,120	4.56
Pacific Coast	20,900	0.06
Canada	1,094,736	3.09
Foreign	35,190	0.10
Total	35,407,710	100.00

SHIPMENTS OF ANTHRACITE COAL SINCE 1820.

YEARS.	SCH'KL REGION.		LEHIGH REGION.		WYOMING REGION.		Total.
	Long tons.	Per ct.	Long tons.	Per ct.	Long tons.	Per ct.	
From 1820 to 1859, inclusive..	44,049,622	52.54	17,755,009	21.18	22,031,210	26.28	83,835,841
From 1860 to 1869, inclusive..	44,769,022	41.80	20,035,073	18.71	42,288,823	39.49	107,092,918
From 1870 to 1879, inclusive..	68,237,040	34.87	35,683,152	18.23	91,794,184	46.90	195,714,376
From 1880 to 1889, inclusive..	96,428,369	30.56	55,016,850	17.44	164,077,794	52.00	315,523,013
Total.....	253,484,053	36.10	128,490,084	18.30	320,192,011	45.60	702,166,148

The initial lines of transportation from the anthracite coal fields are operated by the following companies:

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company.
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad company.
New York, Ontario & Western Railroad company (in construction).
Delaware & Hudson Canal company.
Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad company.
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.
Lehigh Valley Railroad company.
Pennsylvania Railroad company.
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company.
New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad company.

A directory of the mines and operators of mines in Luzerne county is as follows:

NAMES OF MINES.	Local district.	Township, etc.	Nearest station.	Name.
Ewen Breaker	Pittston	Jenkins Tp	Pittston	Pennsylvania Coal Co.
Shaft No. 4	Pittston	Jenkins Tp	Pittston	Pennsylvania Coal Co.
Breaker, No. 6	Pittston	Jenkins Tp	Port Blanchard	Pennsylvania Coal Co.
Breaker, No. 10	Pittston	Marcy Tp	Pittston	Pennsylvania Coal Co.
Breaker, No. 14	Pittston	Jenkins Tp	Port Blanchard	Pennsylvania Coal Co.
Barnum	Pittston	Marcy Tp	Pittston Junction	Pennsylvania Coal Co.
Annora, No. 1	Pittston	Jenkins Tp	Laflin	Annora Coal Co.
Avoca	Pittston	Pittston Tp	Avoca	Avoca Coal Co., ltd.
Langcliffe	Pittston	Pittston	Avoca	Langcliffe Coal Co.
Twin	Pittston	Pittston	Pittston	Newton Coal Min'g Co.
Ravine	Pittston	Pittston	Pittston	Newton Coal Min'g Co.
Seneca	Pittston	Pittston	Pittston	Newton Coal Min'g Co.
Mosier	Pittston	Marcy Tp	Pittston	Newton Coal Min'g Co.
Hunt	Pittston	Kingston Tp	Wyoming	D., L. & W. R. R. Co.
Hallstead	Pittston	Marcy Tp	Duryea	D., L. & W. R. R. Co.
Butler	Pittston	Pittston Tp	Pittston	Butler Mine Co., ltd.
Everhart	Pittston	Jenkins Tp	Yatesville	Butler Mine Co., ltd.
Schooley	Pittston	Exeter Tp	West Pittston	Butler Mine Co., ltd.
Columbia	Pittston	Marcy Tp	Duryea	Old Forge Coal Co.
Babylon (*b*)	Pittston	Marcy Tp	Coxton	Babylon Coal Co.
Consolidated	Pittston	Pittston, Tp	Moosic	H. C. & I. Co.
Clearspring	Pittston	West Pittston	West Pittston	Clearspring Coal Co.
Elmwood	Pittston	Pittston Tp	Avoca	Florence Coal Co., ltd.
Fairmount	Pittston	Pittston Tp	Pittston	W. & J. O'Neill.
Keystone	Pittston	Plaines Tp	Mill Creek	Keystone Coal Co.
Stevens	Pittston	Exeter Tp	Exeter	Stevens Coal Co.
Mount Lookout (*b*)	Pittston	Exeter Tp	Exeter	M. L. C. Co., ltd.
Exeter	Pittston	Exeter Tp	West Pittston	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Heidelberg, No. 1	Pittston	Pittston Tp	West Pittston	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Heidelberg, No. 2	Pittston	Pittston Tp	West Pittston	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Spring Brook (*a*)	Pittston	Old Forge Tp	Moosic	Whitney & Kemmerer.
Diamond, No. 1	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre	L. & W. Coal Co.
Hollenback, No. 2	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre	L. & W. Coal Co.
Empire, No. 4	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre	L. & W. Coal Co.
S. Wilkes-Barre, No. 5	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre	L. & W. Coal Co.
Stanton, No. 7	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre	Ashley	L. & W. Coal Co.



Noah Pettebone

DIRECTORY OF MINES, ETC.—*Continued.*

NAMES OF MINES.	Local district.	Township, etc.	Nearest station.	Name.
Jersey, No. 8	Wilkes-Barre	Hanover Tp	Ashley	L. & W. Coal Co.
Sugar Notch, No. 9	Wilkes-Barre	Hanover Tp	Sugar Notch	L. & W. Coal Co.
Wanamie, No. 18	Wilkes-Barre	Newport Tp	Wanamie	L. & W. Coal Co.
Alden	Wilkes-Barre	Newport Tp	Alden	Alden Coal Co.
Newport, No. 1	Wilkes-Barre	Newport Tp	Lee	Newport Coal Co.
Red Ash, No. 1	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre Tp	Ashley	Red Ash Coal Co.
Red Ash, No. 2	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre Tp	Ashley	Red Ash Coal Co.
Colliery, No. 1	Wilkes-Barre	Hanover Tp	Nanticoke	Susquehanna Coal Co.
Colliery, No. 2	Wilkes-Barre	Hanover Tp	Nanticoke	Susquehanna Coal Co.
Colliery, No. 5	Wilkes-Barre	Hanover Tp	Nanticoke	Susquehanna Coal Co.
Colliery, No. 6	Wilkes-Barre	Newport Tp	Glen Lyon	Susquehanna Coal Co.
Bennett	Wilkes-Barre	Plaines Tp	Mill Creek	Thomas Waddell.
Warrior Run	Wilkes-Barre	Hanover Tp	Warrior Run	A. J. Davis.
West End, No. 1	Wilkes-Barre	Conyngham Tp	Mocanaqua	West End Coal Co.
Maffett	Wilkes-Barre	Hanover Tp	Sugar Notch	Hanover Coal Co.
Abbott	Wilkes-Barre	Plaines Tp	Miners Mills	Abbott Coal Co.
Hillman Vein	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes Barre Tp	Wilkes-Barre	Hillman Vein Coal Co.
Franklin	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre Tp	Ashley	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Enterprise	Wilkes-Barre	Plaines Tp	Port Bowkley	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Henry	Wilkes-Barre	Plaines Tp	Port Bowkley	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Midvale (*a*)	Wilkes-Barre	Plaines Tp	Port Bowkley	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Mineral Spring	Wilkes-Barre	Plaines Tp	Wilkes-Barre	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Prospect	Wilkes-Barre	Plaines Tp	Wilkes-Barre	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Dorrance	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre Tp	Wilkes-Barre	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Wyoming	Wilkes-Barre	Plaines Tp	Port Bowkley	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Mill Creek	Wilkes-Barre	Plaines Tp	Mill Creek	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
Pine Ridge	Wilkes-Barre	Plaines Tp	Miners Mills	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
Laurel Run	Wilkes-Barre	Plaines Tp	Parsons	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
Baltimore Slope	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre Tp	Parsons	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
Bal. Red Ash, No. 2 (*a*)	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre Tp	Parsons	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
Baltimore Tunnel	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes Barre Tp	Wilkes-Barre	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
Conyngham	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
Delaware	Wilkes-Barre	Plaines Tp	Mill Creek	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
Lance, No. 11	Plymouth	Plymouth	Plymouth	L. & W. Coal Co.
Nottingham, No. 15	Plymouth	Plymouth	Plymouth	L. & W. Coal Co.
Reynolds, No. 16	Plymouth	Plymouth	Plymouth	L. & W. Coal Co.
Avondale	Plymouth	Plymouth Tp	Avondale	D., L. & W. R. R. Co.
Woodward	Plymouth	Plymouth Tp	Kingston	D., L. & W. R. R. Co.
Dodson	Plymouth	Plymouth Tp	Plymouth	John C. Haddock.
East Boston	Plymouth	Kingston	Kingston	W. G. Payne & Co.
Parrish	Plymouth	Plymouth	Plymouth	Parrish Coal Co.
Colliery, No. 3	Plymouth	West Nanticoke	West Nanticoke	Susquehanna Coal Co.
Salem	Plymouth	Shickshinny	Shickshinny	E. S. Stackhouse.
Boston	Plymouth	Plymouth Tp	Plymouth	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
Plymouth, No. 2	Plymouth	Plymouth Tp	Plymouth	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
Plymouth, No. 3	Plymouth	Plymouth Tp	Plymouth	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
Plymouth, No. 4	Plymouth	Plymouth Tp	Plymouth	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
Plymouth, No. 5	Plymouth	Plymouth Tp	Plymouth	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
Pettebone	Kingston	Kingston	Bennett	D., L. & W. R. R. Co.
Kingston, No. 1	Kingston	Kingston Tp	Kingston	Kingston Coal Co.
Kingston, No. 2	Kingston	Plymouth Tp	Kingston	Kingston Coal Co.
Kingston, No. 3	Kingston	Plymouth Tp	Kingston	Kingston Coal Co.
Kingston, No. 4	Kingston	Kingston Tp	Kingston	Kingston Coal Co.
Gaylord	Kingston	Plymouth Tp	Plymouth	Kingston Coal Co.
Harry E	Kingston	Kingston Tp	Bennett	Wyoming Val. Coal Co.
Harry E., No. 2	Kingston	Kingston Tp	Maltby	Wyoming Val. Coal Co.
Black Diamond	Kingston	Kingston Tp	Kingston	John C. Haddock.
Mill Hollow	Kingston	Kingston Tp	Bennett	Thomas Waddell.
Maltby	Kingston	Kingston Tp	Maltby	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Pond Creek	Green Mount'n	Foster Tp	Sandy Run	M. S. Kemmerer & Co.
Upper Lehigh No. 2	Green Mount'n	Butler Tp	Upper Lehigh	Upper Lehigh Coal Co.
Upper Lehigh No. 4	Green Mount'n	Butler Tp	Upper Lehigh	Upper Lehigh Coal Co.
Milnesville	Black Creek	Hazle Tp	Hazleton	Milnesville Coal Co.

DIRECTORY OF MINES, ETC.—*Concluded.*

NAMES OF MINES.	Local district.	Township, etc.	Nearest station.	Name.
Latimer No. 1 Latimer No. 2 Latimer No. 3	Black Creek..	Hazle Tp.....	Hazleton.....	Pardee Bros. & Co.
Hollywood.....	Black Creek..	Hazle Tp.....	Hazleton.....	Calvin Pardee & Co.
Sandy Run.....	Black Creek..	Foster Tp.....	Sandy Run.....	M. S. Kemmerer & Co.
Highland No. 1.....	Black Creek..	Foster Tp.....	Highland.....	G. B. Markle & Co.
Highland No. 2.....	Black Creek..	Foster Tp.....	Highland.....	G. B. Markle & Co.
Oakdale No. 1.....	Black Creek..	Hazle Tp.....	Jeddo.....	G. B. Markle & Co.
Oakdale No. 2.....	Black Creek..	Hazle Tp.....	Jeddo.....	G. B. Markle & Co.
Deringer.....	Black Creek..	Black Creek Tp.	Deringer.....	Coxe Bros. & Co.
Drifton No. 1.....	Black Creek..	Foster Tp.....	Drifton.....	Coxe Bros. & Co.
Drifton No. 2.....	Black Creek..	Foster Tp.....	Drifton.....	Coxe Bros. & Co.
Drifton No. 3.....	Black Creek..	Hazle Tp.....	Drifton.....	Coxe Bros. & Co.
Eckley No. 5.....	Black Creek..	Foster Tp.....	Eckley.....	Coxe Bros. & Co.
Eckley No. 10.....	Black Creek..	Foster Tp.....	Eckley.....	Coxe Bros. & Co.
Gowen.....	Black Creek..	Black Creek Tp.	Gowen.....	Coxe Bros. & Co.
Tomhicken.....	Black Creek..	Sugar Loaf Tp..	Tomhicken.....	Coxe Bros. & Co.
Oneida (*a*).....	Black Creek..	Sugar Loaf Tp..	Tomhicken.....	Coxe Bros. & Co.
Hazlebrook.....	Hazleton.....	Foster Tp.....	Hazlebrook.....	J. S. Wentz & Co.
Humboldt.....	Hazleton.....	Hazle Tp.....	Hazleton.....	Linderman, Skeer & Co.
East Sugar Loaf No. 1	Hazleton.....	Hazle Tp.....	Stockton.....	Linderman, Skeer & Co.
East Sugar Loaf No. 2	Hazleton.....	Hazle Tp.....	Stockton.....	Linderman, Skeer & Co.
East Sugar Loaf No. 5	Hazleton.....	Hazle Tp.....	Stockton.....	Linderman, Skeer & Co.
Mt. Pleasant.....	Hazleton.....	Hazle Tp.....	Hazleton.....	Pardee Sons & Co.
Stockton.....	Hazleton.....	Hazle Tp.....	Stockton.....	Coxe Bros. & Co.
Cranberry.....	Hazleton.....	Hazle Tp.....	Hazleton.....	A. Pardee & Co.
Hazelton.....	Hazleton.....	Hazleton.....	Hazleton.....	A. Pardee & Co.
No. 3.....	Hazleton.....	Hazleton.....	Hazleton.....	A. Pardee & Co.
No. 6.....	Hazleton.....	Hazleton.....	Hazleton.....	A. Pardee & Co.
Laurel Hill.....	Hazleton.....	Hazleton.....	Hazleton.....	A. Pardee & Co.
South Sugar Loaf...	Hazleton.....	Hazle Tp.....	Hazleton.....	A. Pardee & Co.
Beaver Brook.....	Beaver Me'd'w	Hazle Tp.....	Audenried.....	C. M. Dodson & Co.
Spring Mount'n No. 4	Beaver Me'd'w	Jeansville.....	Jeansville.....	J. C. Hayden & Co.

a Idle in 1889.
b New establishment, no product in 1889.

Of the coal trade of 1891 and its prospects the Wilkes-Barre *Record* of October 30 says:

"In the meantime the anthracite coal trade is at its best this year in production, price and demand. All the roads are shipping as much coal as they can conveniently handle, and there are evidences that at least two of them are working to their full capacity. These companies are the Delaware & Hudson, and the Pennsylvania Coal company. The Lackawanna has a very heavy tonnage, and the Jersey Central is doing all it can. The latter company, which has no western outlet, is disposed to find fault with the Reading. In fact all racers for tonnage find it fashionable to put the onus of the big tonnage on Mr. McLeod. It can not be denied that Reading is doing a very heavy business, but all the companies are doing the same thing. The Reading company has several outlets for coal which it didn't have last year, and it is sending more coal west and south than it did at that time. The line trade is also larger, but the competitive tide shipments are very little, if any greater, than in 1890. The trade is, apparently, taking all the coal which is going to market, and while this is the case there can be no serious results. It is estimated that the shipments of coal this month will foot up over 4,000,000 tons as against an allotment of 3,850,000 tons."

The using of the heretofore vast quantities of culm that are piled like mountains about the mines is now successfully carried on in this county in three places: Salem, by E. S. Stackhouse; at Swetland, by J. W. Davis, and Glen City, by the Scotch Valley Coal company, limited.

Avondale Disaster.—Monday morning, September 6, 1869, the civilized world was startled by the news of the disaster at the Avondale mine, situated one mile below Plymouth in this county, where 108 people perished. Fire broke out in the shaft at 10 A. M. and soon passed up to the headhouse, and this and the coal breaker and all the other buildings near the shaft were quickly wrapped in flames, that first seemed to come up the shaft roaring like a storm. This explosion was the first notice the engineer, Alexander Weir, had of the fire, and so rapidly did it spread in the buildings, that he barely had time to arrange the machinery to prevent explosion of the boilers and escape without his hat. The buildings extended 300 feet to the track of the Bloomsburg railroad. At one time the rows of miners' houses were threatened, but the wind fortunately carried the flames toward the mountain. The families of the men down in the mine instantly realized the horror that came so suddenly, and the people for miles of the surrounding country hurried to the spot. The telegraph called the fire companies from every surrounding town to Scranton and these, too, hurried by special trains to stay, if possible, the holocaust.

By the middle of the afternoon the combined fire companies had control of the fire and a stream of water was poured into the shaft through a tunnel and the mouth of the shaft cleared and soon preparations made to descend. A small dog and a lighted lamp were first sent down at 6 o'clock and both came up all right. Loud calls were made down in the hopes of a response from the men, and many in that throng of thousands, excited and strung to utmost tension, imagined they heard a feeble response and the heart-broken wails turned momentarily to expressions of joy and hope. A volunteer to descend was now called for, and Charles Vartue stepped forth, took his place in the bucket, and no man probably ever was followed with more prayers and hopes than was this brave fellow as he descended. He had only gone half way down when he met obstructions in the shaft. Two fresh men were now sent down. They found a closed door and pounded upon it but received no answer; returned and reported, and now hope was gone from the coolest-headed of the crowd; but the families of the imprisoned were wild with fear and hope still. Two other men were sent down—Thomas W. Williams and David Jones—a voyage of death to the poor fellows. The deadly gas was rapidly gathering and had struck them down and they were brought up dead—the first of the many victims whose bodies were recovered. Air was now pumped into the mine. Parties of two were now sent down at frequent imtervals and after a few minutes were hoisted up suffering greatly and many were resuscitated with difficulty. The first bodies were found the Wednesday following at the stables. At 6:30 o'clock A. M. that day, R. Williams, D. W. Evans, John Williams and William Thomas descended and made an extended search, and came to a closed brattice in the east gangway and breaking this down, found the dead, sixty-seven, together, all grouped in every position in this place where they had shut themselves in; the others were found in groups and singly in other places of the mine, having fled as far as possible from the burning shaft.

A relief fund for the families was set on foot and the willing charity of the people in all parts of the country soon reached the figures of $155,825.10, and the distribution committee met and agreed upon a plan of distribution. This meeting was held September 13, following, and the first payment was made October 1, according to the regulations of the respective payments as formulated by the executive committee, Hendrick B. Wright, George Coray and Draper Smith.

This shocking disaster called the attention of the country to the necessities of putting up every possible protection for the miners. It was made evident by the testimony before the coroner's jury that had there been a second outlet to the mine the men might have been saved. And laws were passed to that effect, as well as providing mine inspectors much as the laws are now. Still disasters follow, and at this writing, December, 1891, but a few weeks ago, a quiet Sunday morning thirteen lives, of the fourteen in the mine were sacrificed by a gas explosion in a mine.

Jeansville Disaster occurred February 4, 1891, and in some respects was one of the remarkable ones in the history of mining. In the mine operated by J. C. Hayden, seventeen men were suddenly entombed by the water, and all perished except four, who in this darkness of horror survived twenty days and were finally rescued and recovered from the dreadful experience. The mine is at Jeansville, near the south line of the county and south of Hazleton, a little over two miles. The protecting wall of a gangway gave way to the waters about 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, and, except the four, all were drowned. These fled to the slope, where, by getting on a rock near the roof, they were out of reach of the water, but completely cut off from the outside world. The news of the disaster was carried around the civilized world, and after trying every possible experiment and finding thirteen of the dead, in the face of hardly a shadow of a hope the pumping of the water went on for eighteen days before further explorations could be made. On the morning of the twentieth day the party heard voices, and upon calling were answered and the names of the four given. It took more than half a day to reach them and carry the poor fellows to the slope, where were physicians, nurses, and every possible precaution to save the sufferers. Twenty days without light, food or water and hardly room to move their bodies. Human endurance, it seems, has nearly exhaustless fountains to draw upon. The imagination can not even make an effort to picture the sufferings of these poor miners. Less than one more day and all would have been dead.

Nanticoke Disaster, November 8, 1891.—About 4 o'clock of the quiet Sunday afternoon a terrible explosion shook the ground for a distance around shaft No. 1 of the Susquehanna Coal company, which is at the intersection of West Main and Church streets, Nanticoke borough. The shaft is 1,000 feet deep and works seven coal seams, and where the explosion occurred is 1,200 feet under ground. Here fourteen men were at work, all carefully selected or well-known experts, engaged in changing the air currents to meet new openings in the mines. But fourteen men were in the mine, and that all feared danger is seen in the fact that Sunday was selected, when the miners were all out. It is not known how the gas explosion was caused, whether through a defect in some one of the lamps or otherwise. Of the fourteen men twelve were instantly killed and the thirteenth mortally hurt, and even the remaining one was seriously afflicted, though not immediately at the point of explosion. From this shaft the seven seams worked are the Ross, Hillman, Lee, Forge, Mills, Twin and George. It is well understood there is more or less gas in all the mines in this vicinity. Three of the men killed were fire bosses; Henry R. Jones, aged thirty two, married, two children; John Arnot, aged thirty-seven, married, three children; and William Jonathan, aged thirty-five, married, three children.

Lesser accidents from various causes, mostly however gases, are still frequent. So frequent are fatalities reported that, until one reflects how many people are delving in the mines, he is apt to conclude that here life is precarious.

CHAPTER XII.

THE DEAD THAT STILL LIVE.

A List of the Prominent Early Men Here—Those Who Stood in the Front—Hon. Charles Miner's List and Others Added—Etc.

IN preceding chapters is mention of the doings of nearly all the early settlers. In ordinary cases this is the best account of men's lives. While it is true that worthy deeds live on forever, it is no less true that the association of the actors with the works do not always continue. But seldom in this world can it be said of a community, as of some rare individuals, that too much can not be told of them in the way of biography, as well as the most minute accounts of their acts and doings.

The following flowers "sacred to the dead" are culled mostly from the reminiscences of the late Hon. Charles Miner and from other sources; family and personal recollections which first appeared in a local paper under the signature of "Hazelton Traveler," adding to and completing to date where it was possible, as well as new ones from other sources.

Col. Zebulon Butler.—A biography of this eminent man, if at all complete, is a compilation of the essence of the story of the remarkable people who wrested this fair land from savagery and gave it to Christian civilization. A native of Lyme, New London county, Conn.; born in 1731; in full manhood when he first made his appearance among the people here, and his coming was hailed with acclamations of joy, the settlers fully realizing that they were in sore need of just such a man. His father, John Butler, left the abundant evidences that he was a man of polite education. The best information is that both his parents came from England.

On the breaking out of what is usually called the old French war, Zebulon Butler entered the military service of his country, bearing the commission of ensign, in one of the provincial companies raised by Connecticut for the crown. On the northern frontier, particularly at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, his ambition was soon gratified by entering upon a field of stirring and honorable action. So early as 1761 he had attained the rank of captain, and the following year sailed with his company on the memorable expedition to the Havana. In the perils, the glory and the acquisitions of the capture of that important place, Capt. Butler shared. Whether his future companions in arms, Capts. Durkee and Ransom, served as subordinates in these early campaigns is not certainly known, but is rendered probable from the fact that both were officers in the old French war, and the three were in the Wyoming conflicts, early associated in friendship and action together.

Peace was concluded with France, and in 1763 the provincial troops were disbanded. The emigration of Capt. Butler to Wyoming in 1769, and subsequent events in which he bore a part up to the Revolutionary war, have been fully narrated. Soon after the contest with Great Britain commenced, Capt. Butler received the appointment of lieutenant colonel of a regiment in the Connecticut line of the army, and in September, 1778, he "was appointed full colonel to the late Charles Webb's regiment, against the will of Lieut.-Col. Sherman, who intended to have had the regiment." This extract of a letter from Col. Thomas Grosvenor, dated 1778, is regarded as important, because it shows the excellent standing and popularity of Col. Butler the fall immediately after the massacre, when time sufficient had elapsed for the country and constituted authorities perfectly to ascertain the merits

or defects of his conduct on that memorable and trying occasion. When it is recollected that Lieut.-Col. Sherman, his competitor for the office, was the brother of the distinguished Roger Sherman, and that Col. Butler was absent while his rival was upon the ground, the commission reflects more than common honor upon the recipient.

After being withdrawn from Wyoming, Col. Butler served with honor to the close of the contest, and when the army was disbanded returned to his residence in Wilkes-Barre, where he passed the remainder of his life, the prudent but steady supporter of the rights of the settlers, looking confidently to the justice of Pennsylvania to settle the existing controversy, by an equitable compromise. Such was the estimation in which he was held that in 1787, on the establishment of Luzerne, he received from the supreme executive council the honorable appointment of lieutenant of the county, which he held until the office was abrogated by the new constitution of 1790.

On the 28th of July, 1795, aged sixty-four years, this gallant soldier and estimable citizen resigned his breath to God who gave it, and his remains were interred in the Wilkes-Barre cemetery.

Col. Butler was thrice married — first to Miss Ellen Lord before his emigration from Connecticut. The fruit of this union was two children: the late Gen. Lord Butler, and Mrs. Welles, consort of the late Roswell Welles, a lawyer of handsome talents and attainments, who in his day was judge of the court, colonel of a regiment and several times member of assembly. A daughter of Judge Welles, Mrs. Harriet Cowles, was consort of Col. Cowles, of Farmington, Conn. Lord had intermarried with the daughter of Abel Pierce. Their sons were Pierce, John, Chester, Zebulon and Lord.

Pierce is a farmer, on the fine plantation running from the river a few rods above the bridge to the village of Kingston; Rev. Zebulon Butler was the pastor of a Presbyterian congregation at Port Gibson, Miss.; John, Chester and Lord, of Wilkes-Barre, are among its most active business men. Sylvina, the eldest daughter, several years since deceased, was the wife of the Hon. Garrick Mallery; Ruth Ann, the second daughter, married Hon. John N. Conyngham; Phebe, married Dr. Donalson, removed with her husband to Iowa.

The second wife of Col. Butler was Miss Johnson, daughter of one of the first gospel ministers of Wyoming. Their union was brief, and a son, the late Capt. Zebulon Butler, their only child. It was said he was proud. In command of his company on parade he looked "every inch a man." Honorable, generous, high-spirited, he seemed to pant for a wider field and more exciting scenes of action. In rolling the bullet and other athletic exercises he had no superior. The writer (Mr. Miner), knew, admired and esteemed him. He was cut off in the prime of life, and his numerous and interesting family are widely scattered.

While on duty at West Point, near the close of the war, Col. Butler married his third wife, Miss Phebe Haight. Three children by this marriage survived: Steuben Butler, of Wilkes-Barre, one time since commissioner of the county, and for many years editor of the Wyoming *Herald*; Lydia, who intermarried with George Griffin, of New York. (The late Rev. Edmund Griffin, whose accurate and extensive learning and brilliant talents gave promise of unusual usefulness and fame, and whose early death was so deeply lamented, was the grandson of Col. Butler.); Mrs. Robinson (whose late husband, Mr. John Robinson, was a direct descendant of the pilgrim minister), the third child. Their only daughter intermarried with H. B. Wright, Esq., speaker of the house of assembly. We can not refrain from the remark that it is at once curious and pleasing that two speakers of the house, and two president judges have been so intimately connected with the ancient Wyoming sufferers.

The distinguishing traits of Col. Butler's character were activity, energy, a

high sense of honor, a courage, moral and professional, that, when duty called, knew no fear.

Gen. Lord Butler was the eldest son of Gen. Zebulon Butler. He was but a youth at the time of the Revolution, yet he was some time in camp with his father. He was tall — more than six feet — straight as an arrow, his countenance manly, with bold Roman features, his manners grave and dignified. Courteous he was; but it was the courtesy of a gentleman who felt the dignity of his own character. Lofty and reserved to those who loved him not, no one approached him with a joke or a slap on the shoulder. A man of active business habits, he wrote a bold, free and excellent hand, and his accounts and affairs were always in the strictest order. He rode admirably, and appeared extremely well on horseback; no one loved a noble steed better than he. He was always and everywhere the gentleman. Decided in his political opinions, and free in expressing them, his opponents said he was proud. If an unworthy pride was meant the charge was unjust. But if an election was depending, and he a candidate, he would neither shake hands with nor smile on a man with whom he would not have done the same as cordially if he had not been on the lists. His delicacy, in this particular, was probably carried rather to excess, for no truer republican ever lived — no one had a more sincere regard for his fellow-men — no man was more devoted to the independence and liberty of his country. But his reserve, which enemies construed into hauteur, was the result of early associations. His father, the gallant Col. Butler, who had been much with British officers in the old French war, and with the accomplished French officers in the war of the Revolution, had a good deal of dignity and gravity about him.

Frances Slocum.—One of the pathetic stories of the valley is that of Jonathan Slocum's family, members of the Friends society, all noted for kindness and benevolence, who were always assured by the Indians of not being harmed. His son Giles was in the battle of Wyoming, therefore the family was marked for vengeance, and the awful blow soon came. Nathan Kinsley had been taken prisoner, and his family found shelter under the hospitable roof of Slocum.

November 2 the two boys were engaged grinding a knife; a shot and cry brought Mrs. Slocum to the door, when she saw an Indian in the act of scalping Nathan, the eldest of the boys, aged fifteen. The savage entered the house, took up the little boy, Ebenezer Slocum, when the mother, pointing to the child's lameness, said: "See, he can do you no good!" He then put down the boy and picked up the girl, Frances Slocum, aged five, and taking the boy by the hand marched off. A negro girl was also taken. This was all within 100 rods of the Wilkes-Barre fort; the dreadful alarm was quickly given and the Indians pursued, but were not found.

But a little more than a month after the above tragedy, December 16, Jonathan Slocum, his father-in-law, Isaac Tripp, and the aged William Slocum, were foddering cattle, when they were ambushed by Indians, fired upon, and Mr. Slocum shot dead; Mr. Tripp wounded and then tomahawked; both were scalped. William was wounded slightly, but escaped and gave the alarm. This occurred almost within the shadow of the Wilkes-Barre stockade. Could anything now add to the horrors of poor Mrs. Slocum? Within a month her little daughter carried away into captivity, a son killed and scalped before her eyes, two others of her family prisoners, and now her husband and father murdered.

It seems there was nothing left in life for that poor woman except to nurse the faith and hope that her little girl was alive, and that she would some day recover her. This was her waking and her sleeping dream. After the war and the delivery of many of the captives, this woman with her bruised heart would go to the place of surrender of captives in the faint hope of finding among the number her little Frances, only to return in black despair of disappointment. Her two brothers, prominent men of their day, joined her in the long hunt for the child and traveled

to every point where faint hope pointed. Heavy rewards were offered, after long traveling to the scattered tribes. The two brothers had exhausted every trace, and concluded she must be dead. Not so with the broken-hearted mother. Her image was always before her—the same smiling, loving, happy child. At last a girl, about the suitable age, who could only remember that she had been carried off from the Susquehanna, and knew not her name or her parents, was taken to Mrs. Slocum's home, but in time both the girl and woman became convinced that they were not of the same blood, and the unknown returned to the Indians, and the mother again returned to the hunt and hope of recovering Frances, a search and a hope that ended together with the stricken woman's pilgrimage upon earth.

Fifty-nine years after the capture, August, 1837, a letter appeared in the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, by G. W. Ewing, of Indiana, stating the fact that there was then living near that place with the Miami Indians, an aged white woman, who had told him that she was taken from her father's house, near the Susquehanna river, when she was very young, and that her father's name was Slocum, a Quaker, and he gave some other particulars of her. The publication of this letter created a deep impression in this part of the country, where the story of the lost child was so well known. With her friends not an hour was lost. Her brother, Joseph, though nearly 1,000 miles intervened, moved by affection, a sense of duty, and the known wishes of a beloved parent, made immediate preparations for a journey. Uniting with his younger brother, Isaac, who resided in Ohio, they hastened to Logansport, where they had the good fortune to meet Mr. Ewing. Frances, who resided about a dozen miles from that place, was soon apprised of their coming. While hope predominated, doubt and uncertainty, amounting almost to jealousy or suspicion, occupied her mind. She came into the village riding a spirited horse, her two daughters, in Indian costume, accompanying her, with the husband of one of them. Her manners were grave, her bearing reserved. She listened, through an interpreter, to what they had to say. But night approached. Cautious and prudent, she rode back to her home, promising to return the coming morning. At the appointed hour she alighted from her steed, and met them with something more of frankness, but still seemed desirous of further explanation. It was evident on all sides they were almost prepared for the recognition. Mr. Joseph Slocum at length said, what he he had so far purposely kept back, that their sister at play in their father's smith-shop with the children, had received a blow on the middle finger of the left hand, by a hammer on the anvil, which crushed the bone, and the mother had always said *that* would be a test that could not be mistaken. Her whole countenance was instantly lighted up with smiles, while tears ran down her cheek, as she held out the wounded hand. Every lingering doubt was dispelled. Hope was merged into confidence. The tender embrace, the welcome recognition, the sacred, the exulting glow of brotherly and sisterly affection, filled every heart present to overflowing. Her father! Her dear, dear mother! Did she yet live? But they must long since, in the course of nature, have been gathered to their native dust. Her brothers and sisters? The slumbering affections awakened to life, broke forth in earnest inquiries for all whom she should love.

She then related the leading events of her life. Her memory, extremely tenacious, enabled her to tell that, on being taken, her captors hastened to a rocky cave on the mountain where blankets and a bed of dry leaves showed that they had slept. On the journey to the Indian country she was kindly treated, the Indian carrying her, when she was weary, in his arms. She was immediately adopted into an Indian family and brought up as their daughter, but with more than common tenderness. Young Kinsley, who was located near them, in a few years died. The woman showed all the quiet stoicism of the Indian nature. The first interview ended and she agreed to return the next day as stated When complete recognition was established she invited them to go with her to her cabin home, where they spent several



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days. Mrs. Ziba Bennett, daughter of Joseph, was one of the party. Every inducement that wealth and love could offer was made to induce her to return to her old home, but in vain. She thought it all over, and, no doubt wisely, concluded to remain with the people with whom she had spent so much of her eventful life. She felt that she was aging rapidly; that her days upon earth were but few, and in peace and the fullness of time she soon passed away. In Mrs. Abi Butler's house in Wilkes Barre conspicuous on the wall hung a full life-sized likeness of the "lost sister" in her Indian costume, of itself a mute, pathetic story of the Slocum family—a story read of all children and wept over by the mothers of the civilized world.

Mrs. Abi Slocum Butler departed this life March 15, 1887, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ruth B. Hillard, in Wilkes Barre. Mrs. Butler was a daughter of Joseph Slocum, one of the prominent pioneers, who married Sarah, daughter of Judge Jesse Fell, the man whom it was claimed discovered the use of anthracite coal in grates in 1808. Slocum's children were seven: Hannah, born in 1800, married Ziba Bennett and died in 1855; Ruth Tripp, born 1804, married Gen. William S. Ross, died in 1882; Deborah, born in 1806, married Anning Chahoon; Abi, born in 1808, married Lord Butler and died as above stated; George, born in 1812, married Mary Grandon; Jonathan, born 1815, married Elizabeth Cutler Le Clerc, died 1860; Harriet Elizabeth, born 1819, married Charles B. Drake.

Abi was aged twenty-four when married with Col. Lord Butler, and spent her life in Wilkes-Barre. Her daughter, Ruth B., is the widow of W. S. Hillard; Mary B. (Mrs. Eugene B. Ayers.) The four sons of Abi Butler were Joseph, Zebulon, Ziba and Edmund G., the last named only surviving their mother.

Lord Butler was the son of Gen. Lord Butler and a grandson of Col. Zebulon Butler, the latter one of the most distinguished of the great Revolutionary patriots in northern Pennsylvania. He was in command of the heroic band of pioneer settlers who fought the British-Indians and tories in 1778 near Forty fort. Col. Zebulon Butler married Anna Lord, and of this union was the elder Lord Butler born at Lyme, Conn., in 1770. Lord Butler was one of the early and most prominent men in Wyoming valley; advanced to the highest position in the State militia; was first high sheriff of Luzerne county, then prothonotary, clerk of the courts, register and recorder. The courts were held in his house for years on the corner of River and Northampton streets, where is now Judge Stanley Woodward's residence. In 1790 he was a member of the supreme executive council of the State; was postmaster in Wilkes-Barre in 1794; in 1801 he was a member of the State assembly, and afterward was county commissioner and then was county treasurer; filled the office of borough councilman of Wilkes-Barre; was president of the board, and from 1811 to 1814 was burgess. His wife was Mary Pierce, granddaughter of Abel Pierce, one of the distinguished pioneers of the valley. Their youngest son was Lord Butler, born in 1806; married Abi Slocum in 1832, who was two years his junior, but who survived him twenty-five years, as he died in 1861 in the brick building on the public square, a building erected by Joseph Slocum in 1807—the first brick edifice in Wilkes-Barre. Lord Butler, 2d, was a civil engineer and identified with all the public works in this part of the State. The last twenty years of his life he was engaged in coal mining at Pittston with his brother, Col. John L. Butler, and his brother-in-law, Judge Garrick Mallery.

Col. Nathan Denison.—A name immortally linked with the battle of Wyoming. He commanded the left wing of Col. Butler's forces, and received the shock of the overwhelming flankers of the enemy; here was the heavy slaughter of that bloody day. The enemy suddenly rose from their ambush, to his left and rear, and with savage yells and fury bore down upon his command. In order to meet this movement that officer was compelled to execute the double maneuver of wheeling to the left and at the same time fall back to prevent the enemy from gaining his rear, a dangerous movement to attempt in the face of a flank onslaught, even with

the best of the "Old Guard." The commander promptly gave the order; the men quickly moved, when many lost all control of themselves and started a "stampede." Denison and his intrepid officers did all that could be done to rally the men and meet the shock of battle, but in vain. The bloody sequel is known to the world.

He was in command of the fort and negotiated the terms of honorable surrender, under the circumstances, alike creditable to his head and heart. The flaming falsehoods that went into the contemporary history of that day, into all the accounts of the scenes after the surrender, as published in the histories of Ramsey, Gordon, Botta, Marshall, and the *London Gentleman's Magazine* of 1778, while "all false," as Mr. Miner says, were a most outrageous reflection on the transactions as negotiated and carried out under the wise and able leadership of Col. Denison. In behalf of his memory let it never be forgotten, and strange it is that these writers never thought of referring to Col. Denison for the truth of history, the very man above all others cognizant of the facts—but seized upon the wildest imaginings and published these as the truths of history. He evidently regarded these bloody fictions as unworthy serious refutation, and during his long and worthy life among his old neighbors and friends he never so much as referred to them. He was ready to tell, and did often tell, all who inquired of him that after the surrender there was but one life taken, and that was the execution of Boyd, by Col. John Butler, as a deserter from the British army; he was tried by court-martial and shot. Much in the same way Gen. Sullivan executed one of his men here when on his noted expedition.

Nathan Denison and Zebulon Butler were commissioned by the general assembly justices in 1773, when this was, of the colony of Connecticut, erected into a chartered town, called Westmoreland, and attached to the county of Litchfield, Conn., and upon them chiefly devolved the work of organizing the machinery of civil government here. Both were men admirably equipped by nature and education for the difficult work of creating States.

From first to last Gen. Denison stood faithfully by his friends and neighbors, and to his last hour on earth no man was more beloved and respected by everybody. When the long double struggle was finally ended, and the jurisdiction of Connecticut ceased, and the Pennsylvania authority was complete, Gen. Denison was appointed one of the associates of the court for the county, the four members of the court being Denison, Gore, Fell and Hollenback, selected as men having eminently the full confidence of the people; men of integrity and sound sense.

Judge Denison, as he was universally called in the latter years of his life, returned to Connecticut soon after peace was declared, and brought his father, who resided here the remainder of his days, died in 1803, aged eighty-eight.

Col. Nathan Denison was united in marriage with Miss Sill in 1769, in a log cabin that stood on what is the corner of River and South streets, at one time where stood the old Wells house,—the first marriage in Wyoming.

Their son, Lazarus Denison, was born in 1773, and is said to be the first white child born in the valley.

George Denison, a son of Col. Denison, became one of the prominent men of northern Pennsylvania, was several terms in the legislature, and a member of congress; in every station serving with distinguished ability and fidelity.

Col. Nathan Denison departed this life January 25, 1809, aged sixty-eight years.

Dorrances.—Col. Benjamin Dorrance was a son of Col. George Dorrance, and of this member of the family Mr. Miner here makes special mention; opening his remarks with a description of the beautiful farm on which he resided—a part of the old Butler domain.

The Dorrance family came from Windham county, Conn. There were two brothers, George and John, who settled in Kingston; both men of intelligence and

energy. Lieut.-Col. George Dorrance, in 1777, led a large scouting party up the river consisting of eighty men, to disperse or capture a settlement of Indians and tories on the Wyalusing. Having accomplished the object, an unseasonable snow storm detained them beyond their expected time, and they suffered extremely from cold and hunger. By Col. Dorrance's order rafts were made of the huts from which the enemy had been driven, and the whole of the company were safely wafted down to Forty fort. In the battle Lieut.-Col. Dorrance commanded on the left wing under Col. Denison. His coolness in the midst of the fight, when one of his men gave way, is shown by the firm command, instantly obeyed: "Stand up to your work, sir." He fell in the prime of life, being about forty-five. In the Independent company of Capt. Ransom was Robert, the eldest of his two sons. He served to the close of the war; afterward in the western army; and was in the battle resulting in St. Clair's defeat. A good soldier, he was said to have been one of the few who did not abandon his gun in the flight. True to his colors to the last, he died in the army, supposed to have fallen in a subsequent engagement. Col. Benjamin Dorrance departed this life in August, 1837, aged seventy years, and was interred in the Kingston burying ground with every possible mark of respect and affection. He left two sons. Col. Charles Dorrance, resembling much his father. The Rev. John Dorrance was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Wilkes-Barre many years.

Benjamin Dorrance was in Forty fort at the time of the surrender, but a lad at the time. His young mind was deeply affected by the scenes of that day.

When a young man he was elected sheriff of Luzerne county. Soon after his term as sheriff expired, he was elected county commissioner. In 1808 he was chosen member of the assembly, and was re-elected for several terms, as often as he would consent to stand for the office. Among the characteristics of Col. Dorrance conspicuously shone the virtues of firmness and moderation. Ebenezer Bowman used to say he united in an extraordinary degree the *suavitor in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. Concession and conciliation, when no principle was involved, restoring harmony and inspiring confidence by healing councils, were his weapons and policy. Grave at the council board, merry at the banquet—his life has been highly useful, respectable and happy.

John Dorrance was born in 1733, the elder brother of Col. George Dorrance; lived a bachelor life and died in July, 1804, aged seventy-one years.

Lieut.-Col. George Dorrance, of the militia, reported killed, was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and being unable to march with his captors, it is said, was massacred the next day, the 4th. Perhaps it is nearer the truth to think he died of his wounds.

He and his brother John, sons of Rev. Samuel Dorrance, came to Wyoming with the early immigrants. George was born March 4, 1736. John died January 9, 1804.

Rev. Samuel Dorrance was a Scotch Presbyterian minister, and was graduated at Glasgow university, Scotland, and came to this country from Ireland in 1722, and was ordained a minister of the church at Voluntown, Conn., October 23, 1723, where he was serving as late as 1760. He died November 12, 1775, aged ninety years.

Benjamin Dorrance was a son of Col. George Dorrance; and he made this place his residence, returning with the family as soon as the dangers of war were passed enough for the Wyoming people to again possess their ruined homes.

Col. Charles Dorrance was a son of Benjamin Dorrance, and almost on the very ground where his heroic grandfather offered up his life as a sacrifice on the altar of liberty, spent his long, useful and honorable life.

Benjamin, father of the late Charles, was the son of George by his second wife. He was born in 1765 and died August 24, 1837. He was one of the most popular

men of his time, having been county commissioner, sheriff and seven times a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. He was also the first president of the Wyoming (now the Wyoming National) bank of this city. He married Nancy Buckingham, of Windham, Conn.

Col. Charles Dorrance was born January 4, 1805, and died at the old family home in Dorranceton, January 18, 1892. At the time of his death one of the oldest representatives of one of the most prominent pioneer families in the valley, a direct descendant of one of the noblest lives sacrificed in the Wyoming battle on the fateful day of July 3, 1778, and one into whose veins the patriotic blood of patriotic ancestry infused a spirit akin to theirs, which kept their early struggles and hardships ever fresh in his mind and filled him with a desire to honor their memory in public exercises on each recurring anniversary of their sacrifice. The spirit was finally inspiration for the organization of the Wyoming Commemorative association, which, beginning with the 3d of July, 1878, has annually held appropriate exercises on the monument grounds, conducted by the Colonel as president of the association —a position which he filled from the time of its organization until his death. He was proud of his ancestry, proud of their self-sacrificing devotion to homes and country, and in his declining years manifested a desire not only to do them honor himself, but to inspire those younger than he with the same patriotic impulse, so that when he should have passed away there would be others to take up his work and continue it with the same zeal that had characterized his efforts in its behalf.

He was born and always lived in the old homestead, surrounded by a beautiful farm of generous and productive acres, and his home has ever been one of the pleasantest and most attractive in the valley, noted for its hospitality, always offering a hearty, whole-souled welcome to the guest and imparting to the visitor the same genial, comforting feeling enjoyed by all the members of his household.

While he never sought official position, he was still more or less a public man and felt a keen interest in all that pertained to the public good. One whose wise counsels were largely sought, he exerted an influence upon almost all with whom he came in contact, and his life was one of industrious activity and marked success.

His military title, which he carried for about fifty years, was won in service with the Wyoming Volunteers, having risen from the position of captain through the successive grades to the rank of colonel. He was for a number of years one of the prison commissioners of Luzerne county, his appointment having been the last official act of Judge Conyngham, and served as president of the board during his several terms. At the time of his death he was president of the Wyoming National bank and of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge company, both of which positions he had held for many years, discharging their duties with marked ability. Both prospered under his wise and judicious guidance. The Wyoming National bank is to-day one of the most stable institutions of its kind in the country, and the son, as its head, proved a worthy successor to the father who preceded him by more than half a century.

It may be said of Col. Dorrance that those who knew him best found most in him to admire. Beneath an exterior that may at times have appeared cold and indifferent, there was a warm-hearted, generous and sympathetic nature, and while his charity was not of the ostentatious kind, it may not be said that a truly worthy subject was ever turned from his door empty handed, and many there are who have cause to cherish grateful remembrance of him for kindnesses that he had done. His friendship was stable and lasting, he recognized worth whenever and in whomsoever he found it, and in his mind industry, integrity and honesty of purpose were cardinal virtues and passports to admiration and favor.

Of his family surviving he left a widow, who was Susan E. Ford, youngest daughter of Hon. James Ford, of Lawrenceville, Pa., and five children—four sons and a daughter: Benjamin F. and J. Ford Dorrance, of Dorranceton; John, of

Keytesville, Chariton county, Mo.; Charles, of Chicago, and Mrs. Sheldon Reynolds, of this city, to whom, besides a generous bequest of worldly possessions, he leaves an honored name and the record of an unusually long life of business activity, indomitable energy, supreme usefulness and flattering prosperity.

The first time the writer of these lines ever saw Col. Dorrance he was presiding over the regular annual meeting of the Wyoming Commemorative association, July 3, 1891, at the base of the monument on the ground where is the dust of the fallen heroes. The grand old man, eloquent in every movement on the anniversary of that memorable day, and prophetic too in warning those younger men present that he was with them for the last time, at least officially, if not in *propria persona*, his noble face kindled with the fire of patriotism as he referred to the sacred ashes beneath the pyramid of stone above them. He counseled the younger generation to take up the good work that he was about to quit, and at each succeeding celebration to kindle anew the signal fires of liberty and patriotism. I could not but think that were it possible for the dead to know something of the movements upon earth—to see their descendants gathered at the base of their mausoleum, with this noble lineal representative of Col. George Dorrance presiding over the exercises of the day—they would know that the noble sacrifices of noble men were not in vain.

Col. Mathias Hollenback was a native of Virginia, who heard of this wonderful valley and came to see it; a born merchant and trader, and by association and a strong love of justice and liberty, became in a brief time a prominent "Connecticut settler."

In 1771, when the whole white population on the east side of the river occupied a stockade at the point where Mill creek unites with the Susquehanna, Mr. H., then aged eighteen, was one of its inhabitants. Huts were erected around the inside against the upright timbers. One was possessed by Capt. Zebulon Butler; next in the row was the store, containing the humble beginnings of the object of this notice. A boarding hut, having two rooms, was the third in order, kept by Dr. Sprague, Mr. Nathan Denison, a young bachelor from Stonington, making one of the family. On the enlistment of two independent companies being directed at Westmoreland, congress appointed Mathias Hollenback an ensign. Sergt. Williams used to take pleasure in relating the battle at Millstone, and the daring spirit exhibited by Ensign H., when he led and cheered his men, wading the river waist deep to attack the British regulars, insuring victory. When danger to Wyoming became imminent, and congress turned a deaf ear to pressing calls for protection, throwing up his commission he returned, not to avoid, but to meet danger. The skill acquired by eighteen months' service in camp was imparted to the militia, and his undaunted and elastic spirit infused into all around him. When the invasion came, when that terrible descent was made by Butler and his savage allies, when the war tocsin rung, and the alarm trumpet sounded from hill to hill, calling to battle, young Hollenback was among the foremost who sprang to arms and prepared to meet the foe. Our little army was composed chiefly of aged, or very young men, hastily called together. An enemy, fearful for his numbers, and terrible for his ferocity, was descending upon them. A vast distance and howling wilderness intervened between the settlement and any hope of assistance. It was indeed the moment to try the firmness of a soldier. Nearly all who were able to bear arms assembled; and Mr. Hollenback took his station in the midst of them. But two, or nearer three to one, was hopeless odds; while the right under our gallant Butler, where Hollenback was stationed, was advancing, the left, outflanked by hordes of savages, was compelled to give way. Thrown into confusion, the retreat became a rout, which no human courage or conduct could arrest. Mr. Hollenback was among those who escaped to the river. Expert in all manly exercises, he swam to Monocacy island, and then to the eastern shore. Foreseeing the necessity of instant aid from abroad, mounting his horse, he rode all night, gave information to Capt. Spalding's company, which so tardily had been

permitted to advance, and with praiseworthy thoughtfulness, rapidly returned, laden with bread, for the relief of the flying widows and their suffering children. Imparting a saving morsel to one, and then hastening on to another starving group, he came, said the ancient people, "like an angel of mercy." Ever prompt at the call of duty, Mr. Hollenback was actively engaged in collecting the remains of the slain, and giving them the most decent burial circumstances at that time permitted. On the passage by the Connecticut assembly of a resolve, allowing Wyoming to make their own powder, Mr. Hollenback was looked to, to provide the requisite machinery. His arrival with the "Pounders" was spoken of by Mrs. Jenkins, with exultation, as an important event, for previously powder for the settlement was (chiefly) brought from Connecticut on horseback. After the enemy retired Mr. Hollenback was among the first to return and resume his former business. His shrewdness, foresight and enterprise soon had laid the sure foundation of his fortune. He was the first to establish a line of stores from Wilkes-Barre to the Genesee, along the Susquehanna river, and no man was better known through lower New York and all over northern Pennsylvania. At every principal point he established a store, and at such place would open a farm—carrying merchandise and commerce hand in hand. A most valuable man in the frontier community; his large views and public spirit were nearly invaluable in their time. After the contention over the soil here had ceased, he received many marks of favor from the Pennsylvania authorities. He was connected with the early militia of the county and from this circumstance received his military title, but he was more widely known in the later years of his life as "Judge" Hollenback. On the organization of Luzerne county he was chosen one of the associate judges—a position he filled nearly forty years, to the hour of his death. He was a noted friend of public improvements, and no man watched with keener interest the building of the canal up the river. He was a rough, strong man of large ideas and swift performance. Born February 15, 1752, he died February 18, 1829, aged seventy-seven years.

Col. John Jenkins was the son of John Jenkins, a magistrate and surveyor. Responsive to the first whisper of independence, the people of the valley assembled in town meeting to proclaim their hearty approval of the movement. The presiding officer at that meeting was Col. Jenkins; he was moderator, and in common with the other patriots assembled, devoted their lives and their sacred honor to the great cause of their fellow-man. Of that meeting and its resolves in behalf of liberty, Hon. Charles Miner has well said: "I would rather have those patriotic votes to show, as the work of an ancestor of mine, than the proudest patent of nobility ever granted by a king."

Col. John Jenkins was appointed tax collector, but was enrolled for military duty and was actively employed from first to last. He served the people with ability and fidelity in the Connecticut general assembly, when this was Westmoreland county. His neat and accurate records of surveys from Wilkes-Barre extending a considerable distance into New York, are the never-failing authority of civil engineers to this day. He was a democrat and nearly worshiped his ideal, Thomas Jefferson, while his friend and much a close companion in all those times that tried men's souls, Col. John Franklin, was an enthusiastic federalist. Here their political lines parted, but on the great question of liberty and human rights they were as the steel and magnet.

Of his capture while on a scouting expedition near Wyalusing, has been told on a preceding page. After a long and cruel captivity he returned and was the first to bring positive information of the invasion. The joy of the people at his safe return was turned to sudden gloom by the cloud then seen to be gathering in the north. He had been only recently married when captured. Mrs. Bertha Jenkins lived to the age of eighty-four years; died in 1841.

After the battle of Wyoming he joined Capt. Spalding's company and came in

with him under the command of Col. Butler. When the troops had advanced to the second mountain, within five or six miles of Wilkes-Barre, two parties were detached of ten men each, under Ensign M. Hollenback, to go down between the mountains and strike the valley opposite Nanticoke falls; the other, under Lieut. Jenkins, to go northerly and strike the river at Lackawanna. Ensign Hollenback saw a party of savages, who fled to their canoe; a shot from one of his rifles wounded an Indian, who sprang into the river, but was buoyed up by his friends till they reached the opposite shore, when he was carried off—whether dead or alive, could not be ascertained. One of our men, bravely, perhaps rashly, swam the river, found marks of blood, took the canoe as a trophy, and returned to his companions. Ensign Hollenback then marched up to Wilkes-Barre and met the main body. Lieut. Jenkins, on arriving at the river at Pittston, wheeled to march down, when he encountered a party of the enemy. His orders were prompt, his conduct spirited. At the head of his men he advanced; they fired on the Indians, but their retreat was too rapid. A person with him assured us that the conduct of Jenkins showed that he was of true courage, an undoubted soldier—a character which he sustained throughout the war. Congress confirmed his appointment—issued his commission—and he continued in active service till peace.

In 1779, when Gen. Sullivan advanced into the Indian country, Lieut. Jenkins was selected, for his activity, zeal, and knowledge of the country, for one of his guides; the arduous and responsible duty he performed in a satisfactory manner. Lieut. Jenkins was in the decisive battle of Newtown, and among the most efficient and useful officers of his grade in that campaign. He was always at the post of duty, of danger and of honor; and left the service, at its close, with the reputation of a faithful patriot and good soldier.

When peace came Mr. Jenkins became an active surveyor, and followed his compass, both in the Genesee country, and on the waters of the Susquehanna. In civil and political affairs he took an active part, and possessed a large share of public confidence. He held various civil and military offices in Luzerne—was commissioner of the county, member of assembly, colonel of militia, etc. When the great division in parties took place, Col. Jenkins zealously espoused the democratic side—while his distinguished friend and rival, Col. Franklin, took an active part with the federal party. For many years these two famous champions maintained a prominent lead, and were, in a good measure, the rallying points of the different parties. It was huzza for Col. Jenkins! Huzza for Col. Franklin! Both were respected, both beloved, both were men of unquestionable public virtue, capacity and patriotism.

Col. Jenkins died in April, 1827, aged seventy-three. In person he was of middle hight, stout, well-proportioned, framed for strength, endurance and activity combined; extremely hospitable, remarkably clever, yet grave, almost to austerity, in his looks when in thought or not speaking, but when animated in conversation there was patent the open window of a noble soul.

Col. George Palmer Ransom, son of Capt. Samuel Ransom, was hardly fourteen years of age at the commencement of the war of the Revolution, yet he was among the first to shoulder his musket and go forth to battle for freedom. In the dead of winter, in 1777, as a member of his father's company, he marched out to join Washington's army. Capts. Ransom's and Durkee's companies, when they were sent to Washington had about eighty men each; attached to no regiment or brigade, but acted as independent, and were, therefore, always in the more exposed and dangerous positions. They went to Morristown by way of Stroudsburg; thence to Millstone. The enemy were at Brunswick, about an hour's march distant. The enemy came out in considerable force to forage, carrying three pieces of cannon. They were attacked, routed and forty-seven wagons and 130 horses taken from them. In the engagement Justice Porter was almost cut in two by a cannon ball. Capt. Ran-

som brought to Wilkes-Barre one of the wagons as a trophy. The property captured was divided among the soldiers and amounted to about $4. each. The two independent companies during the following summer suffered much from sickness. Colton, Worden, Austin and James Smith had returned or were on a furlough. The companies were at Brandywine and Germantown and the bombardment of Mud fort, and then stationed at Woodbury, and a portion of them on detached duty, and exposed to the enemy's hottest fire, where Constant Matthewson, of Ransom's command, was killed. They wintered at Valley Forge. The news now began to reach them of the threatened invasion, and some of the men came home, some of the officers resigned, and the two companies were consolidated and placed under Capt. Simon Spalding.

Young Ransom remained with Capt. Spalding, and without the saying, one can well imagine what a heavy heart he had when he bade his father good-by, as he was about to return to his home and the defence of his fireside. They were their last words together on earth. Capt. Samuel Ransom was but forty-one years of age when his noble life was the bloody sacrifice upon the sacred altars of home and liberty. Capts. Ransom and Durkee live forever! Linked together in immortality, as in life in the service of your fellow-man, your chivalry and endurance were not in vain!

Capt. Spalding's company, with whom was Private Ransom, was on the day of the battle, July 3, at Merwine's, and met the flying inhabitants, and in August, under Col. Butler, marched into Wilkes-Barre. Ransom was present for duty and served in all of Gen. Sullivan's expeditions, and was in the battle of Newtown.

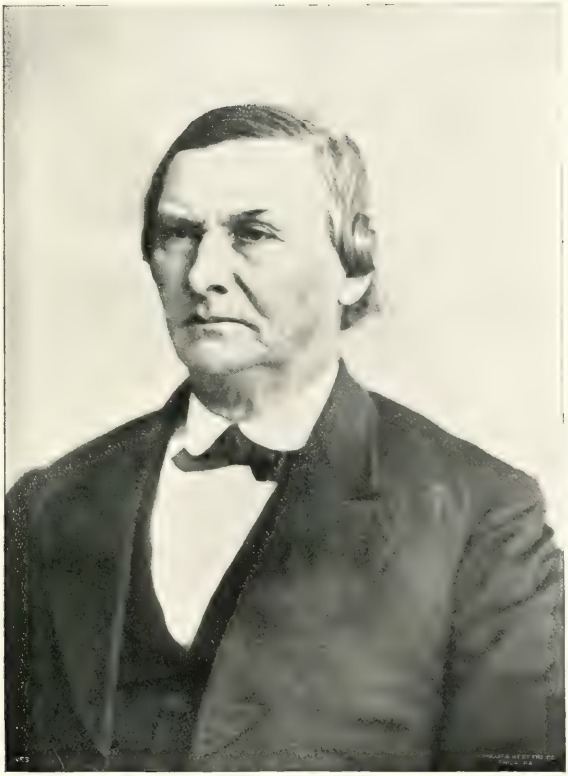
The gallant young soldier was taken prisoner by the British in December, 1780. An old man named Harvey, and Bullock, Frisby, Cady and Elisha Harvey were taken at the same time. From a diary kept by the young man it is learned that he was taken in February, 1781, to Canada, forty-five miles above Montreal, on the St. Lawrence, on an island, where were 166 Americans, guarded by tories. All were subjected to the most cruel and brutal treatment; scourged, flogged, starved and exposed to the bitterest weather, without bedding and sufficient clothing. He then says:

"We remained here till the 9th day of June, when myself and two others, James Butterfield and John Brown, made our escape from the island and laid our course for Lake Champlain. The 11th, at noon, we came to the lake, and three days after we got to a settlement at Hubbertston, Vt.—the next day to Castleton, to a fort—from that to Pultney, where I had an uncle living. My companions went on to Albany, and there proclaimed the cruelty of the Scotch officer. It was published in the papers; a flag was dispatched to remonstrate against such abuse of our men, and we had the pleasure to hear, not long after, that MacCalpin was tried and broke, the prisoners being called as witnesses against him.

"After visiting his relations at Canaan, Conn., of which he was a native, Mr. Ransom returned to Wyoming, and soon after joined his company, attached to Col. Butler's regiment, stationed at West Point, where he remained till honorably discharged, at the close of the war.

"From that time to this (1845) Mr. Ransom resided at Plymouth, upon the beautiful Shawnee flats, perhaps the richest portion of Wyoming. He was called by the votes of his fellow-citizens to command the regiment, which his knowledge of military tactics well fitted him to maneuver and discipline. Having served his country during the dark hours of the Revolutionary contest long and faithfully, unambitious of office, he lived respected and beloved. Hardships endured while in the service, combined with age, affected his limbs, so that he helped himself along with two short staves or crutches.

He was strongly made, broad chested, and active in early life. He sprang quickly and he moved fast who got ahead of him then. His life and cheerfulness in the most gloomy hour diffused itself in good humor and spirit through the whole company.



John M. Stark

The death of his father, the losses and sacrifices in the Revolutionary contest—for the savages and tories spared nothing of theirs when they swept the valley by fire and sword—left him poor at the close of the war, and imposed the necessity of constant industry. Children and grandchildren, among the most respectable in the valley, are living and growing up around him, and may be proud to claim descent from such ancestors. Without being wealthy, he was comfortable in his old age. No one taking a livelier pleasure in beholding the freedom and prosperity of his beloved country, the fruits of his father's and his own toils and sufferings. Rare indeed is the case presented of a son serving through the whole Revolutionary contest, and of his father serving several years and laying down his life in the same noble cause. Verily the services and the blood of the Ransoms have been a portion of that seed from which have sprung up the independence, freedom and prosperity which make happy our favored land."

To this account Mr. Miner added the following note:

"1845. Col. Ransom is still in the enjoyment of very tolerable health, except his lameness, though his age is eighty-two. A grandson, George Palmer Steele, has just closed his term of office as sheriff of Luzerne. Capt. Ransom, his father, was born in Canterbury. He and Capt. Durkee had both been in the old French war. Durkee, at the time of his death, was fifty, Capt. Ransom forty-one. Col. Durkee, an older brother, who is frequently spoken of, 1769, and afterward as colonel of one of the Connecticut regiments, died at Norwich, more than forty years ago, and was buried with extraordinary display."

He died at his home in 1850, at the green old age of eighty-seven years.

Sergt. Thomas Williams.—Of the descendants of this border hero was the late Ezra Williams, of Plains; his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Stewart, was the mother of Mrs. George B. Kulp, of Wilkes-Barre. Robert Williams emigrated to this country from England in 1637 and located in Roxbury, Mass. Ezra's grandfather, Thaddeus Williams, removed to Wyoming valley from Connecticut at an early day; driven from here after the invasion in 1778, and his house and property destroyed. He afterward returned and settled in Wilkes-Barre. In 1790 he was a resident of Weston, Conn.; died April 11, 1796. His wife, Frances Williams, *nee* Case, of Hartford, Conn., died in August, 1815.

Thomas Williams, son of Thaddeus, was born in Fairfield county, Conn., January 19, 1756. Fired by the love of liberty, participating with the patriotic spirits of that day, who were indignant at the encroachments of England upon the rights of America, he was among the first that joined the standard of his country at Wyoming when the recruiting banner was unfurled by order of the continental congress. Mr. Williams was in constant service till the end except when allowed to return on furlough (which was a frequent practice in the service), when a brother or friend took his place for a season. Thus at one time Mr. Williams' brother, Isaac, took his place for a month or two. The year of the massacre Isaac Williams and John Abbott were ambushed by the savages, and both murdered and scalped, near Mill creek. Isaac was only eighteen when he fell. He was fearless and active, ardent and patriotic. It is impossible, even at this late day, to think of his melancholy fate without the most painful emotions. He fell in the bloom of youth, in the dream of a most promising manhood. But these were times of great trial and suffering. The deprivation of those nearest and dearest was a source of ordinary affliction. It was the common lot. In March, 1779, the spring after the battle, a large body of Indians came down on the Wyoming settlements. So broken were our people by that fatal invasion that they were few in number, weak and illy prepared for defence, although a body of troops was stationed in the valley for protection. The savages were estimated to exceed 400 men. They scattered abroad over the settlement, murdering, burning, taking prisoners, robbing houses and driving away cattle. After doing much injury they concentrated their forces to

make an attack on the fort in Wilkes-Barre, situated on the river bank, just in front of the present residence of Hon. Stanley Woodward. Thaddeus Williams, father of Thomas Williams, occupied a house not far from where the late Judge Fell lived (near the corner of Northampton and Washington streets), and who for many years kept a public house. The Indians deemed it important to take this house before the attack on the fort should be made, and a detachment of twenty or thirty was sent for that purpose. It happened that Sergt. Williams was then at home. His father was unwell in bed. A lad, a younger brother of twelve or thirteen, was the only other male person with them, so that the task of defending the house fell entirely on Sergt. Williams. The odds were fearfully against him, the chances of success or escape desperate, but the call of duty to defend his parents from the tender mercies of the savages was imperious. He had been out in the service, and was familiar with danger. Naturally brave, being young and ardent, he resolved to do his utmost, and he did his duty like a hero. There were three guns in the house, all charged. The lad was directed as he fired to reload the pieces as well as he could, which the little fellow faithfully did. The enemy rushed up to the door, but it was barricaded, so that they could not force it open. Sergt. Williams, aiming through the logs, fired, and one of the enemy fell, when they fled, with a hideous yell, dragging away the wounded Indian. But, rallying again, they rushed up, surrounded the house, and several found places through which to fire. The sick father received by a ball a severe wound in the side, but Sergt. Williams was not idle. He fired several times, was certain of bringing another down, and thought a third, when the party again retreated. The next time they came on with brands of fire, and the fate of the besieged seemed almost certainly sealed, but Mr. Williams, getting sight of the savage who had the brand, took deliberate aim and fired. The savage fell, and his companions, dragging him away, with terrible yells, withdrew, and Williams was victorious. There is no doubt that the lives of his parents and the whole family were preserved by his courage and spirit. It was a glorious affair, and reflects on Mr. Williams the highest honor. How many he slew could not be known, as the Indians make it a point to carry off their dead, if possible. After the savages retired from Wyoming, Mr. Williams rejoined his company, and continued in the service till the close of the war. Thus, in the Revolutionary contest, the father was wounded, a brother was slain, and Mr. Williams himself served in the regular army for several years, besides defending the house against a formidable attack.

Thomas Williams married, in 1782, Elizabeth Robertson, of Bethel, Conn. He lived at Danbury, Conn., until the spring of 1790, when he removed again to Wyoming, living until his death in the present township of Plains, rearing a family of six sons and four daughters, of whom Ezra was the third son. The following obituary notice is from the *Republican Farmer and Democratic Journal* of November 20, 1839: "Died, at his residence in the township of Wilkes-Barre (now Plains), on November 12, 1839, Thomas Williams, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the valley. The whole life of Mr. Williams has been an eminent example of industry, sobriety, usefulness and patriotism worthy to be followed by all. He bore an honorable part in the Revolutionary struggle, and to the end of his life has manifested a live devotion to the cause of liberty, to which he devoted the prime of his days. He has reared a numerous and respectable family, who are justly esteemed for their intelligence and excellent moral character, and who on all occasions have shown an ardent zeal in support of the principles for which their father fought. He rests with his compatriots who have gone before him, whose memories are embalmed in the hearts of freemen."

Ezra Williams was a native of Luzerne county, where he was born September 24, 1791. He died September 21, 1844. He married in February, 1818, Mary Black, daughter of Henry Black, of Bucks county. The maiden name of Mrs. Black

was Catharine Schattenger. Mrs. Williams was born February 27, 1792, and died July 10, 1869.

The Dana Family.—Pre-eminent among the many noble and patriotic people of Luzerne the name is immortally linked with that of Wyoming. Here was a race of men and women that would have ennobled itself in any place or time by its imperishable works; to-day but few are better known throughout the land.

Anderson Dana, Sr., was from Ashford, Windham county, Conn., a lawyer, the pioneer in the profession here, who, by his wise counsels, at once took a prominent place in the affairs of the people. A Puritan of the strictest sect, he was the strong friend and advocate of the church and school. He looked to the education of the young as of the first importance, and hardly had he cleared away the first trees around his cabin when he sent his eldest son, Daniel, to school at Lebanon to prepare for a regular college course. He was sent by the people to the Connecticut assembly at Hartford, from which he hastened to his home at the threatened invasion, and at once mounted his horse and rode over the settlement, rousing the people to prepare for the impending attack. [Mrs. J. R. Coolbaugh, of Wilkes-Barre, one of the descendants, informs us that Mr. Miner is mistaken on this point; that he reached home after a long, hard ride from Hartford, only in time for a hasty repast, when he went to the battle-field in the line.—Ed.] By law exempt from military duty, as a citizen volunteer he was the first in the bloody conflict where his noble life was a sacrifice to the great cause. With him, and who fell by his side, was his son-in-law, Stephen Whiton, the noble young schoolmaster who had been married but a short time.

The widowed mother and daughter, even in that awful moment, had no time for despair. Mrs. Dana, with a thoughtfulness unequaled, knowing that, as her husband was much engaged in public life, his papers must be valuable, gathered up all she deemed most important, and, with her children, fled. Her husband's papers that she had hastily put in a pillowslip she carried on her back to Connecticut. Something of their value may now be known when it is told that these papers were the foundation title to much of the lands in the valley. These papers lost could never have been supplied, and the rightful owners of millions of dollars worth of these rich acres would have been cheated of their rights. Of these children was Anderson, a lad aged nine (thirteen?) all the male protector they had. The poor, distressed fugitives eventually found their way to their former Connecticut home, where Anderson was apprenticed and Daniel was in time sent to college, the women and children by their labors paying therefor. Daniel Dana became a lawyer, settled in New York and became one of the most eminent in the State.

Anderson Dana, 2d, completed his apprenticeship and returned to Luzerne to recover the patrimonial estate, and on the old homestead spent the remainder of his long and most honorable life. Prosperity, wealth and troops of friends were his. He made of the old Dana homestead one of the finest possessions in the county; the family mansion a landmark, and, in time, near the north line of the farm was the "Dana academy." Through this property was built the canal, and, in time, the railroad; the growth and spread of Wilkes-Barre made the broad acres in demand for building lots.

From his old family Bible, now in the possession or Mr. Clarence Porter Kidder, of Wilkes-Barre, is taken the following as entered therein in the neat and exact hand of Mr. Anderson Dana:

"Anderson Dana, born August 11, 1765; married Sarah Stevens; their children; Amelia, Laura, Asa S. (father of Judge Edmund L. Dana), Sarah, Francis, Louisa, Anderson, Eleazer, Sylvester, Mary and Charles.

"Mary married Lyman Church Kidder.

"Anderson Dana died June 24, 1851, aged eighty-six."

The son above named, Asa Stevens Anderson, was the father of Edmund L. Dana. The latter was born January 29, 1817, and spent his life here. He was a

lawyer, and, while still a young man, rose to the head of his profession. He was made one of the judges of the common pleas court, succeeding Judge Henry M. Hoyt in 1867. For many years he was widely known throughout the country for the strength and legal acumen of his decisions, and the published reports were accepted by the bench and bar without question. He was married in 1842 with Sarah Peters, daughter of Ralph and granddaughter of Hon. Richard Peters, of Philadelphia.

Sylvester Dana was another of the children that the heroic mother carried across the "Shades of Death." He devoted his life to the ministry of his beloved church; was the pastor in charge in Concord, N. H.

Eleazer Dana was the youngest; became a lawyer and for many years practiced in Owego, N. Y.

Hon. Amasa Dana, of Ithaca, N. Y., a grandson, was in congress several terms during the forties.

The posthumous daughter of Stephen Whiton was born several months after the flight from Wyoming; was married with Capt. Hezekiah Parsons, who was, during a long life, one of the prominent and influential men of the county. An account of the Parsons family is given elsewhere, but it may be here mentioned as a curious fact following in the long results of that awful day at Wyoming that Mrs. Hezekiah Parsons, even late in her old age, could never hear the report of firearms without being thrown into the most painful state of nervous excitement.

The Hardings.—"Remember the fate of the Hardings" was the inspiring cry of the patriots as they went out to battle on that historic day, July 3, 1778, and patriots died with these words on their lips, that will go ringing down the tide of history. "The fate of the Hardings" was a cruel one, indeed, but has left the oppressed of the world a watchword for all time and climes.

There were nine of the Hardings who were here, and early and active participators in the struggles of the day: Abraham Harding, Capt. Stephen Harding, Israel Harding, Henry Harding, Oliver Harding, Benjamin Harding, Stukely Harding and Stephen Harding, Jr. The last named, though at the time but a lad, was in some of the bloodiest of the many of those dark days. To this long list of the family Mr. Miner adds that of Elisha Harding, who lived here to an advanced age, and of whom he, over his new-made grave, used this expression: "One of the very few who were left among us who shared in the scenes and sufferings of Wyoming in the Revolutionary war, his departure creates a painful chasm, and compels the remark: 'A few years more and none will remain who can say: "I was there."'

The Hardings came from Connecticut in 1770 and settled in old Exeter township. The very women and babes of this family were sturdy pioneers and patriots. When the Wintermoots in the early times erected their fort, the Hardings and Jenkinses deemed it best to erect one near, but above it. Of the work upon this fort, Elisha Harding, who was then a lad of thirteen, born in Colchester, Conn., in 1763, and came with his family in 1770. Mr. Miner says:

"Young Harding, then a boy too young to lift logs, had yet the true blood flowing in his veins; he could drive oxen; and he worked at the stockade with the spirit of youth and ardor of patriotism. This was in 1777. In November of that year John Jenkins, Jr., was taken prisoner by the Indians and carried to Niagara. A Mr. York and Lemuel Fitch were taken off at the same time. An old man named Fitzgerald was also made captive. The enemy placed him on a flax-brake and gave him his choice—to die, or renounce his whig principles and swear allegiance to King George. The reply is worthy of preservation in letters of gold: 'I am an old man—I can continue but a few years at most, and had rather die now, a friend to my country, than have my life spared and be branded with the name of tory!' He was a noble fellow. And they had the magnanimity to let him go.

"The troubles, which may be said to have begun with the captivity of Jenkins,

now thickened around the settlement. In May, 1778, William Crooks and Asa Budd went up the river and stopped at John Secord's house, where Crooks was shot by the enemy, and Budd escaped. Was not the blood of Crooks the first shed at Wyoming? The people now repaired to the forts for safety. At Jenkins' fort were the family of that name, the head of which was John Jenkins, a man distinguished in his day by intelligence, zeal for liberty, and extensive influence. In May, 1777, he had been elected a member of assembly to Connecticut, from Westmoreland. He was the father of the Mr. Jenkins who was a prisoner; and afterward through the war a brave and active officer. Here were Capt. Stephen Harding, Benjamin, Stukely and Stephen Harding, Jr., William Martin, James Hadsall, Sr. and Jr., Samuel Morgan, Ichabod Phelps, Miner Robbins, John Gardiner, Daniel Weller and Daniel Carr, with their women and children.

"On June 30 the men left the fort and went up the river a few miles to work among their corn; they were ambushed by the savages, and six of them slain. Those who fell were Stukely Harding and Benjamin Harding, brothers of Elisha; Miner Robbins, James Hadsall, James Hadsall, Jr., and a colored man named Martin. The British Butler said our men fought as long as they could stand; when found their bodies were shockingly mangled—full of spear holes—their hands and arms cut, as if an attempt had been made to take them prisoners, and they had resisted to the last. Daniel Weller, Daniel Carr and John Gardiner were taken prisoners. Mr. Harding, of whom we write, used to say that in all his life he never saw a more piteous scene than that of Mr. Gardiner taking leave of his wife and children. After the battle he was allowed to see and bid them farewell, when he was driven off, led by a halter, loaded almost to crushing with plunder. He seemed an object of particular spite, probably arising from the revenge of some personal enemy. 'Go—go,' was the Indian's command. On the way, a few miles west of Geneva, he became worn-out—fell, and was given up to the squaws, who put him to death with cruel torture.

"The day before the battle Jenkins' fort capitulated to a detachment under Capt. Caldwell, and young Harding was among the prisoners. As suspected, Wintermoot's fort threw open its gate to the enemy. On July 3, in the afternoon about 1 o'clock, word came up to Jenkins' fort that the Yankees were marching out to battle and all the warriors must go down to Wintermoot's to meet them. The issue is known. The next day young Elisha describes the savages as smoking, sitting about, and with the most stoical indifference scraping the blood and brains from the scalps of our people and straining them over little hoops to dry—a most soul-sickening sight. Among the expelled he sought his way to Norwich, Conn., bound himself to the blacksmith's trade, and despising idleness and dependence, nobly resolved to live above the world and want by honest industry. Married, settled, having an admirable farm, and he a first-rate farmer, comfort and independence flowed in upon him, crowned his board with plenty, and gave him the means of charitable usefulness in reward for early toils and present labor.

"A man of strong mind and retentive memory, he read much and retained everything worth remembering. Shrewd, sensible, thoroughly understanding human nature, few in his neighborhood had more influence. A justice under a commission from Gov. Mifflin, he rendered useful service as a magistrate for a long series of years. Of a ready turn of wit, an apt story—an applicable Scripture quotation—a couplet of popular verse, always ready at command, rendered him a prominent and successful advocate in the thousand interesting conflicts of opinion that arise in life. A keen sarcasm—severe retort—an unexpected answer that would turn the laugh on his opponent, characterized him, but never in bitterness, for he was too benevolent to give unmerited pain. Of old times he loved to converse, and his remarkable memory enabled him to trace with surprising accuracy every event which he witnessed or heard during the troubles here. He could describe every house and farm,

and name every farmer from the lower to the upper line living in Exeter before the battle, although but a lad of twelve or thirteen.

"A very worthy, a very clever, a very upright man, he leaves the world respected and regretted. Thick set, not tall, but well knit together, he seemed formed for strength and endurance; of an excellent constitution, well preserved by exercise, cheerfulness and temperance, he had known but little sickness. A year ago, 1839, the last time I had the pleasure to see him, his mind seemed in full vigor, and he gave promise of many years of life and enjoyment." He died in August, 1840, the result of a sudden attack of apoplexy, at the age of seventy-five years.

In a foot note Mr. Miner says: "There was not a family in the country more ardently devoted to freedom than the Hardings. Those who fell at Exeter were taken to the burying ground near Jenkins' ferry and interred. Over their graves Elisha Harding erected a monument. On it is this: 'Sweet be the sleep of those who prefer death to slavery."

Thus, four of the Hardings were in the Exeter massacre—two of them killed—and four, namely, Henry, Stephen, Oliver and Israel, were members of Capt. Durkee's independent company.

So prominent was this family in the history of the early days, that the main facts are necessarily given in preceding pages. For later facts concerning the posterity the reader is referred to the biographical part of this work.

Sills.—This family came to Wyoming in 1770, Mr. and Mrs. Sill and two young sons, Elisha Noyes Sill, aged nine, and Shadrack, younger. The family came from Lyme, Conn. Mr. Sill built the second house in Wilkes-Barre, where of late years has stood the dwelling of the late Col. Welles, and in this house was the first wedding—a sister of Mr. Sill with Nathan Denison, as related elsewhere. Another of Mr. Sill's sisters soon after married in the same house, Capt. John P. Schott. In 1776 Elisha N. Sill, then aged fifteen, enlisted in Capt. Durkee's company, and soon after his brother Shadrack became a member of the same company. Hon. Charles Miner relates meeting Dr. E. N. Sill at Hartford in 1839, when he described the Millstone battle, in which the Sill brothers participated, correcting the current accounts of historians, or supplying any notice of that event as had most of the chroniclers of the day: "The two companies (Wyoming) which were there alone were out on parade, before sunrise; we saw the British coming over a rise of ground from toward Brunswick, artillery and infantry. Their numbers being too great, our companies retreated about half a mile. The enemy came out with a train of wagons for flour. While retreating we met Col. Dickinson with the New Jersey militia; our troops wheeled and all now charged the enemy, and a short fight put the British to rout."

The two Sills continued in the service in Spalding's company to the close of the war. Shadrack lost his health and was home on a furlough at the time of the Forty fort battle and fled with the exiles. In October, 1779, he removed to Connecticut with his father's family, became a physician, lived to an old age a useful and much respected citizen.

Dr. Elisha Noyes Sill died at Windsor, Conn., May 24, 1845, aged eighty-four.

Athertons.—There were two branches of this name that were among the earliest of the comers to Wyoming. The names of James and John Atherton are recorded as of the forty who came in 1762–3 and settled at Kingston. They were the first of the pioneers, and of those who, as Mr. Miner says, were double sufferers. It seems that James Atherton returned after the massacre, and, undaunted, commenced again the work of clearing the wilderness. In the list of the slain of the Wyoming battle appears the name of Jabez Atherton. Their arms essayed with other patriots to defend their country; their blood enriched its soil, and, as Mr. Miner well says, it is right to record that their descendants are in the full possession and enjoyment of the fruits of their father's toil, enterprise, bravery and sufferings. "In passing

through Kingston not far above the residence of Col. Denison, looking to the left, you may see embosomed in trees in a most romantic situation a neat dwelling, the farmhouse of a beautiful plantation. Intermarried with a daughter of the late Gen. Ross, here resides a descendant of one of the early settlers. The farm extending from the river to the mountain yields abundance, and it is a pleasure to add that it is the seat of intelligence and hospitality."

Jonathan Fitch was the first high sheriff of Westmoreland county, Conn., when that was the description of this part of Pennsylvania. He was the only man in the one large company of fugitives after the battle who fled across "The Shades of Death." He is mentioned here chiefly because he was one of the early and influential colonists. He was four times chosen a member of the Hartford general assembly. He probably never returned to this place after he conducted the women and children in their flight. At all events, in 1789 he is known to have settled on Fitch's creek, near Binghampton, N. Y. He was a man of high culture and refinement; became in time one of the judges of the court of New York.

The Durkees.—Maj. John Durkee had been in Col. Lyman's regiment at the taking of the "Havana." He is named in our annals as heading a party of the first emigrants in 1769–70. Arrested by Capt. Ogden and sent to Philadelphia, several months' imprisonment extinguished his ardor for the settlement of Wyoming, and he returned to Norwich. His name stands on the old records as one of the original forty settlers in Kingston. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Maj. Durkee entered zealously into the contest. A paper published September, 1774, announces, "On Sunday morning 464 men, well armed, and the greater part mounted on good horses, started for Boston, under the command of Maj. John Durkee." Subsequently, in a subordinate station, he was with Putnam in the battle of Bunker Hill. Commissioned a colonel of the Connecticut line, on the continental establishment, this "bold Bean Hill man," as he was sometimes called, "accompanied the army to New York, fought at Germantown," and continued to serve with reputation to the close of the arduous struggle. He died in Norwich at his residence on, or near, Bean Hill, in 1782, aged fifty-four years. Military honors were accorded at his funeral, and the display on a similar occasion in that city had never been surpassed. It is evident he left property in Wyoming. Thomas Dyer, Esq., many years afterward, took out letters at Wilkes-Barre, and administered upon his estate.

That Robert Durkee, his brother, received a commission as captain of one of the independent companies; that when congress refused, notwithstanding its solemn pledge, to allow the soldiers to return to Wyoming, menaced as it was by impending danger, he, like Ransom, resigned his commission, and hastened home to defend his family; that he entered as a volunteer into the battle and fell, is all on record. His residence was in Wilkes-Barre on the main avenue, below Gen. Ross' farm. The ancient house is still standing—the property including the old stone wall near where the State road turns off. His widow married Capt. Landon, a respectable citizen of Kingston, and a surveyor. She died September 3, 1803, aged sixty-five. Amelia Durkee, a daughter, resided on the farm, and in August, 1804, married Philip Weeks (whose family were such terrible sufferers in the battle). Some years afterward they moved to Oquago, and so far as our knowledge extends the name in Wyoming has ceased to exist but in remembrance.

He was the proprietor and founder of what is now the city of Wilkes-Barre—a place that for all time would have been signally honored to have borne his name. How striking it is in going over these ancient records that so few localities bear down to posterity the names and thereby the once green memories of those who were the actors, founders or creators of those very places or things that should most appropriately carry in their names the record of names that were not born to die.

Gen. Simon Spalding is a name always familiar to those who know anything of

the early and trying days of Wyoming. A history of those troublous times are his record. In 1841 his son-in-law, Joseph Kingsbury, in a letter to Hon. Charles Miner, from Sheshequin, wrote of him as follows:

"Gen. Simon Spalding was a native of Plainfield, Conn. He was born in 1741, married to Ruth Shepard in 1761, and died the 24th of January, 1814, aged seventy-three. [I may add that, frequently visiting Sheshequin from 1800 to 1812, I often saw Gen. Spalding. He was a large man, of imposing and pleasing appearance. His merits and services deserve a much more extended memoir, and no one is more capable of doing justice to the subject than Col. Kingsbury.—MINER.] He was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and from good testimony, I have no doubt but that he was a brave officer. But Gen. Spalding, as a captain in the war, never had justice done to him. The affair of Bound Brook was a performance of his. He recovered the forage the British had gathered at the time, and took several prisoners. But just as the skirmish was over and victory secured, an officer of superior rank came up (I forget his name) and to him was the honor of the victory given, when he had no more to do with it than you or I had. Gen. Spalding first discovered this unjust account in Weems' little history of the Revolutionary war, and it mortified the real actor of the scene very much.

"Gen. (then Capt.) Spalding was with Gen. Sullivan in his expedition into the Genesee country. In this tour he discovered and took a fancy to Sheshequin. On his return to Wyoming he made known his intention to settle at this place. In 1783, in company with his family and several of his neighbors at Wyoming, with their families, he removed from thence to Sheshequin. They arrived at this place on May 30. I have heard Gen. Spalding say that the Indian grass upon the flats at the time he came here, was as high as his head when he sat upon a horse. These pioneers set fire to it, and such a fire was never seen before by any one present; it ran from one end of the intervale to the other, a distance of about four miles, and no doubt was very destructive to the animals which made their homes in its dense covers.

"When the settlers took possession of Sheshequin there were a few Indian families resident upon Queen Esther's flats, and one family on this side of the river, but none of any note among them. These Indians proved very friendly, and the next year mostly moved off to the west.

"Gen. Spalding was a man calculated to gain the love and esteem of even a savage. A better hearted man I was never acquainted with. He had a peculiar tact in pleasing the redskins and usually when passing through the place on treaty business to Philadelphia, he would set some sporting on foot. I remember of hearing it told of a feat performed by a couple of these redskins at a time when a large company of Indians were on their return from the city of Brotherly Love. They always made it a point to stop a night with their old friend, who never failed in providing them something to eat. At this time he selected two long-legged hogs and informed the chiefs that these hogs were a present for their supper and breakfast, on these conditions however: the Indians to select two of their fleetest runners, they to catch the hogs in a fair running race. This pleased the red men greatly. The young racers were stripped to leggins and clouts, armed with a scalping knife; the hogs turned loose on the flats and the sport began. Such ecstasy as the Indians and even the gathered pale faces were in at the rare sport, which lasted for nearly an hour. The hogs were at first too swift for their pursuers. Once and a while the two-legged would catch the four-legged animals, when seizing them by the tail would be thrown sprawling or dragged a distance, and then on their feet again and the race renewed as well as the shouts of the spectators. Finally the hogs were killed, and the racing frolic was followed by the barbecue of the animals, which were thrown on the log fire "feathers and all" and hastily prepared for the royal feast.

Capt. William McKerachan was the first officer of the Hanover company.





Evincing at once a spirit of singular modesty and patriotism, he said to Capt. Stewart on the morning of the battle: "My pursuits in life have thus far been those of peace; you have been used to war and accustomed to command. On parade I can maneuver my men, but in the field no unnecessary hazard should be run; a mistake might prove fatal. Take you the lead; I will fight under you with my men as an aide or a private in the ranks. Your presence at the head of the Hanover boys will impart confidence." So it was arranged, and they fell together.

McKerachan was an Irishman, coming from Belfast in the summer of 1764, a young man; landed at Philadelphia, and taught school in Chester county at Nantmeal; thence to Bucks county, spent a year or two there and in New Jersey in teaching. He came and settled in Nanticoke in 1774, where for a period he taught school. In time he opened a store and purchased lands. A man much esteemed in his time; was commissioned a magistrate by the Connecticut authorities. He fell at the head of the column July 3, 1778, linking his name immortally with that of his adopted country as a noble sacrifice on the altars of its liberties.

The Gores.—A family whose woes were a most important chapter in the suffering and trials incurred in the establishment of a free country; a large family of big men, women and children, as patriotic and heroic as ever the sun shed light upon. Already much has been written of the different ones of the family in other portions of this book, but one can not refrain from here condensing into the briefest space what was written of them by Mr. Miner in the *Traveller*, and published in 1845:

"Having given a sketch of the Bidlack family, it is proper to say that Bidlack's wife was a daughter of Obadiah Gore and a sister of Obadiah Gore, Jr., the latter so many years associate justice of Luzerne county. The family came from Norwich, Conn. At this time [1838] Mrs. Bidlack is eighty years old, but as active as at forty [she died soon after]; was twenty years of age at the time of the battle, and in the fort, and to the day of her death was considered the clearest authority on those things that came under her eyes at that bloody day."

Then speaking of the terrible sacrifices, Mr. Miner says: "Take the instance of the Gore family: The old gentleman was one of the aged men left in Forty fort for its defence. He was a magistrate under the Connecticut authority. His eldest son, Obadiah Gore, was lieutenant in the service and in the line before New York. In the battle of July 3, 1778, were his sons, Samuel Gore, Daniel Gore, Silas Gore, George Gore, Asa Gore—the father in the fort, and five sons marching out to the conflict! Nor was this all. John Murfee, who married a daughter of Mr. Gore, was also in the ranks; and Timothy Pearce, another brother in-law, having ridden all night, came in and joined our army in the battle-field. Thus there were seven in the battle, while an eighth was in service with the regular army, and it proved a most bloody and disastrous day to the family. At sun setting five of the seven were on the field, mangled corpses. Asa and Silas were ensigns, and were slain, George was slain, Murfee was slain. Timothy Pearce held a commission in the regular army, but had hurried in. He also was killed. Lieut. Daniel Gore was near the right wing, and stood a few rods below Wintermoot's fort, close to the old road that led up through the valley. Stepping into the road, a ball struck him in the arm; tearing it from his shirt he applied a hasty bandage. Just at that moment Capt. Durkee stepped into the road at the same place. "Look out!" said Mr. Gore; "there are some of the savages concealed under yonder heap of logs." At that instant a bullet struck Capt. Durkee in the thigh. When retreat became inevitable, Mr. Gore endeavored to assist Capt. Durkee from the field, but found it impossible; and Durkee said, "Save yourself, Mr. Gore—my fate is sealed." Lieut. Gore then escaped down the road, and leaping the fence about a mile below, lay couched close under a bunch of bushes. While there, an Indian got over the fence and stood near him. Mr. G. said he could see the white of his eye, and was almost sure he was discovered. A moment after, a

yell was raised on the flats below, the Indian drew up his rifle and fired, and instantly ran off in that direction. Though the wave of death seemed to have passed over and spent itself, yet Lieut. Gore remained under cover till dusk, when he heard voices in the road near him. One said to the other, "It has been a hard day for the Yankees." "Yes," replied the other "there has been blood enough shed." He thought one was Col. John Butler, but could not say for certain. After dark Mr. Gore found his way to the fort and met his brother Samuel, the only survivors of the seven. The distress of Mrs. Murfee was very great. She feared her husband had been tortured. When she learned he fell on the field, she was less distressed; and, begging her way among the rest of the fugitives, traversed the wilderness and sought a home in the State from which she had emigrated, having an infant born a few days after her arrival among her former friends.

The mother of the Gore family survived to see her remaining children highly prosperous. Born in 1720, she lived until 1804, when she died at the house of her son in Sheshequin, aged eighty-four years.

In another chapter is an interesting account given by Samuel Gore of his part in the battle, embodied in his petition for a pension.

Maj. Ezekiel Pierce, whom Mr. Miner designates as the ready penman, who wrote all the early records of Westmoreland town when this was a part of Connecticut, came with his five grown sons in 1771. The sons were Abel, Daniel, John, Timothy and Phineas. In June, 1778, when the two independent companies were consolidated under Capt. Simon Spalding, Timothy and Phineas were commissioned first and second lieutenants, Timothy being one of the three who rode all night and the next day to hurry to the battle and death on that fatal July 3. John was also slain at the same time. Abel, the father of Mrs. Lord Butler, became a prominent citizen here. His son Charles was killed while yet a lad in the bloody struggles of civil strife, over the possession of the soil in the valley. A daughter became the wife and widow of Capt. Daniel Hoyt, and was living in Kingston in 1845.

The Finch Family.—Three of the Finch family — John, Daniel and Benjamin — were killed at the time of the invasion — two in the engagement, one murdered by the Indians the day previous near Shoemaker's mill.

Thomas Brown.—The names of Thomas Brown and John Brown are in the list of slain. Thomas, in the retreat, had nearly crossed the river, another person being in company. Overtaken by the enemy he was induced or forced to return, and on reaching the shore was instantly speared and tomahawked. His companion witnessed the deed but escaped. The particulars of the fall of John we have not learned. Daniel Brown, a brother, was then a lad in Forty fort. He now resides (1845) very independently near the Wyalusing, a neighbor to the gallant and fortunate Elliott, who escaped from the fatal ring with Hammond, having also near him Mrs. Wells, who was a Ross, and several other of the ancient Wyoming people. One of the stockades at Pittston was called Brown's fort, that family having erected it on their own land. Though not named, it is evidently referred to in the dispatches of Col. John Butler as one of the three that capitulated.

Asa and John Stevens.—Asa and John Stevens are named in the old records as inhabitants of Wilkes-Barre as early as 1772. Rosewell Stevens was one of the patriotic soldiers that entered the service in Ransom's independent company. Asa Stevens was an officer holding the commission of lieutenant in the militia, and was slain in battle. Like the Danas they were particularly distinguished by their zeal for the establishment of free schools, and the advancement of learning. This congeniality of sentiment led to the most intimate connection — Anderson Dana and Sylvester Dana marrying sisters of the Stevens family. Removing from Wilkes-Barre, Jonathan Stevens settled in Braintrim, and afterward in Bradford county, where, on the organization of that county, having long exercised with

intelligence and firmness the duties of a magistrate, he was appointed one of the associate judges.

Nathan Beach, of Beach Grove, for many years one of the most distinguished citizens of Luzerne, furnished Mr. Miner a brief sketch of his life. Mr. Beach was a magistrate for many years, and for a still longer time postmaster at Beach Grove. In 1807–8 Beach and Miner represented the county of Luzerne in the assembly, then sitting in Lancaster. Room-mates as well as colleagues, a friendly intimacy commenced, which never suffered the slightest interruption. Active, enterprising, having a mind quick to perceive, a memory extraordinarily retentive, and a faculty to communicate with remarkable clearness and spirit the incidents occurring in his eventful life, a more pleasant or instructive companion, in respect to ancient affairs, could rarely be met with. Even at the age of eighty-two (1845), his graphic account of the surrender of Cornwallis possessed more interest than any we have ever read or heard. Fortune has smiled on his exertions, and the poor exiled boy is now able to ride in his carriage and pair, abounding in wealth, still blessed with health, and buoyant in spirits, esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

"In the year 1769 my father removed with his family from the State of New York to the valley of Wyoming, now Luzerne county, where he continued to reside within the limits of said county, until the 4th day of July, 1778, the day after the Wyoming battle. When the inhabitants, to wit, all those who had escaped the tomahawk and scalping knife, fled in every direction to places of security, about the first of August following I returned with my father and Thomas Dodson, to secure our harvest which we had left in the fields. While we were thus engaged I was taken prisoner by the Indians and tories; made my escape the day following. In the fall of the same year, 1778, my father and family went to live at Fort Jenkins. I was there employed, with others of the citizens, and sent out on scouting parties by Capt. Swany, commander of the fort, and belonging to Col. Hartley's regiment of the Pennsylvania line, continued at said fort until about the first of June, 1779, during which time had a number of skirmishes with the Indians. In May, 1779, the Indians, thirty five in number, made an attack on some families that lived one mile from the fort, and took three families, twenty-two in number, prisoners. Information having been received at the fort, Ensign Thornbury was sent out by the captain in pursuit of the Indians, with twenty soldiers; myself and three others of the citizens also went, making twenty-four. We came up with them —a sharp engagement took place, which lasted about thirty minutes, during which time we had four men killed and five wounded out of the twenty-four. As we were compelled to retreat to the fort, leaving our dead on the ground, the Indians took their scalps. During our engagement with the Indians the twenty-four prisoners before mentioned made their escape and got safe to the fort. The names of the heads of those families taken prisoners as aforesaid, were Bartlet Ramey, Christopher Forrow and Joseph Dewey; the first named, Bartlet Ramey, was killed by the Indians. Soon after the aforesaid engagement, in June, I entered the boat department. Boats having been built at Middletown, Dauphin county, called continental boats, made for the purpose of transporting the baggage, provisions, etc., of Gen. Sullivan's army—which was on its march to destroy the Indian towns in the lake country, in the State of New York. I steered one of those boats to Tioga Point, where we discharged our loading, and I returned to Fort Jenkins in August, where I found our family. The Indians still continued to be troublesome; my father thought it advisable to leave the country and go to a place of more safety; we left the Susquehanna, crossed the mountains to Northampton county, in the neighborhood of Bethlehem; this being in the fall of 1779. In May, 1780, the Indians paid a visit to that country, took and carried away Benjamin Gilbert and family, and several of his neighbors, amounting to eighteen or twenty in all. Said Gilbert was

of the society called Quakers. It was then thought expedient to raise a certain number of militia men, and establish a line of block-houses north of the Blue mountain, from the Delaware river near Stroudsburg in Northampton county to the river Schuylkill in then Berks, now Schuylkill county, in which service I entered as substitute for Jacob Reedy. In May, 1780, was appointed orderly sergeant in Capt. Conrad Rather's company, in which situation I served that season six months, as follows: Two months under Capt. Rather; two months under Capt. Deal; during this two months the Indians made an attack upon our block-house, at which engagement some of the Indians were killed; and two months under Capt. Smeathers. During the winter it was considered unnecessary to continue the service. In May, 1781, the forces were reorganized at the block-houses, where I served four months. In September of the same year I entered the French service in Philadelphia as wagoner, with Capt. Gosho, wagon master, and was attached to the hospital department; arrived at Yorktown, Va., the last of September, about three weeks before the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. I remained with the army in the neighborhood of Yorktown until June, 1782, at which time the French army left Virginia for Boston; arrived at Providence, State of Rhode Island, about in November; remained there until the first of February, 1783, when the army marched to Boston, and embarked on board of their fleet. I then returned to Philadelphia, Pa., was discharged, and returned home after an absence of about eighteen months. I was born, says our family register, July, 1763, near a place now called Hudson, on the North river, in the State of New York. Have continued to reside within Luzerne county from September, 1769, to the present time, excepting five years as before stated.

The Inmans, a family conspicuous in the days that were so dark and troubled here for the number of its name that gave their lives as a sacrifice. Five brothers went to the battle of Wyoming—two lay dead on the ground, three escaped, but Richard, from overheat and swimming the river, returned home only to die in a few weeks from disease thereby contracted. There were seven brothers; two remained at home that day because they could not secure arms; one, Isaac, was nineteen and the other a mere lad, both of whom would have been at the bloody sacrifice except for the fact stated. The parents were aged at the time, and it was doubly necessary for the two youths to be with them, as the fates turned the battle and caused the following exodus. Elijah and Israel Inman were killed in the battle. Richard Inman saved the life of Rufus Bennett in the retreat by shooting the Indian that was in hot chase after him. Isaac Inman, the lad aged nineteen, spoken of above, was ambushed and killed by Indians the following winter. He was at home and thought he heard wild turkeys calling, and took his gun to find them. In a short time the family heard shots and the boy never returned. The family then knew that the "turkeys" were Indians, and they could only hope their boy was a prisoner and not dead. But when the spring melted away the snow, his mangled body was found where he had been murdered and scalped. Here were four of the seven brothers dead by the hands of the savages. Richard Inman had certainly killed one Indian, and it may be supposed that from first to last they had evened up with the savages in numbers slain, because they were not cowards. Col. Edward Inman in 1843 was a prominent and wealthy citizen on the old homestead south of Wilkes-Barre, where the father, Elijah Inman, had settled. The latter died in February, 1804, aged eighty-six, and his widow, Susan Inman, died in 1809, aged eighty-eight.

Shoemaker Family.—We give the verbatim account of the above family as we find it in Mr. Miner's publication in the *Traveller:*

"Let us tarry a moment before this beautiful mansion. A double house, set in from the avenue far enough to allow a spacious yard, lofty shade trees, fruits, flowers and shrubbery in exuberant profusion, yet nothing crowded! See that peacock spreading his golden honors as he moves upon the velvet lawn. Upon my word,

this would be thought handsome in New Haven itself. Yes, and possibly the pattern may have been taken from that fine city, for the owner was educated at Yale! And is he a descendant from an old Wyoming patriot? Ay, by both sides of the house. The Hon. Charles Denison Shoemaker, son of the late Elijah Shoemaker, formerly sheriff of Luzerne, who, it will be recollected, was the son of Lieut. Benjamin Shoemaker, so treacherously slain by Windecker on the day of the massacre. Benjamin married the daughter of the good old Cameronian Scotchman, frequently spoken of in preceding pages. That the alliance is cherished as it should be is show by 'McDowal' being given as a middle name by Sheriff Shoemaker to one of his sons. Elijah Shoemaker had married a daughter of Col. Nathan Denison, whose name is itself an eulogy, and synonymous with every manly virtue.

"In respect to the two grandfathers, our annals are so full as to leave no details necessary here, further than to say that their plantation was the original allotment of Mr. Shoemaker when, as one of the forty, he came in on the first settlement of Wyoming. Elijah, the father, added to it several lots. Between the avenue and the mountain, he held a mile square, bounded on four sides by roads, and subject, when the crops became inviting, to the depredations of cattle. During those summer months, just at dawning of day, you might see him mounted, two strong and favorite dogs his companions, starting for a four-mile ride round that favorite portion of his place. The early and stirring activity of the master kept alive a similar spirit in all around him, and it required the abundant product of his large plantation to support his numerous family and meet the demands which his hospitality and his too greatly obliging disposition made upon him. Every one who wanted a favor was sure of an obliging answer, and almost certain of aid from his purse, his granary, or his name.

"After finishing his studies and graduating at New Haven, C. D. Shoemaker returned, and was soon after appointed prothonotary of Luzerne, subsequently judge of the county, which he held several years. Among the active business men of the county, he has several brothers, all in prosperous circumstances."

Gen. William Ross.—Mr. Miner, in his *Hazleton Travellers*, points out this man's house as the "white house on the right," property that was once owned and occupied by Col. Pickering, the most prominent man sent here by the Pennsylvania proprietaries in the early settlements to save this land from the encroaching Yankees, the same man who was kidnapped by the people and carried off to the mountains in retaliation for the arrest and imprisonment of Col. John Franklin. Capt. Ross marched his company in pursuit to release Pickering, and, coming upon the guard of the prisoner, an engagement took place, in which Ross was wounded. The wound was so severe that for some time his life was considered in danger, but on his recovery the executive council of Philadelphia presented him an elegant sword. The inscription on the sword states that it is for his "gallant services of July 4, 1788."

When Pickering left the valley he sold his land to Col. Ross, on easy payments, and, during the lifetime of the purchaser, it became of immense value.

Two of Gen. Ross' brothers, Perrin and Jeremiah, were slain in the Wyoming battle. At the flight the family were scattered, passing through the wilderness in great privation and suffering, by different routes, young Ross, with his mother, taking the lower or Nescopeck way. Soon after the coming here of Spalding and his command, they returned. Having a taste for military affairs, he soon rose by regular gradation from major to brigade inspector, and then general in the militia. For twenty years he held the commission of a magistrate, and during the last war, 1812, was chosen to represent the district composed of Northumberland and Luzerne in the senate of the State. A strong-minded man, he had studied human nature in the school of active life to great advantage, and performed the duties of all the various stations to which he was called with intelligence and integrity. He

was tall, straight, extremely active; he started early and he moved fast who ever got ahead of him. A zealous Democrat, of ardent temperament, he was among the most influential leaders of his party, and most feared by his opponents. In 1803 or 1804, having so far made his payment as to feel the full force of independence, Col. Ross resolved, with natural pride, and not an incommendable spirit, to visit his birthplace in Connecticut. Mounted on a high-spirited and elegant steed, black as jet, with holsters and pistols, his dress elegant, though unostentatious, he visited New London county, his native home.

William Sterling Ross, an only son, now (1845) occupies the seat of his father in the senate of the State. Gen. Ross had established a family burying-ground, in which he had erected a tablet of marble to the memory of his brothers. Having lived to the good old age of eighty-two years, on August 9, 1842, he closed his active and honorable life. Every fitting demonstration of respect was paid to his remains, the court adjourning to attend the funeral. One incident was too remarkable not to be noted. A thunder cloud arose above the Northeast mountain, a most unusual place, as the procession moved, and cast its dark shadow over the plains. For some time the repeated peals of thunder were regarded as minute guns from the cannon placed in some proper position. The cloud passed away without rain, and as the train arrived at the mansion house the sun came out again in all its brightness.

Rev. Benjamin Bidlack.—In 1846, Mr. Miner informs us, this gentleman, though past his four score years, was living in Kingston, erect and active, with dignity and much grace, moving among his people, beloved and respected by all; still full of energy, full of ardor, glowing with patriotism, much as in his young days when he entered the army of liberty and fought for independence. He was at Boston when Washington assembled the first American army to oppose Gage; afterward at the lines before New York. A brother, taken prisoner at Log island, whom it was said was starved to death in chains.

When Benjamin Bidlack's term of service was out, he joined his father's family at Wyoming in 1777, and here at once was in active duty. He was with Capt. Asaph Whittlesey in his scout up the river. After this expedition he entered the regular service and was in the army till the close of the war. Besides other engagements, it was his good fortune to be present at Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis.

James Bidlack, Jr., another brother, commanded the Wilkes-Barre company, which he led into battle on the fatal 3d. He died where he stood, at the head of his men. Only eight of all his company escaped. They were of the true blood, the whole family of Bidlacks—mild in private life, remarkably clever and obliging. The social virtues in the peaceful circle seemed to find in them their happiest illustrations; but called to arms and roused to action, they were, all and each, every inch the soldier.

The day that Capt. James Bidlack led his men into action, his father, James Bidlack, Sr., commanded a company of aged men and kept garrison in the fort at Plymouth. Father and sons—all of them were in the service, and two of them sealed with their lives their attachment to freedom. When the savages returned the following year in force to Wyoming, old Mr. Bidlack, the father, was surprised and taken prisoner, and carried into a deeply suffering captivity, from which he was only relieved by the return of peace. But he did return to the beloved valley, and lived to see his country rise into almost unhoped-for prosperity, the fruit of the services of the patriots of the Revolution. It is nearly thirty years since (1845) the father was called, we trust, to a better world. The circumstances that occurred in many years of active life after the close of the war to Mr. Benjamin Bidlack, it does not belong to the purpose of these sketches to portray. Many years ago he became a preacher of the Methodist persuasion, and spoke as he had fought, with impressive earnestness and ardent sincerity. Indeed, the Bidlack family seem in their conduct to have kept the true end of life in view.

Mr. Miner adds this note:

"May 1845. The worthy old patriot still lives, blessed with abundance, and the evening of life is cheered by the well-merited fortune of his son, the Hon. Benjamin Alden Bidlack, who has been the past four years member of congress from this district; and recently has been appointed minister to Grenada, carrying with him not only the approbation of his political friends, but the hearty good will of all his neighbors."

Noah Pettebone emigrated from Hartford county. He had three sons and four daughters; the names of the sons were Noah, Stephen and Oliver. When the independent companies of Durkee and Ransom were raised, Stephen, the second son, enlisted, and marched, near the close of 1776, to join the army of Gen. Washington, leaving Noah, the oldest brother, and Oliver, then a lad of fourteen, at home with their father.

When the alarm gun gave notice that the enemy was in the valley, Noah repaired promptly to the post of danger; was in the dreadful conflict that ensued, and was slain, leaving a young wife to mingle her tears with those of the aged father, for his loss. (In after years the widow intermarried with Amariah Watson.)

Stephen, having come in with Capt. Spalding's company, was murdered the following spring by a band of savages on the flats, a little beyond where the western abutment of the bridge terminates. Mr. Williams and Mr. Buck fell at the same time, and Mr. Follet was shot, pierced through several times with a spear, scalped and left for dead, but recovered. His own account of the matter was, that knowing they would strike while signs of life remained, summoning his utmost power he lay perfectly still, notwithstanding repeated wounds, pretending to be dead. The bold and daring deed being perpetrated in plain sight of Wilkes-Barre, the Indians, having brief space to effect their purpose, did not strike him with the tomahawk.

Thus two of the old man's sons poured out their life blood, victims to Indian barbarity, martyrs in the holy cause of liberty and independence.

The younger brother, Oliver, was in Forty fort at the time of its surrender. On the decease of his father the care of the family and estate devolved on him. He was tall, slender, but well made, of frank and agreeable manners. As commissioner of the county, a vigilant and faithful officer, and as a private gentleman liberal and kind, ever assiduous to please. He was a man of perfect integrity and honor. Having lived to the good old age of seventy, he died in March, 1832.

Such is the mingled, painful and pleasing record of one of the most patriotic families of Wyoming, and among the deepest sufferers.

The plantation is now (1846), owned by Noah (it is right to preserve the old family name) and his brother, the Hon. Henry Pettebone, in the possession of whose descendants we hope it may remain a thousand years. Judge H. Pettebone received that appointment in place of Judge Bennett, resigned.*

In the family sketch on another page is a full account of the Pettebone family.

It would appear that patriot blood ran warmly through the hearts of the whole Pettebone family, for our researches show us that those who remained in Connecticut, if less deeply sufferers, were not less active in the service of the country. In 1775 Col. Jonathan Pettebone assembled his regiment and addressed them. "The spirit was so generous," says the record, "that a number sufficient to form three companies, of sixty-eight men each, exclusive of officers, immediately enlisted, and were ready for any expedition on the shortest notice."

*Col. Erastus Hill, who owns that very handsome seat, next above William Swetlands, married a daughter of Oliver Pettebone, and residing near the spot took great interest in the erection of the monument. In his possession are a number of skulls and thigh bones taken from the pit, where they were first deposited. For several years not only the deep stroke of the tomahawk was visible, but marks of the accursed scalping knife were plain to be seen; while the rifle bullet hole in the thigh bone, smoothly cut, without the least splint or fracture, as with a sharp bit or gouge, excited much interest. But they are fast crumbling on exposure to the air.

When the militia, two or three years afterward, was reorganized, Col. Pettebone received the command of the Eighteenth regiment.

A gallant enterprise was effected in 1777, in which Capt. Abel Pettebone, of Enos' regiment, and Capt. Levenworth and Ely, of Meigs' regiment, took the lead. Having, by great celerity, surprised the enemy at Horse Neck, they took six light-horse prisoners, a number of horses, cattle and arms, burned three vessels loaded with provisions for New York, and broke up a pestilent nest of cowboys; returning after traveling more than sixty miles, having been absent only ten hours.

Dr. William Hooker Smith filled a large space in public estimation at Wyoming for nearly half a century. A man of great sagacity and tact as well as of an excellent education, his influence was extensively felt and acknowledged. For many years he held the first rank as a physician. Both the patriotic spirit and activity of Dr. Smith are shown by the fact that, while he was relied on as chief medical attendant, by the settlement, he yet accepted and exercised the post of captain, commanding in Wilkes-Barre the "old reformadoes." Subsequently, when numerous troops were stationed at Wyoming, Dr. Smith was still the principal physician. After the war his enterprise led him to the establishment of mills at the old forge place, Pittston, where in 1800 he resided.

While one of the most eminent of the physicians, as well as prominent in the stirring times of Wyoming, he found time to indulge in literary pursuits; writing and publishing an elaborate work on alchemy, which was published by Asher and Charles Miner.

A daughter married Mr. Isaac Osterhout, and after his decease, Fisher Gay, Esq., of Kingston. Mr. Gay resides near the monument, which is built on his plantation, and it is proper to record, to his honor, that he most liberally presented the ground on which the structure is erected. Besides the daughter named, Dr. Smith had a numerous family. William Smith, a third son, is now (1845) living in Windham, Wyoming county, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. A daughter, Sarah, married James Sutton, of Exeter. She died in 1834, aged about eighty years. Another daughter married Dr. Lemuel Gustin (whose name will be found appended as a witness to the capitulation of Forty fort). Dr. Gustin removed to the West, and an only daughter of theirs, who was in the fort at the time of its surrender, married the Rev. Mr. Snowden, father of James Ross Snowden. The heart leaps more quickly, and the life current flows more kindly at the mention of his name, when we recollect that the late honored speaker of the house of representatives and present treasurer of the State, is the descendant of one of the Wyoming sufferers.

A daughter, Mary, married Mr. Baker, of New York city; Elizabeth married Mr. Bailey, who died in the lake country. Two sons, John and James, resided and died in the State of New York.

Dr. Smith died in the township of Tunkhannock, July 17, 1815, aged ninety-one years, having been born in 1724.

His heirs received from congress, in 1838, an appropriation of $2,400 as pay for acting surgeon in the Revolutionary war. For many of these interesting facts we are indebted to the polite attention of Isaac S. Osterhout, grandson of the deceased patriot. The grant was just in itself, due to the services and honorable to the memory of Dr. Smith.

The Starks.—Christopher, James and Henry Stark were all buried side by side in a cemetery a mile south of Pittston. These three were father, son and grandson, and the patrimonial estate in 1845 was occupied by James and John Stark, the sons, grandsons and great-grandsons of the three first named. In 1845 James Stark was aged fifty, and at that early day could point side by side to the three generations of his ancestors. Miner thought at that time there was not another instance where there was a great-grandfather buried in the county. The Starks came in



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1771, when Christopher Stark must have been a very aged man; both he and his son James died before the Wyoming battle, the former from old age and his son James a victim of the small-pox that scourged this country in 1777. Two of the Stark names appear in 1772—Aaron and James; the former sold his land claim to James and settled in another part of the valley. Three brothers came from England, and a descendant of one of the brothers was the Gen. Stark of immortal fame—the hero of Bennington. James Stark, son of James and brother of Henry, was a member of one of the independent companies. In the Wyoming battle were three brothers—Daniel, Aaron and James; the last named only escaped with his life. After the war a portion of the family settled on the Tunkhannock, and that name, it is supposed, was given by Daniel Stark. A grandson of the slain Aaron, John D. Stark, became a prominent citizen of Pittston.

Samuel Carey was nineteen years of age at the time of the Wyoming battle. Mr. Miner relates of the Careys as follows:

"Active, ardent and patriotic, he was enrolled in Capt. Bidlack's company; was out on several scouting parties before the invasion; was up at Wyalusing, and with our men at Exeter, aiding to bring away the remains of the Hardings and others, murdered by the Indians a day or two before the battle. On the fatal 3d he was at his post, and marched with the brave Bidlack to the contest. Their position was near the right. The left wing was earliest pressed and retreated, being thrown into entire confusion before the center or right gave way; but retreat had become inevitable. Mr. Carey left the road and passed down on the low flats near where the monument is erected; Zipperah Hibberd was nearest to him. Hibberd was in the prime of early manhood, six feet high, built at once for strength and activity; he was straight as an arrow, and moved with a light, elastic step. Of him it is told by several of the old settlers, that in their athletic sports Hibberd would take off his hat and shoes; let two companions hold a string extended so that in walking under it he could just touch it with his head; he would then step off a few paces till he got his proper distance, return on the spring, and leap over the string with the alertness of the bounding deer. His activity, and manly and social qualities, rendered him a general favorite. Mr. Hibberd was but recently married. Preparations for the engagement had been made the day previous. Fear was a stranger to his breast, but he was sensible and sagacious, and he saw from the unprepared state of our people, enfeebled by the two companies raised for our special defence being marched and kept away, and from the evidence of great force on the part of the enemy, that the chances were all against us. Perhaps, and it is thought there was a particular presentiment, that go the battle as it would, he should not survive. But listening to nothing but the dictates of patriotism and duty, he fitted himself for the field—went to the door—looked abroad to the bright heavens and the beautiful earth, then clothed in the rich robe of approaching harvest—gazed a moment—rested his gun against the door-post—hastened into the house and impressed one parting kiss on the pale lips of his trembling bride—spoke not a word, but tore himself away; and the next hour there was not a soldier that marched to the field with more cheerful alacrity. He went to return no more.

"Hibberd and Carey ran together toward the river, Hibberd in advance, breaking a path through a heavy piece of rye. The obstruction, perhaps, proved fatal to him, for by the time they got through he was nearly exhausted, and showed signs of great fatigue. On coming near the river bank and leaving the rye field, Mr. Hibberd sprang to the sandbar, but was closely pursued by an Indian, who overtook him before he could gain the stream. As Hibberd turned to defend himself he received the accursed spear in his breast, and fell lifeless on the sand.

"Mr. Carey got to the river lower down, and succeeded in swimming across, but the savages had crossed over before him, and he was instantly surrounded by several. One who seemed to have authority took charge of him, but a small Indian,

pitted with the small-pox, and having lost an eye (as he stood naked, for Mr. Carey had stripped off all his clothes that he might swim), with a malicious smile, drew a knife up and down his breast and abdomen, about an inch from the skin, saying the while, Te-te—te-te. They then made him swim back, bound his hands, and he was conducted to Wintermoot's. The fort had been set on fire by the enemy at the commencement of the engagement, and Mr. Carey saw the remains of one or two of our people, who had been thrown on the burning pile, but they were then lifeless. That night he lay on the ground, bound, and without food. The next morning an officer struck him on the mouth with his open hand. 'You are the fellow,' said he, 'that threatened yesterday morning you would comb my hair, are you?' He then learned that the Indian who had taken him was Capt. Roland Montour, who now gave him food, unbound, and led him to a young savage who was mortally wounded. What passed he could not then perfectly comprehend, but afterward learned the purpose was to show him to the dying Indian, and ask if his life should be preserved and he be taken to the Indian's parents to be adopted instead of their lost son. He assented, and young Carey's life was saved. They then painted him, and gave him the name of the dying Indian—Coconeunquo—of the tribe of Onondagoes.

"When the enemy marched from the valley, Mr. Carey, carefully guarded, was taken with them, and when they reached the Indian country, was handed over to the family into which he had been adopted, where, if he would have conformed to savage customs, and have drunk so deep of the waters of forgetfulness as to cease to remember country, connection and friends, he might have remained peaceable, if not happy; but beloved Wyoming, doubly dear from her sorrows, would rise to his slumbers, as it was ever present to his waking hours, and he sighed for liberty and home. He thinks the old Indian and squaw—his savage parents—saw that he could not mingle in spirit with them, for they used constantly to mourn for their lost boy. Just at day-breaking they would set up a pitiful cry—oh! oh! ho!—and at evening, as the sun was going down—oh! oh! ho!—and with all their stoicism their sorrows would not cease. At times, while here, he suffered much from hunger, having only a spoonful of parched corn a day for several weeks. He thought he should have famished; and in the severe winters, his sufferings from cold were extreme; but he shared like the rest of the family, and they evidently meant, after once adopting, to treat him kindly.

"More than two weary years were passed in this way, when he got to Niagara, where he was detained, though with less suffering, until restored to liberty by the glorious news of peace and independence. It was on June 29, 1784, before the charming valley again met his sight, after having suffered six years of distressing captivity.

"Mr. Carey mentions the fact, stated by others, that Walter Butler, a favorite son of Col. John Butler, was killed by the Americans, near Mud creek, on returning from one of his excursions against our settlements on the Mohawk. He adds—what before I did not remember to have heard—that one of the Wintermoots was killed at the same time. Butler was shot by a rifle ball through the head, aimed at him from an extraordinary distance.

"There was a Joseph Carey and Samuel Carey both killed in the battle, but it does not occur to my recollection whether they were relatives of the Mr. Samuel Carey of whom I now speak. His brother, Nathan Carey, was in the engagement, and fortunately escaped. Their father's name was Eleazer Carey, a name held by one of his descendants, still known and highly respected in the valley.

"Though at the advanced age of seventy-nine, Mr. Carey enjoys tolerable health; his mind active and his memory sound. Though not rich, he is yet, by the industry and frugality of a long life, comfortable in his declining days, and has the happiness of having sons and daughters settled around him, all well to do, and all

respectable—and some in very independent circumstances. His wife, Theresa, was the daughter of Capt. Daniel Gore; so that if the morning of life was crowded with sorrow and woe, his evening is calm and serene." Mr. Samuel Carey died in 1842, and was buried with military honors.

Mrs. Myers.—Mr. Miner relates graphically a visit he made in company with Prof. Silliman to this lady, who, he says, was the mother of Sheriff Myers, in office, in 1845. Mrs. Myers was a Bennett, and was in the fort at the time of the battle—sixteen years old. This good woman talked long with the Professor, and told of those scenes she so vividly remembered—of the arrival of "Capt. Durkee, Lieut. Phineas Pearce and another officer. How "just at evening a few of the fugitives came rushing into the fort and fell down exhausted, some wounded and bloody; through the night, every hour, one or more came in; how the enemy marched in six abreast after the capitulation." She told, as she remembered seeing, of the interviews between Col. John Butler and Col. Denison in reference to carrying out in good faith the honorable terms of capitulation, and asking that the outrages of the Indians be stopped. Butler acknowledged the wrongs, and after repeated promises finally told Denison that he had no power to restrain the savages.

"The Indians, to show their entire independence and power, came into the fort, and one took the hat from Col. Denison's head; another demanded his rifle frock, a dress much worn by officers, as well as soldiers. It did not suit Col. Denison to be thus stripped, whereupon the Indian raised his tomahawk menacingly, and Col. Denison was obliged to yield; but seeming to find difficulty in taking off the garment, he stepped back to where the young women were sitting. The girl who sat by Miss Bennett was one of Col. Denison's own family—she understood the movement, and took from a pocket in the frock a purse, and hid it under her apron. The frock was delivered to the Indian, and the town money (for the purse, containing a few dollars, was the whole military chest of Wyoming) was saved.

"Mrs. Myers represents Col. Butler as a portly, good-looking man, perhaps forty-five, dressed in green, the uniform of Butler's rangers, with a cap and feather. Col. Butler led the chief part of his army away in a few days, but parties of Indians continued in the valley burning and plundering. Her father's house was left for a week; she used to go out to see if it was safe. One morning as she looked out from the fort, fire after fire rose, east, west, north and south, and casting her eyes toward home, the flames were bursting from the roof, and in an hour it was all a heap of ruins."

The splendid farm half a mile above the Dorrance place was at the time Mr. Miner wrote the property and residence of a son of the boy, Bennett, who was a captive with his father, and escaped as related above (this was John Bennett). As stated, one of the sons of Mrs. Myers was sheriff; another was for years a magistrate; a daughter married Rev. Dr. Peck. In 1845 Mrs. Bennett, widow of the Bennett who was captured and escaped, was eighty-three years of age—blind—but her mental faculties, Mr. Miner says, were as clear as in her prime, and her recollections of the bloody days in the valley were full, and as told by her, remarkably interesting. She was an eye-witness of many

Of most disastrous consequences—hair-breadth 'scapes.

The Bennetts were conspicuous in the trials and sore tribulations of the early day in war and in peace, and several lineal descendants are now among the citizens of the county. Her father and brother, and Lebeus Hammond, were at one time all at work in the field, when they were captured by six Indians and hurried north. May 3, when they went into camp at night, the prisoners had made up their minds from certain indications that the Indians intended to massacre them the next day, and, pretending sleep, watched their opportunity, when Bennett killed the Indian on watch, and the three killed five of the captors, when the last one fled. Joyfully they returned to their friends, bringing the arms and scalps as trophies.

Joseph Elliott was in the battle of July 3, and of him has been handed down much of the blood-curdling stories that furnished the aftermath to the battle. He was one who, in after life, "oft shouldered the crutch and showed how" the wicked Brant and the yet more cruel Queen Esther breathed death and slaughter upon the prisoners who were bound and helpless.

Joseph Elliott, in 1845, was living at Wyalusing at the age of eighty-nine years; born October 10, 1756; his father had died in 1809, aged ninety-seven years. A family of unusual longevity and large physical development. The family came from Stonington to Luzerne county in 1776. The next year Joseph Elliott, a member of a detachment of eighty men under Col. Dorrance, which scouted up the river, ascending to Sheshequin. When the British and Indians invaded the valley, and the battle of July 3 followed, Elliott was in the ranks of the American army and fought in Capt. Bidlack's company. He was taken prisoner, and on his authority and oft repetition of the story, even Mr. Miner was misled into the current stories of the time as to the Indian chief, Brant, and the presence here of the bloody Queen Esther. Elliott was wounded as he fled from the field, while swimming the river at Monocacy island, being struck in the left shoulder. His escape was remarkable and he reached the fort, and his wound dressed, and, no doubt, his life saved by the presence and skill of Dr. William Hooker Smith. He often told that he remembered seeing Jeremiah Ross, Samuel and Joseph Crooker, Stephen Bidlack and Peter Wheeler butchered on that day.

No sooner was Elliott recovered, and his wounded shoulder sufficiently healed than he entered again upon acceptable services. On Sullivan's advance into the Indian country a line of expresses, to connect with Wyoming, was established, when Mr. John Carey and Joseph Elliott were selected to perform the duty. And, says Mr. Elliott, "after eighty days' constant service I was taken sick, and can not tell what should be the cause, unless too often sleeping out in the wet, overdone with fatigue and being very hungry." Joseph Elliott was an actor in another trying scene—the making prisoners of all Rosewell Franklin's family by the Indians, 1782. His account of the affair, so far as he was concerned, was this: Several parties were marshaled to pursue the savages. One of these assembled at Mill creek, numbering nine persons. They chose Thomas Baldwin to be their leader, and himself to be second in command. Making their way up the river with all possible celerity, they were satisfied, when they reached the path on the mountain nearly opposite Frenchtown, that the enemy had not passed. Taking up a position on the hill which was deemed most eligible, being out of provisions, two of the men, expert hunters, went out for venison, when the Indians, thirteen in number, with Mrs. Franklin, her babe, two little girls and a boy about four years old, as prisoners, were reported by the advanced sentinel to be near. To call in their scattered hunters was of course impossible. There they were seven to thirteen, and it was bravely resolved to give battle. The fire was sharp on both sides. Capt. Baldwin received a rifle ball in the hand which nearly disabled him, but Thomas Baldwin was every inch a soldier, and still exerting himself he led on and cheered his men. How near they were is evident from the children knowing the voices of our party, and with instinctive sagacity they ran from the Indians, and clung to the knees of their friends. Mrs. Franklin, who had been ordered to sit still, raised her head on hearing the joyous cry of her children, and the savages instantly shot her. Pressing forward, the Indians were compelled to retreat, leaving two or three of their number dead on the field. The infant was borne off in their flight, and its fate never known. The two little girls and younger boy were, after the burial of their mother, decently as circumstances permitted, brought safely to Wyoming, and restored to the arms of their father. Mr. Franklin had been with another party in eager pursuit, but had failed to find the enemy. Gen. William Ross used to say the battle for Mr. Franklin's family was one of the best contested in Wyoming.

A pension of $65 a year has contributed to render the evening of the days of Elliott comfortable. Below the middle hight, he was well built, and of that cast best shown by experience to be adapted to endure fatigue. June 25, 1845, when we called on the old gentleman to hear his narrative, he was at work in his garden. In early life Joseph Elliott must have been handsome, for, except the loss of his right eye, he still looks well. His face is round and lighted up by a benevolent smile. Half his thin hair is still dark, and his manner mild and pleasing. But when he is in full tide, relating the events of battle—"when the Indians came down on us like so many raging devils," age is forgotten, and he is full of animation. His habits have been simple, his life virtuous, his conduct in war meritorious as fidelity and bravery could render it. He lives universally respected, and it is hoped, may enjoy his pension these many coming years. With pleasure we add that his son was, at the last session, a member of assembly from Bradford county.

Silas Harvey was one of the victims of that fatal field of July 3. He was a son of Benjamin Harvey, who came with his family from Lyme, Conn., an intimate friend, neighbor and confidant of Col. Z. Butler, not any in the old State before they came here, but in the trying times they passed in the valley. Benjamin Harvey had three sons; the eldest, Benjamin, joined the independent companies in 1776 and served under Gen. Washington and died in the army; Silas, mentioned above, died as stated. In December, 1780, the savages made an incursion and captured several prisoners, of whom were Benjamin Harvey and his youngest and only remaining son, Elisha. They were driven to Canada and during the winter their sufferings were intense. In 1784 Benjamin was cruelly imprisoned by the Pennites.

Elisha Harvey married Rosanna Jameson. Their son, Jameson Harvey, was one of the earliest to make a fortune of the rich coal mines here.

Phebe Young.—Her maiden name was Phebe Poyner. Her father was a Huguenot, who was compelled to leave France and come to this country, in consequence of persecution for religious opinions. An active and intelligent man, he was a commissary in the old French war. The name of her mother was Eunice Chapman, a native of Colchester, Conn., but married to Mr. Poyner at Sharon, Ninepartners, New York—where the subject of this notice was born, in 1750. Her father died of small-pox at Albany, and her mother married Dr. Joseph Sprague, a widower, who had several children by his first wife. The united families removed to Wyoming in 1770—Mrs. Young being then twenty years old.

There were only five white women in Wilkesbarre township when she arrived; Mrs. McClure, wife of James McClure; Mrs. Sill, wife of Jabez Sill; Mrs. Bennett, grandmother of Rufus Bennett, the brave old soldier, who was in the battle; another of the same name, wife of Thomas Bennett, mother of Mrs. Myers, and a Mrs. Hickman. At Mill Creek, just above the large merchant mills of Mr. Hollenback, a fort was erected—containing, perhaps, an acre. A ditch was dug around the area—logs, twelve or fourteen feet high, split, were placed perpendicularly in double rows, to break joints, so as to enclose it. Loop-holes to fire through with musketry were provided. There was one cannon in the fort, the only one in the settlement, until Sullivan's expedition in 1779; but it was useless, except as an alarm gun, having no ball. Within this enclosure the whole settlement was congregated; the men, generally armed, going out to their farms to work during the day, and returning at night. The town plot of the borough had been laid out, but not a house built. It was a sterile plain, covered with pitch pine and scrub oak. Mr. John Abbott (who fell by the hands of the savages, the father of Mr. Stephen Abbott of Jacobs Plains) put up the first house, on the southwest corner of Main and Northampton streets. Mr., afterward Col. Denison, and Miss Sill, were the first couple married at Wilkes-Barre. The wedding took place at the house where the late Col. Welis' house stands. Mrs. McClure gave birth to the second child born here—a son. But let us look in upon them. The houses, store and sheds were placed around against the

wall of timbers. Matthias Hollenback, then about twenty, full of life and enterprise, had just come up the river with a boat load of goods, and opened a store of various articles exceedingly needed. On the left was the house of Capt. Z. Butler. Next on the right was the building of Dr. Sprague, the physician of the settlement, and who kept a boarding-house. Here Mr. Hollenback and Mr. Denison had their quarters. Capt. Rezin Geer, who fell in the battle, was here. For bread they used pounded corn; mills there were none; nor a table, nor a chair, nor a bedstead, except the rude manufacture of the hour. Dr. P. would take his horse, with as much wheat as he could carry, and go out to the Delaware to get it ground. A bridle path was the only road, and seventy or eighty miles to mill was no trifling distance. The flour was kept for cakes, and to be used only on extraordinary occasions. But venison and shad were in abundance. All were elate with hope, and the people for a time were never happier. But sickness came, Zebulon, a son of Capt. Butler, died —two daughters of the Rev. Mr. Johnson; two men, Peregrine Gardiner and Thomas Robinson; then Lazarus Young, a brother of Mrs. Young's husband, was drowned. Soon after Capt. Butler and Mr. Young, her husband, were taken prisoners by the Pennites and carried to Philadelphia. Dr. Sprague died in Virginia. A son fell in the Wyoming battle. Phebe Young's husband was at the Narrows with Col. Butler, July 1, and in the battle on the 3d, but escaped. Mrs. Young was at Hanover, with Mrs. Col. Denison and her two children (Col. Lazarus Denison and Betsey, the late Mrs. Shoemaker). These three, with Mrs. Sheriff Fitch, Mrs. Young and two children, entered a canoe, rowed by Levi Vincent, and fled down the river to Harrisburg. Mrs. Young was the last survivor of the port at Mill Creek. She died at the good age of eighty-nine years.

Jamesons.—This family came here in 1776 from Voluntown, Conn. Robert Jameson, the father, was born in 1714, and, consequently, was sixty-two years old when he came, bringing his sons, all grown, Robert, William, John, Alexander and Joseph. His one daughter married Elisha Harvey, and their daughter married Rev. George Lane, long and well known in this part of the State. Elisha Harvey was taken a prisoner and taken to Canada by the Indians. Robert and William Jameson were in Capt. McKerachan's company in the Wyoming battle. Robert was killed and William's gunlock was shot away. William Jameson was murdered near Careytown in the fall of 1778, as was John in 1782 near the Hanover meeting house. Thus three of the five sons fell victims of the savages. John Jameson, one of the killed, had married a daughter of Maj. Prince Alden, and left two children—son and daughter. Hannah, a third child, was born soon after his decease and married Elder Pearce, a distinguished minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Polly was married to Jonathan Hunlock, and Samuel, the eldest child, resided at the original farm in Hanover, where he died in 1845, having sustained the character of an upright and amiable man. For several of the last years of his life he was a member of the Presbyterian church. The two other sons of the old gentleman resided on their beautiful plantation in Salem adjoining that of N. Beach, having at their command and hospitably enjoying all the good things that could make life pass agreeably. Joseph, one of the pleasantest and most intelligent men of our early acquaintance, chose to live a bachelor, the more unaccountable as his pleasing manners, cheerful disposition and inexhaustible fund of anecdote rendered him everywhere an agreeable companion. Alexander was for a number of years a magistrate. He was a man of active business habits. Both these brothers, besides the deep sufferings of their family, were themselves participators in the active scenes of the war and endured hardships that the present inhabitants can form no true conception of. Their mother's maiden name was Dixon, of the family from which the Hon. Dixon, senator in congress from Rhode Island, was descended. Their father died in 1786, aged seventy-two. On the main road between Beach Grove and Berwick, a distance of six miles, in 1856 there resided the following named persons

who died at an advanced age: Alexander Jameson, ninety-five; Joseph Jameson, ninety-two; Elizabeth Jameson, eighty-eight; Mary Jameson, eighty-five; Nathan Beach, eighty-four; Mr. Hughes, ninety; two of the Messrs. Courtright, each about eighty, and Mr. Varner, ninety-one. Besides these there were a number who lived to an age exceeding seventy-five years.

The Perkins Family.—"Among the many instances of Indian barbarity the murder of Mr. John Perkins has been narrated. He was from Plainfield, Windham county. On the enlistment of the two independent companies his eldest son, then an active young man of about twenty, enrolled his name in the list and marched to camp under Ransom. Hence the family were special objects of hatred to the enemy. Aaron Perkins continued in the army to the close of the war, having given his best days to the service of his country. David Perkins, the next brother, took charge of the family, and, by great prudence and industry, kept them together and not only preserved the plantation but improved and enlarged it so that now it is among the most valuable in Kingston. For a great number of years Mr. Perkins executed the duties of a magistrate to the general acceptance. A son of his held the commission of major in the United States army. Numbers of his children were well married and settled around him or not far distant. The late Mrs. James Hancock, whose amiable character endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, was the daughter of David Perkins. The beautiful farm of Mr. Hancock, embracing more than 100 acres of rich alluvial land, contains the lower part of the ancient Indian fort, the upper part running into the no less valuable plantation of John Searle, whose grandfather fell in the battle; so that the children, descendants of both those ancient sufferers by savage barbarity, now disport in peaceful triumph on the ruined palace of those haughty and cruel warriors by whose hands their forefathers fell.

"David Perkins still lives [1845] in the enjoyment of fine health and an easy fortune. Aaron, the old soldier, one of the extreme remnant of Ransom and Durkee's men, broken with age and toil, you may yet see slowly pacing his brother's porch or in summer a day taking his walk along those beautiful plains. If not enjoying much positive pleasure he yet seems to suffer no pain. Linger yet, aged veteran! Ye winds blow kindly on him! Beam mildly on his path, thou radiant sun that saw his father slaughtered! and must have witnessed the gallant soldier in many a noble conflict. Plenty surrounds him. Peace to his declining years! As a most interesting memorial of the past we love to look upon you!"

Such is the glowing tribute of Mr. Miner to this worthy family.

Luke Swetland was the grandfather of William Swetland, for many years a prominent business man whose elegant country seat was a short distance above Col. Denison's place. Mr. Miner says:

"Luke Swetland bore arms in defence of Wyoming, although it is not certainly known whether he was in the battle. Immediately after the expulsion, he, with twenty-five or thirty others of the inhabitants, united together and joined (not enlisted) the company of Capt. Spalding. The fact is shown by the receipt they gave to Col. Butler for continental arms, issued to them at Port Penn. Their aid thus strengthening Spalding's company enabled him earlier to march to Wilkes-Barre and arrest the depredations of the Indians. Mr. Sweetland was taken prisoner with Joseph Blanchard, near Nanticoke, where they had gone to mill (this was August 24, 1778), and were carried by the savages to their country, near Geneva lake. Besides the constant dread of torture, his sufferings from cold and want of food during the winter were intense. A man of ardent piety, the confidence and hope imparted by religion sustained him. To trace his weary days of captivity would be but a repetition of ever-recurring sorrows. After having failed in several attempts to escape, he was at length rescued by our army under Gen. Sullivan. Returning to his native Connecticut, he had a narrative of his captivity and suffer-

ings printed at Hartford. His taste and pride took a right direction, and were of much value to the settlement; I refer to his establishment of a nursery for fruit, and his introduction from New England of various kinds of apples, selected with care. It is long since he was withdrawn from life. The contrast between the sufferings of the grandsire and the prosperity of his descendant, leads to agreeable reflections. I can not close this very brief notice without a passing tribute to the memory of William Swetland and Belding Swetland, sons of the old gentleman, who in early life were the attached, the respected friends of the writer. Though in a position remarkable for general health, they were both taken away in the midday of activity and usefulness. Peace to those who have departed; prosperity and honor to the living!"

The Searles.—William Searle's daughter, Abagail, was married with Stephen Abbott, as mentioned in Abbott's sketch. William's father was Constant Searle, who was in the Wyoming battle, a man of advanced age at the time, and grandfather of several children. With this man in the battle was his young son, Roger Searle, and his son-in-law, Capt. Dethic Hewett, in command of the third company raised at Wyoming by order of congress. Three, therefore, were in the fight, and the fourth, William Searle, was not, because confined to the house by a wound from a rifle shot inflicted when with a scouting party a few days previous. Young Roger Searle was only eighteen; his venerable father wore a wig. By the side of young Searle was the yet younger lad, William Buck, who was killed when only fourteen years of age. William Searle, Mrs. Abbott's father, went out of the valley with the fugitives, having twelve women and children in his charge. Charles Miner quotes from a diary of his of that time:

"Battle of Westmoreland, July 3, 1778.

"Capitulation ye 4th.

"Prisoners obtained liberty to leave the settlement ye 7th.

"We reached Stonington ye 25th."

Constant Searle, who was in the battle, died at Providence, August 4, 1804, aged forty-five years. Four of the Searle name, to wit, Roger, William, Constant and Miner Searle, settled on the Lackawanna, where in the early part of this century they became prominent citizens.

Lucy Ives, nee Williams, wrote Charles Miner, when he was publishing his series in the *Traveller*, and briefly tells the following: "Had two brothers and a brother-in-law in the battle; brothers killed and brother-in-law severely wounded. Father and family retreated through the swamp, but he returned in the fall in the hope of securing a portion of his crop, and in his field was killed by the Indians. When the battle occurred the family had resided here five years. After Mr. Williams was massacred, the widow, with the children, returned to Connecticut, where they remained until peace was made. The five children were Esther, Desire, Martha, Lucy and Darius. The father was Elihu Williams, and the two brothers killed in the battle were Rufus and Elihu. The only son left was Darius, who at the time was an infant. The struggle and poverty that followed this poor woman and children was a hard inheritance to be added to the bloody visitations that were theirs."

The Abbotts.—John Abbott and family came as early settlers to the valley, his family being wife and nine children, the eldest a boy eleven years old. He shouldered his gun and went forth to battle, leaving his ten dependents to fate. He escaped in the general massacre of July 3; fled and crossed the river at Monocacy island; then fled with his family to Sunbury, leaving his whole possessions behind. In the face of the certain dangers, he returned to secure his crops. With a man named Williams he was at work on the flats, and near a ravine, on the Hollenback farm, above Mill Creek, when they were ambushed, massacred and scalped.

Mrs. Abbott's maiden name was Alice Fuller, and now, broken-hearted and utterly



John McGahren

hopeless, she started with her nine children on the dreadful journey through the wilderness to the former home in Hampton, Conn., a distance of nearly 300 miles. Imagination will try in vain to recall the picture of this family, stripped of their protector and of every vestige of their property, facing such unequaled trials. They reached, finally, the old home, destitute, sore and broken-hearted, but the little toddlers at once commenced to help the mother in providing food, nearly all the children finding temporary homes among the adjacent farmers. In time the boys had grown to lusty youths, when the family returned to claim their once father's lands and rebuild the burned cabin. Soon the family was once more united, and glints of the sweet sunshine once more brought life and hope to these poor people. The widow intermarried with Stephen Gardiner. A son, Stephen Abbott, married Abigail Searle (a family mentioned elsewhere). He finally settled on the patrimonial property and became a prominent and wealthy citizen—past seventy years of age when Mr. Miner wrote of him as the "little boy who, in the exodus, was pattering barefoot by his mother's side on the way to Connecticut." Stephen Abbott's second wife was a daughter of Col. Denison.

John Abbott, the name mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, built the first house in what is now the city of Wilkes-Barre, which stood at what is the corner of Main and Northampton streets.

The Blackmans.—Of this family Mr. Miner wrote in 1838:

"Maj. Eleazer Blackman is the son of Elisha Blackman, who died in September 1804, in Wilkes-Barre, aged eighty-seven. I believe I have mentioned that companies of old men, out of the trainband, were formed, called 'The Reformadoes,' to defend the forts and do garrison service, while the younger portion performed the more active duties. Thus the fort in Plymouth was kept by a company, of which old Mr. Bidlack was captain. The fort at Pittston was kept by a company, of which old Mr. Blanchard, father of the late Capt. Jeremiah Blanchard, was captain. Jenkins' fort, above Wintermoot's, was commanded by Capt. Harding, father of the Hardings slain at Exeter; Esq. Jenkins was his lieutenant. And at Wilkes-Barre the 'Reformadoes' were commanded by William Hooker Smith, Elisha Blackman being his lieutenant.

"In conversation with Maj. Eleazer Blackman, who, though only about thirteen years old at the time, is yet, from his clear mind and extraordinary memory, very intelligent in respect to all that happened at that early day, he informed me that neither the continental congress, nor colony of Connecticut expended a penny in building those forts. The people of Wyoming built them all, in the language of a resolution of the town of Westmoreland, 'without fee or reward.' He, too young to go out to battle, worked at the fort at Wilkesbarre, drove oxen to haul in timber, dug in the trenches, and labored constantly until it was finished. This fort stood where the courthouse now stands, and embraced from a quarter to half an acre. It was square, built by setting yellow pine logs upright in the earth close together, fifteen feet high, surrounded by a trench. The corners were so rounded as to flank all sides of the fort. The gate opened toward the river, and they had one double fortified four-pounder for defence and as an alarm gun to the settlement. All the forts were built on the same plan, except, in some cases, there were double rows of logs set on end in the ground, thereby strengthening the defences. The day preceding the battle Maj. Blackman's father and two brothers, Elisha and Ichabod, were with the party up at Exeter. Elisha Blackman, the brother, was eighteen at the time of the engagement. The family was from Lebanon, in the State of Connecticut, and removed to Wyoming in 1773. He belonged to Capt. Bidlack's company, and when they marched up to battle there were thirty-two men. Of these only eight escaped; himself, Sergt. Daniel Downing, Jabez Fish, Orderly Sergeant Phineas Spafford, M. Mullen, Samuel Carey, Tom Porter, drummer, and one other; all the rest were slain.

"Bidlack's company was near the right, being next to Capt. Hewitt's. Bidlack, brave man, would not retreat, though the left was broken and retreating, and he died at the head of his men. Darius Spafford, brother-in-law of Elisha and Eleazer Blackman, who had married their sister Lavina only two months before, was shot, and fell in the arms of his brother Phineas and died simply saying, 'Take care of Lavina.' Old Mr. Blackman would not leave the fort, believing with Dr. Smith, it would give the best protection, while Eleazer, his mother and widowed sister, and his sister Lucy and Phineas Spafford, fled with the other flying fugitives. Elisha Blackman, Jr., returned with Spalding's command." Mr. Miner wrote in 1838: "Elisha aged seventy-eight; Eleazer aged seventy-three, the first in Hanover, the other in Wilkes-Barre, each on his own farm and with a liberal competence." Then a note is added: "Eleazer Blackman died in 1844, aged seventy-nine. Elisha still living (1844), it is said, is one of the survivors of the Wyoming battle."

The Marcys.—Zebulon and Ebenezer Marcy were brothers. The painful circumstances connected with the flight of the wife of Ebenezer are elsewhere related. The case of the wife of Zebulon was still more distressing. She fled with an infant six weeks old in her arms, at the same time leading a child two years older. The oldest died in the wilderness, and as there were no means to bury it decently, they covered it with moss and bark as well as they could, and hurried on, leaving its remains to the beasts of prey. The infant daughter, Mrs. Whitmore, formerly Mrs. McCord, is now (June, 1845) living in Wyoming county. Zebulon Marcy, after the war, established himself on a fine farm, on the Tunkhannock, where he exercised the duties of a magistrate for many years. On the 11th of September, 1834, he closed his eventful life at the advanced age of ninety years.

The Gaylord Family emigrated at an early day to Wyoming, from Norwich. Justus Gaylord commenced a settlement in Springfield, on the Wyalusing, before Indian hostilities began; but was obliged to remove down the river to the more densely populated country. When the independent companies were raised, two of his sons, Justus and Ambrose, enlisted in that of Capt. Ransom, and served during the war. On the restoration of peace, the old gentleman and his son Justus resumed their possessions at Wyalusing; while Ambrose established himself at Braintrim.

"Aholiab Buck, captain of the Kingston company, about a year before the battle, had married Miss York, born in Stonington. The (subsequently) Rev. Miner York was her brother. Mrs. Buck was in Forty fort, having in her arms an infant daughter, a few weeks old, when her husband led his men to the field—no more to return. Their flight, their sorrows, their deep sufferings, so similar to those of hundreds of others, it would seem like repetition to relate. At the conclusion of the war, Justus Gaylord, Jr., and Mrs. Buck were married by the Rev. Mr. Johnson. The author waited upon her, June 25, 1845, and found the good old lady, now eighty-eight years of age, in fine health and spirits, the profusion of lace upon her cap speaking of habitual fondness for dress, her round, full face, and cheerful smile indicating in early life, remarkable personal beauty. She had walked up a mile to visit Mrs. Taylor, wife of Maj. John Taylor, the daughter we have spoken of as being on her nursing bosom in July, 1778. Mrs. Gaylord never had but that one child. But Mrs. Taylor has counted seventeen, and nearly forty grandchildren, besides seven or eight great-great-grandchildren. So that, although the name of Capt. Buck is not perpetuated, yet his descendants are now numerous, and well to live."

In 1806 Justus Gaylord, Jr., was on the ticket for assembly. Luzerne then embraced Wyoming, Susquehanna and Bradford, except the Tioga district set off to Lycoming. The votes stood: Justus Gaylord, Jr., 333; Justus Gaylord, 38; total, 371; Moses Coolbaugh, 364. So that if the votes given without the Jr. were added to his list (his father being a very old man and not a candidate), he was

chosen. But the place had not charm enough to induce the old soldier to contest the election, and Mr. Coolbaugh took the seat. The incident is mentioned to show the respect in which he was held, as well as to show the fact less than 400 votes chose a member of assembly. The old gentleman removed with a son to the Ohio, where, at a very advanced age, he died. Justus died May, 1830, aged seventy-three. Ambrose, who settled in Braintrim, married Eleanor Comstock, daughter of John Comstock, who came from Norwich west, farms. Mr. Gaylord died June 12, 1844, and had he lived to November, he would have been ninety-five. His country had not entirely forgotten him, for his old age was cheered by a pension of $80 His good wife Eleanor (June, 1845) is eighty-two years of age, of sound mind and memory. She states that her father and two brothers were in the battle, she living in Forty fort. Her two brothers, Kingsley and Robert, were killed. Her father, exhausted in the flight, threw himself beside a fallen tree. Presently two Indians sprang upon it, intent on those at a distance, and, on stepping down to pursue, bent the bushes so as to brush him. When night came, he found his way to the fort. Another branch of the name settled in the lower part of Wyoming. The father of the late Charles E. Gaylord, of Huntington, died while in the service, having been a member of Capt. Durkee's company. Lieut. Aaron Gaylord, one of the officers who fell in the battle, was his brother.

Dr. Charles Gaylord studied medicine after the war with Dr. Henderson, a distinguished physician of Connecticut, in compliment to whom he gave that name to his son. Dr. Gaylord died in 1839, aged sixty-nine years. Four, therefore, bore arms for their country, one of whom died in the service and one fell in battle. Josiah Rogers removed with his family to Wyoming, and settled at Plymouth in 1776. After the massacre, with his family he fled, taking his course down the Susquehanna two days' journey; thence across the mountains toward Northampton of Berks. Exhausted by fatigue, and heart-stricken with terror, Mrs. Rogers fainted upon the journey; and notwithstanding the utmost aid was administered their poor means afforded, she died in the wilderness, many miles from any human habitation. This was July 9, 1778. Husband and children gathered round to look upon the pale face of one who in life they had loved so fondly. It was a scene of inexpressible sorrow. A broken piece of board that lay in the path was used for a spade, and in a hollow where a fallen tree had upturned its roots, a shallow grave was dug, and her remains were buried with all the care and respect their distressed condition would allow. On the board placed over the grave, this inscription was written with a piece of charcoal:

"Here rest the remains of Hannah, wife of Josiah Rogers, who died while fleeing from the Indians after the massacre at Wyoming."

Frail memorial of reverence and love! yet how slightly more endurable, having reference either to time or eternity, are the costliest monuments that ostentatious pride, or heartfelt grief, have ever erected, to perpetuate what the inexorable law of nature has prescribed shall be forgotten! The deceased was aged fifty-two years. Her maiden name was Hannah Ford.

Lieut. James Welles is on the record of the honored patriots who fell in that disastrous battle, which filled Wyoming with lamentation and woe. The family were the earliest settlers in Springfield, on the Wyalusing, from which on danger of the savages becoming imminent, they removed to the more densely settled part of the country in the valley. Resuming the occupation of their property on the restoration of peace, the family became prosperous, and among the most respectable and independent inhabitants of that beautiful place, formerly, it will be remembered the residence of the Moravian missionaries and Christian Indians.

Corey and Bullock.—Of the Corey and Bullock families, no longer residents of Wyoming, we have been able to learn much less than from their sacrifices and sufferings could have been wished. Amos and Asa Bullock were killed in the battle.

One of the name, probably one of the brothers who fell, was a lawyer; the father resided at the meadows, six miles on the Easton road from Wilkes-Barre, where the night and day after the massacre, from the rushing in and departure of the fugitives, images of sorrow and despair, the dreadful uncertainty of the fate of his boys, the scene was inexpressibly distressing. Nathan Bullock, probably the father, was two years afterward taken by Indians a prisoner to Canada.

Three of the Corey family were among the victims of the rifle and tomahawk—Jenks, Rufus and Anson. The former was one of the original proprietors of Pittston. It may be noted as extraordinary that three of the younger branches of the name came by melancholy accident to untimely deaths. One being shot by a neighbor, mistaken for a deer; one lumbering some years ago on the Lehigh, the other in the far western country, to which the remainder of the family had emigrated. The father died long since in Kingston, and his remains are buried on or near the spot where the tavern stood on the northeast corner at New Troy.

The Church Family came from Kent, Litchfield county. "An abstract of the second independent company raised in the town of Westmoreland, commanded by Capt. Samuel Ransom," dated October 7, 1777, contains the names of Nathaniel Church, John Church and Gideon Church. The farm on the Kingston flats, opposite Mill Creek, was owned by, and the residence of Gideon, and the property belongs to his son, William Church. The reader familiar with old Indian wars will remember the gallant and successful Capt. Church, who was scarcely less distinguished than Mason, the hero of the Pequot conquest. There is no reason to doubt that the families were of the same original stock that in a very early day emigrated from England.

In the list of slain in the battle furnished by Col. Franklin is the name of Joel Church, who was also a brother of Gideon. With many other Wyoming people, attracted by alluring accounts of the richness of western lands, several of the family removed to Ohio. The Gere family was from Norwich, descended from one of the oldest families of that place. A Mr. Rezin Gere is named in its annals as living 200 years ago. Capt. Gere was aged forty years at the time of his death. Stephen Gere, of Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, is the only son living (June, 1845).

Capt. Rezin Gere commanded the Second or upper Wilkes-Barre company on the fatal 3d. He left three sons, the eldest only five years of age, to the care of his widow. Driven with her orphan children from the valley, their house and all their paper were consumed by fire. Too young to know their rights to return and repossess their farm, the title papers being destroyed, the land of course went into other hands. Capt. Jeremiah Gere, a highly respectable citizen of Susquehanna county, recently deceased, was one of the sons. The other brothers not long since visited Wyoming. "We are becoming old and poor," said they; "our father fell, a commissioned officer, fighting the enemies of liberty and his country—we lost everything, even the land. Is there no redress? Is there no aid to be obtained from the government of the country?" Their case seems one of great hardship. Is there one instance in a hundred in which congress has granted lands or pensions where the claim was so strong as this?

Mrs. Lucy Carey, of Scott township, whose maiden name was McKay, was in Forty fort at the time of the massacre, and, if now (1865) living, is one hundred years of age. She was alive one year ago.

Gershom Prince, though but a humble negro here when this was more intensely slave territory than was ever Virginia, is entitled—well entitled—to take his place among the immortals whose lives were a noble sacrifice to the liberty of mankind. Prince went out in the line and, bravely fighting, fell, and was with the silent heroes whose bones were left so long to bleach on the spot thus consecrated by the blood of heroes. It is supposed Prince was born in New England about 1733, and became a soldier in Capt. Israel Putnam's company, where he came to know Capt.

Durkee (a lieutenant then), and came with him to Wyoming. He was a soldier in the English army in 1762 in the war against Spain, and when the Revolution broke out he joined Col. Christopher Green's colored regiment, of Rhode Island. He was in the engagement at Red Bank in 1777, and soon after this came here with Durkee, it is supposed somewhat as a servant. He came post haste with Durkee, and at once went into the battle, and by his side died. On his body was found his powder horn, and his hand had carved carefully the following: "*Prince negro his hornm.*" In another place, "*Garshom Prince his hornm made at Crown Point Sept. ye 3rd day 1761.*" A caution is carved in a third place, "*Steal not this hornm.*" He has, besides, given a view of six buildings on his horn, one of which hangs out the swinging sign. He has endeavored also to represent a water craft, but fearing it would not be recognized as such, has carved over it the word "vesel."

Stephen Abbott.—[Mr. Miner, in 1845, thus wrote of this family:] "On the other side of the river, opposite Forty fort, lives Stephen Abbott, a respectable and independent farmer. His father, John Abbott, was an early settler in Wyoming. There was one cannon, a four-pounder, in the Wilkes-Barre fort, and it had been agreed upon that, when certain information came that the enemy was dangerously near, the gun should be fired as a signal. At work on the flats, with his son, a lad eight or nine years old, he heard the terrific sound come booming up. Where or how near the enemy might be, of course he could not tell, but loosening the oxen from the cart, he hastened to the place of rendezvous. He was in the battle and fought side by side with his fellows to defend their homes. It makes my heart bleed to recur, as in these sketches I am obliged to do so often, to the retreat of our people. Again and again I aver there was no dishonor in it. I do not believe a braver or more devoted set of men ever marched forth to battle; but remember a greater part of the fighting men, those first for war, raised for the defence of Wyoming, were away defending the country, to be sure, fighting in the thrice glorious cause of liberty and independence, most certainly, but leaving their own homes wholly exposed, so that our little army was made up of such of the settlement as was left who could carry a gun, however unfit to meet the practiced and warlike savage, and the well-trained rangers of the British Butler. Mr. Abbott took his place in the ranks. He had a wife and nine children (the eldest boy being only eleven) depending on his protection, labor and care. If a man so circumstanced had offered his services to Washington, the General would have said, 'My friend, I admire your spirit and patriotism, but your family can not dispense with your services without suffering; your duty to them is too imperious to permit you to leave them even to serve your country.' Such would have been the words of truth and soberness. But the emergency allowed no exemption. In the retreat Mr. Abbott fled to the river at Monocacy island, waded over to the main branch, and now being unable to swim, was aided by a friend and escaped. In the expulsion which followed, taking his family he went down the Susquehanna as far as Sunbury. What could he do? Home, harvest, cattle, all hope of provision for present and future use were at Wyoming. Like a brave man who meets danger and struggles to overcome it, like a faithful husband and fond father, he looked on his dependent family, and made his resolve. Mr. Abbott returned in hopes to secure a part of his excellent harvest which he left ripening in his fields. I am somewhat more particular in mentioning this my friend, for I wish, as you take an interest in this matter, to impress this important fact upon your mind—that our people, though sorely struck, though suffering under a most bloody and disastrous defeat, did not lie down idly in despair without an effort to sustain themselves. No; the same indomitable spirit which they had manifested in overcoming previous difficulties, still actuated them. Mr. Abbott came back, determined, if possible, to save from his growing abundance the means of subsistence. He went upon the flats to work with Isaac Williams."

"Mr. Abbott and Mr. Williams were ambushed by the savages, and both murdered and scalped. There is a ravine on the upper part of the plantation of Mr. Hollenback, above Mill creek, where they fell.

"All hope was now extinguished, and Mrs. Abbott (her maiden name was Alice Fuller), with a broken heart, set out with her nine children (judge ye how helpless and destitute!) to find their way to Hampton, an eastern town in Connecticut, from whence they had emigrated. Their loss was total. House burnt—barn burnt—harvests all devastated—cattle wholly lost—valuable title papers destroyed—nothing, nothing saved from the desolating hand of savage ruin and tory vengeance. 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.' They had between 200 and 300 miles to travel, through a country where patience and charity had been already exhausted by the great number of applicants for relief. But they were sustained; and arrived at their native place, the family was separated, and found homes and employment among the neighboring farmers, where they dwelt for several years, until the boys, grown up to manhood, were able to return, claim the patrimonial lands—again to raise the cottage and the byre, and once more to gather mother and children round the domestic hearth, tasting the charms of independence and the blessings of home.

"An interesting case, most certainly. Besides the deprivation of a father, the direct loss of property must have been considerable—more than $1,000, I should suppose. I confess it appears to me very plain, that the continental congress, having drawn away the men of war raised for the defence of Wyoming, thereby brought down the enemy on a defenceless place, and were the cause of the sufferings and losses, and that the national government is, therefore, by every consideration of justice and honor, though late postponed, bound to make good to the sufferers the losses sustained. Did you say that Mrs. Abbott, the widow, also returned?

"Yes—and long occupied the farm where her husband fell. She was afterward married to a man whose name was known widely as the extent of the settlement; a shrewd man—a great reader—very intelligent—distinguished far and near for the sharpness of his wit, the keenness of his sarcasm, the readiness of his repartees, and the cutting pungency of his satire; withal not unamiable—for in the domestic circle he was kind and clever, and they lived happily together; but his peculiar talent being known, for many years every wit and witling of the country round about thought he must break a lance with him. Constantly assailed—tempted daily 'to sharp encounter'—armed at all points like the 'fretful porcupine'—cut and thrust, he became expert from practice as he was gifted for that species of warfare, by nature. All the old people, in merry mood, can tell of onslaught and overthrow of many a hapless wight who had the temerity to provoke a shaft from the quiver of old Mr. Stephen Gardiner.

"You began by speaking of Mr. Stephen Abbott. Did he marry before he returned from Connecticut, or did he take a Wyoming girl to wife—a daughter, as he was the son, of one of the Revolutionary patriots?

"You shall hear. He married a Searle. Having resettled on the patrimonial property, a fruitful soil, industry and economy brought independence in their train. Could you look upon the expelled orphan boy of 1778, pattering along his little footsteps beside his widowed mother and the other orphan children, as they were flying from the savage, and contrast his then seemingly hopeless lot with the picture now presented, you would say, 'It is well.'"

The Finches were one of the notable pioneer families in this valley. On February 1, 1887, was held an interesting family reunion to celebrate the ninetieth birthday of Mrs. Fanny Spencer, in the house where the dear old lady had passed sixty-nine years of her life. She was a daughter of Isaac Finch, and was born in Pittston township, February 1, 1797, and married Leonard Spencer in 1818. They had eight children, six living, and at the time of the family reunion her grandchildren, thirty-six, of whom twenty-six were living; great grandchildren, fifty-four, living forty-five.

Isaac Finch was born in Plains township, February 25, 1763; married Sarah Tomkins, October 19, 1798; died March 10, 1848, aged eighty-five. They had ten children: Capt. Isaac Finch, born November 20, 1798, died April 14, 1860; Nathaniel, born February 3, 1792, died June 20, 1884; John G. Finch, born May 19, 1794, died January 16, 1886. There were many others of the Finch family, nearly every one living to great age.

The Wilcoxes. Isaac and Crandall, brothers, came to Wyoming soon after the year 1772. They escaped the Wyoming massacre and returned to their old home in Rhode Island. There Isaac married Nancy Newcomb, whose mother was a Gardner, when he returned to Wyoming and later to Dutchess county, N. Y., where he died in 1810. Crandall Wilcox returned to Wyoming in 1791. A sister married Daniel Rosenkrans and went to Ohio. In 1792 Amos Wilcox of Minisinke, conveyed to Isaac Wilcox, husbandman, and Crandall Wilcox, blacksmith, land in Wilkes-Barre township. Esen Wilcox occupied land in Pittston, in his father, Stephen's right. Esen was killed in the Wyoming battle. Elisha Wilcox sold to Ebenezer Marcy, August 1, 1783, his land in Pittston. In 1778 Elisha was on his way down the river to warn the inhabitants of the enemy's approach and was captured, and his fate remains unknown. The name of Daniel Wilcox appears as a granter to the Indian purchase in 1754.

Wesley Johnson died at his home, in Wilkes-Barre, October 27, 1892. A word concerning his life is eminently proper here, as he was mainly instrumental in pushing to a successful completion the Wyoming Monument association, and the stone shaft reared above the heroes, as well as the great meeting dedicating the monument, and his careful history of the same in commemoration of those who died that we might live, and secretary of the association.

Mr. Johnson was born at old Laurel Run, now Parsons borough, December 20, 1819, and was consequently not yet seventy three years of age. He was the son of Jehoida Pitt Johnson and a grandson of Rev. Jacob Johnson, the first settled minister in Wilkes-Barre, and who officiated over what is now the First Presbyterian church, from the time of his call from Connecticut, in 1772, to his death in 1797. Jacob was the son of Jacob of Wallingford, Conn. (1674–1749), the son of William of New Haven, the son of Thomas of New Haven, who emigrated from Kingston-on-Hull, England, and was drowned in 1640, in New Haven harbor. Jacob drew up the articles of capitulation between the British and Americans in the battle and massacre of Wyoming in 1778.

Wesley was one of a large family of brothers and sisters, of whom there now survive only two—William P. Johnson, of Dallas township, in this county, and Sarah, widow of Henry C. Wilson, of Ohio, now residing at Columbus. Of his brothers, Ovid F. Johnson was a distinguished lawyer and was attorney-general of Pennsylvania under Gov. Porter from 1839 to 1845. Of the other brothers, Miles died in California within a few years, Jehoida died at the old homestead about twenty years ago, and Priestley R., a twin brother of Wesley, died 1878. Of the sisters, Diantha died in 1874 and Mary G. Reel in 1881.

CHAPTER XIII.

SCHOOLS.

EDUCATION CONSIDERED—FIRST SCHOOLS—FREE SCHOOLS—PRESENT SCHOOLS—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

THE members of the Susquehanna company, by whom this valley was first settled, or at least which sent its strong and combative representatives here as early as 1762, appropriated 500 acres of land to each township in support of schools to be established. The company also appropriated several thousand acres of land in the eastern portion of their purchase for the benefit of the Indian school of Dr. Wheelock, in Connecticut. This was the foundation of Dartmouth college.

Prior to 1773 no organized effort on the part of the people in behalf of schools at this place was made. That year, however, the town voted a tax of three pence on the pound in support of a free school in each township. The next year a committee of sixteen, headed by Capt. Lazarus Stewart, was appointed with power to erect schoolhouses and employ teachers.

The Yankee schoolmaster generally "boarded around" among the patrons of his school, attended all the quiltings and singing-schools, sometimes neglected his scholars, did not neglect the big girls, and was usually devoted to one in particular. At some of his stopping-places he fared sumptuously, at most places he had to put up with "pot luck," while at a few places his sides and jaws exhibited a decided collapse at the close of the boarding week. The early schoolmasters were a very useful but poorly remunerated class of people. We do not learn that any of them ever received land for their services, as did some of the "orthodox ministers of the gospel." After the jurisdiction of Connecticut and the Susquehanna company ceased, several of the school tracts of land were leased for a term of years. Finally, nearly if not all the tracts were sold, and the proceeds added to the township funds, under the authority of a legislative enactment of this State.

The constitution or laws of every State in the Union provide, to a greater or less extent, for educating the rising generation. Pennsylvania, though late in her movements in this direction, has, nevertheless, advanced steadily in her course, until her system of education is equaled by few, and surpassed by no other among civilized men. The incipient steps of our system were the laws of 1809 and 1824, which provided for educating poor children at the public expense. From 1824 to 1833, when the free-school system was introduced, Luzerne county expended $3,509 for this purpose. This appears like a small sum for educating the poor during a period of ten years in a county like Luzerne. No doubt, however, it was sufficient to meet the demand, as the people were not then fully aroused to the importance of the subject.

By the provisions of the common-school law of 1833, the people were to express their approval or disapproval of the measure by electing, or refusing to elect, six directors in each township. In September, 1834, a vote was taken in twenty-six townships, when twenty-three approved of, and three, Hanover, Newport and Nescopeck, disapproved of the law. In November following, the directors elected assembled, as instructed by act of assembly, at the courthouse in Wilkes-Barre, and resolved to levy a school tax equal to double the sum appropriated and allotted by the State to Luzerne county. The sum so allotted was $1,331.20, and consequently



Geo. N. Reichard.

the whole amount appropriated for public education in this county for that year was $3,993.60 This was a creditable and flattering commencement. In the following year a tax of $3,000 was levied, and, with the exception of two or three townships, the excellent system of free education was permanently established.

Hon. J. P. Wickersham, in his history of education in Pennsylvania, has this to say of Luzerne county:

"This chapter can not be closed without some notice of the introduction into a portion of the State of a system of schools that had an important bearing upon subsequent educational history. We have reference to the system of free public schools brought by the Connecticut settlers into the valley of Wyoming. Pennsylvania as a province, of course, had nothing to do in establishing them; in principle they were an advance upon the schools then existing in Connecticut, and in most essential respects were similar in design and management to the public schools of the present day.

"The first settlements in Wyoming valley were made under the auspices of 'the Susquehanna company,' organized in 1753, by some 600 citizens of Windham county, Conn., and approved the following year by an act of the colonial assembly. The surveyors of the company were sent out in 1755, and at that time and subsequently seventeen townships were laid out, each five miles square and containing fifty shares, each of 300 acres. They were located in blocks on the bottom-land along the rivers, and embraced territory now within the limits of Luzerne, Lackawanna, Wyoming, Bradford and Susquehanna counties. The names of these townships are Huntington, Salem, Plymouth, Kingston, Newport, Hanover, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Providence, Exeter, Bedford, Northumberland, Putnam, Braintrim, Springfield, Claverack and Ulster.

"The first attempt to settle on the lands laid out by the company was made in 1762, and continued in 1763, but owing to the hostility of the Indians, no permanent settlement was effected until 1769. Constantly harassed by the savages, compelled to carry on a continuous struggle, amounting at times to open warfare, with rival claimants to the land on which they had built houses and established homes, almost annihilated by the terrible massacre of Wyoming during the Revolutionary war, these brave and hardy men of Connecticut still maintained their ground; and in 1783 the population of the seventeen "certified townships" is estimated to have reached 6,000. It has now swelled to 200,000.

"The first action taken in regard to schools was as follows: 'At a meeting of the Susquehanna company, held at Hartford, Conn., December 28, 1768, it was voted to lay out five townships of land within the purchase of said company, on the Susquehanna, of five miles square each; that the first forty settlers of the first town settled, and fifty settlers of each of the other towns settled, shall divide the towns among themselves; reserving and appropriating three whole shares or rights in each township for the public use of a gospel ministry and schools in each of said towns; and also reserving for the use of said company, all beds and mines of iron ore and coal that may be within said townships.'

"It was also voted to grant Dr. Eleazer Wheelock a tract of land in the easterly part of the Susquehanna purchase, ten miles long and six miles wide, for the use of the Indian school under his care; provided he shall set up and keep said school on the premises.

"This proposed Indian school was never established, although it is stated that Joseph Brant and other Indians attended Dr. Wheelock's school at Lebanon, Conn. Instead of coming to Pennsylvania, Dr. Wheelock went to New Hampshire and became the founder of Dartmouth college. The directions of the company in other respects were carried into effect in all the townships as soon after settlement as possible. The 'three shares' in each township amounted to 960 acres; in a general way the whole was set apart for school purposes, but in a number of instances land

was voted for the support of ministers of the gospel. The funds arising from the sale of these lands were not husbanded as they might have been, but in some townships they still exist, and are used for the benefit of the public schools. The schools as well as other local affairs were managed, as in New England, by a general town meeting. The mode of proceeding is thus described: 'A school meeting was called, by public notices posted in the district. The inhabitants of the district met, and elected, in their own way, three of their number to act as school committee, which committee hired teachers and exercised a general supervision over the schools. The teacher was paid by the patrons of the school, in proportion to the number of days they had sent children to school. A rate bill was made out by the teacher and handed to the committee, who collected the money.' The general township fund was used to build schoolhouses and to pay teachers.

"A few scraps of history have been gathered up that will serve to show the interest taken in education by these pioneer settlers in a Pennsylvania wilderness.

"At a town meeting held in Wilkes-Barre, August 23, 1773, a vote was passed 'to raise three pence on the pound, on the district list, to keep a free school in the several school districts in the said Wilkes-Barre.' 'A subsequent meeting,' says Charles Miner, in his history of Wyoming, 'especially warned, adopted measures for keeping open free schools, one in the upper district, one in the lower, and one in the town plot.'

"A town meeting in Kingston, held December 21, 1773, voted 'that Nathaniel Landon, Samuel Commins and John Perkins, are appointed committeemen to divide ye town into three districts, for keeping of schools.'

"The other townships, without question, passed similar votes, thus recognizing at that early day the fundamental principles of all true systems of public instruction—the common education of all classes; schools supported by a general fund or a tax on property; local management and responsibility.

"A general county school organization seems to have been established, doubtless to give more efficiency to the local management. At a general meeting of the whole settlement, held on December 6, 1774, it was voted: 'That Elisha Richards, Capt. Samuel Ransom, Perrin Ross, Nathaniel Landon, Elisha Swift, Nathan Denison, Stephen Harding, John Jenkins, Anderson Dana, Obadiah Gore, Jr., James Stark, Roswell Franklin, Capt. Lazarus Stewart, Capt. Parks and Uriah Chapman, be chosen the school committee for the ensuing year.' These were leading men from every part of the settlement, showing how important they considered the subject of education. Well may Miner say: 'It may justly be regarded equally honorable and extraordinary that a people just commencing a settlement in a wilderness, wrestling steadily with the yet rude and unbroken soil for bread, surrounded by so many extrinsic difficulties and causes of alarm and disquiet, should be found so zealously adopting and so steadily pursuing measures to provide free schools throughout the settlement.'

"This system substantially continued in operation in the Wyoming region up to the time of the adoption of the common school system in 1834, when, with little change and no disturbance, it was merged into it; and, as the nearest approach to our modern public schools of any class or schools then known in Pennsylvania, it had considerable influence in shaping the school legislation which culminated in the act of 1834. It was Timothy Pickering, of Luzerne, as will be more fully shown hereafter, who, in the constitutional convention of 1790, secured the adoption of the article on education upon which was subsequently based the whole body of laws relating to common schools in Pennsylvania, up to the year 1874; and by so doing saved the convention from the threatened danger of committing itself to a much narrower policy."

As already mentioned, the Susquehanna company made all possible provisions for schools, in its allotment of its lands in this section. It granted large bodies of

land, and in all cases reserved a certain portion as a permanent school fund. Generally this was wasted practically and but little benefits accrued. Unfortunately the school authorities were allowed to sell the land at discretion and it often happened that some friend or sometimes a member of the committee would want the school land and it was sold at a time when the price was merely nominal. Had these lands been given in perpetuity, without the right to sell or transfer except upon short leases, in that case the school fund of Luzerne county would now have sufficient income to rebuild all the school buildings in the county and pay the entire expenses of a far more liberal system than we now have. In short, the school would have been one of our richest institutions, without the levy of a cent of taxes. This same story may also be told of nearly every county in the country. The fathers in this respect were most unwise and imprudent. In the matter of education how important it is to be started right, otherwise it is miseducation and an incurable act of injustice that ruins all in its evil course forever. Those men builded the best they knew—they followed precedent and for a song fooled away a fortune that belonged to their children's children forever. But there is another side to the subject. Possibly both the school and the church should be always very poor to be the best good. A very rich church is not after the fashion of the world's Redeemer. It is not an unmixed good to mankind.

Three thousand years ago there was a university in Athens, and the entire institution was not worth in cost a dollar. The president and all the professors of that immortal school were Epicurus. The school was in the gardens and groves and sometimes on the porches of the public buildings. The pupils were grown people and the teachings were conversations. To this school and to similar ones students repaired from the then known quarters of the world. Here was poverty in one respect, but immeasurable wealth in another.

Then, 1,900 years ago the church, so far as property was concerned, was about as poor as it could be. Is it possible the great founder of the church ever dreamed that the time would come when a $6,000,000 house, wrung from the sweat and toil of the unpaid and often starving poor, would disfigure the earth in the name of His holy region? A religious or educational institution clutching at the world's wealth is an anomaly in both education and religion. There is no royal road to education—this much is certain. The children of kings and emperors demonstrate this fact completely. There is infinite sadness in this prevalent idea fastened in the minds of our children that a teacher can teach them.

Of the earliest attempts at schools in this part of the world, Mrs. M. L. T. Hartman contributed to Dr. F. C. Johnson's *Historical Record* a very interesting paper, which is briefly summarized. The subject of education came with the very first settlers. The people mostly were from Connecticut, itself then only a colony, and the ideas they came with were constantly engrafted upon as they would see progress in the mother colony. Therefore schools were not neglected, although books, paper and all had to be brought all the way from the old home. Hon. Charles Miner in his history relates as follows: "Throughout the year 1777 schools engaged the greatest attention. They levied an extra penny to the pound for free schools. Each township was established a legal school district with power to sell the lands sequestered by the Susquehanna company therein for the use of schools, and also to receive of the school committee appointed by their town their part of the money according to their respective rates. In the settlement of Huntington were young men and women competent for teachers on their arrival; and, therefore, here at least, their rude log cabins had hardly more than been built until they built schoolhouse cabins as comfortable as the best of the houses, and the supposition is that desks and seats made of planed boards were in use as early as 1800. She says her first recollection of a schoolroom was in 1822 in the old schoolhouse nearly opposite the site of the Harveyville church, and then the desks and seats seemed to be old, but were made of

planed boards and were comfortable—the house a frame, one story 20x24; the writing desks built along each wall. A large wood stove occupied the center and the teacher's desk was movable. The door was near one corner and opened into the ante-room for hats and wraps. A respectful bow admitted a boy and a courtesy a girl. That summer, 1822, Caroline Turner was the teacher; Fannie Fuller had taught a year previous. Many of the children came more than a mile, some more than two miles. All were instructed in spelling, reading and writing. Grammar and history were taught to any who wished to study them, or were well advanced in the others. Noah Webster's *Easy Standard of Pronunciation* and the dictionary were our spelling books. *John Roger's Primer, The English Reader, Columbia Orator*, and *American Preceptor* were all used as reading books. Daboll's, Bennet's and Pike's were the arithmetics. Lindley Murray's grammar was generally used until superseded by Kirkham's about 1835.

Thomas Patterson long held the most eminent place as an educator in Huntington and Plymouth. Col. H. B. Wright, in his *Sketches of Plymouth*, awards great praise to Patterson. Other early teachers were Caroline, Ann and Fannie Turner, Anne and Catharine Half, George and Lydia Wadhams, Marietta and Hannah Bacon, E. Wadsworth, William Baker, Julius Pratt, Jonah and Joel Rogers, Delia Ann Preston and Romelia Chapin.

Among other early teachers in the valley from Connecticut were Amos Franklin, Enos and Amos Seward, Mrs. Margaret L. Trescott, Huldah Fuller, Cyrus Fellows and the sons and daughters of Capt. Thomas Stevens.

It is not known that there was a schoolhouse built in Wilkes-Barre prior to 1780, yet there was a school taught here prior to that. The first building stood on the east side of the public square, and later one was built on the plains near the Cortright residence. The third building was on Dr. Covell's farm, near the present railroad depot. The earliest teachers remembered were Godlove N. Lutyens, a German university graduate. In 1802 Asher Miner was a teacher, mixing this diversion with his early experiences as publisher and editor. Prior to 1806 select schools had been successfully taught. Mr. Parmaly had opened a school in the old stillhouse on Main street. Another was on East Union street, by William Wright. This continued a prosperous school until the time of Mr. Wright's death, 1816. Mrs. Jabez Fish had a juvenile school, taught only in the summer. This was on the river bank at the lower end of the commons. It is said the chief purpose of her old-fashioned Puritan school was to teach the *Westminster Catechism* from the *John Rogers Primer*.

The constitution of 1790 required provision to be made for the education of paupers or those too poor to educate themselves, and a list of this class of children was required by law to be made. The law was nearly a complete failure, as but few parents ever consented to put their children on the lists. During ten years in the entire county there was but $3,500 called for, and in Wilkes-Barre there were no paupers, it seems. Very much to the credit of the parents, some of whom were poor indeed.

In 1864 there were but three schoolhouses, all one-story buildings, in the then borough, now city of Wilkes-Barre, and at these there were but 187 scholars in attendance, and this in a borough with a population at that time of from 6,000 to 7,000. In 1865 George B. Kulp was elected a school director, as were also Hon. Daniel L. Rhone, now president judge of the orphans' court of this county, and the late Rev. George D. Miles, of the Episcopal church. During that year, principally through the efforts of these three, the present large Washington school building was erected. In 1866 Ex-Gov. Henry M. Hoyt and Ex-Atty.-Gen. Henry W. Palmer became members of the board. This twain, seconding the progressive policy of the aforementioned trio, the handsome Franklin school building was soon in course of erection, and before the close of the year it was completed and ready

for occupancy. The number of scholars had now increased to 676, and at the conclusion of Mr. Kulp's directorship this number had augmented to 1,716. The Conyngham school was also built during Mr. Kulp's membership in the board, which covered a period of twelve years' continuous service, ending in 1876.

This seems to have been the period—the turning point, so to speak—in the highway of education of the splendid system of schools in Wilkes-Barre, and the credit therefore is due the gentlemen named above. And while it perhaps is not exactly proper to say that any one did more than another of these gentlemen, yet the truth is Mr. Kulp was the oldest member of them, and he was first in the breach, or in other words, had commenced the struggle, and in the nick of time was backed by these men, and, pulling together, they were strong enough to beat down opposition.

The first public school in Wyoming valley was taught in Pittston. John Jenkins is known to have taught a school near the Ravine colliery for several winters prior to 1781. In 1810 a schoolhouse was built not far from the up-town brick schoolhouse, but on the opposite side of Main street. It was used for religious meetings, and was furnished with a loft and elevated pulpit.

March 21, 1810, "at a meeting of the subscribers for building a schoolhouse near Jedediah Collins'," William Slocum presided, and John Phillips, William Slocum and Nathaniel Giddings were elected a committee to buy or lease a lot from said Collins and have a schoolhouse built. They sold the building contract by auction, at $215, to Miner Searle.

An early school was taught by Mrs. Blakely Hall on "The Green," a portion of the present borough between the Lehigh Valley depot and Main street. This building was purchased by the railroad company and used for a depot until it was displaced by their present depot building.

The early school-teachers in what is now Franklin township were Amarilla Newberry, Ambrose Fuller, Miss Harris, William Calkins, George Ochmig, Susan Farver (Mrs. Daniel Lee), Henry Osborne, James Dickinson, Mr. Herring. The school building was erected in 1815, and was where now the village of Orange stands.

The settlers of Plymouth, early recognizing the importance of education, established schools as soon as the country became quiet after the Revolution. Two schoolhouses were built, one near the common field and the other near Ransom's creek. Jonah Rogers was one of the first teachers and commenced teaching about 1800. A Mr. Hamilton taught in the lower schoolhouse in 1806, followed by one Hazleton. The old academy was built in 1815. The early teachers in this building were Jonah Rogers, Thomas Patterson, Dr. Thomas Sweet and Charles C. Curtis. "The languages were first taught in the old academy as early as 1829, by Benjamin M. Nyce. Nyce and Patterson taught three or four years, and then Mr. Seivers, the last teacher who taught the dead languages in the old academy. A school was established in a building which stood nearly opposite the residence of George Snyder, in Larksville, as early as 1825. This was afterward removed to the location of the present schoolhouse. Schools were kept seven months.

The old academy is still used, and a fine brick building has been erected in the west end of the borough.

The first schoolhouse in Nanticoke was built of logs, before 1820, on the site of the old Union church, in the east part of the borough. The first teacher was Eliphalet Buckley, and in 1820 Silas Alexander was the teacher. Among the men who sent children to Alexander's school were Col. Washington Lee, James S. Lee, Isaac Ripple, John Mills and Thomas Bennett.

The first schoolhouse in Hazleton was built by the Hazleton Coal company in 1837. It was a frame building, and stood on the northwest corner of Church and Green streets. Miss Fannie Blackman was the first teacher, and among her immediate successors were N. D. Cortright and Isaac H. Baldwin. In 1843 Lewis Ketchum, afterward a member of the California senate, took charge of the school.

He was succeeded in 1845 by his brother, H. H. Ketchum. Previous to this and for some time afterward the school was kept open part of the year by private subscription. The first building for a private school was erected by A. Pardee in 1847. This school was kept about two years. The building stood on the south side of Broad street, between Wyoming and Laurel.

The first public schoolhouse stood on the northeast corner of Cedar street and Spruce alley. In August, 1853, the schoolhouse on the corner of Church and Green streets was burned, when the store on the southeast corner of Broad and Wyoming streets was rented for school purposes. The two-story brick school building on the north side of Green, between Church and Laurel streets, was opened in February, 1855, with Abel Marcy as principal. This was the first graded school in Luzerne county. While Mr. Marcy was principal four teachers were employed, and after 1866 the length of the school term was eight months. Mr. M. was elected superintendent of the county in 1860.

In the spring of 1857 the borough elected the first school board. In 1859 C. L. Rynearson was elected principal of the schools and five teachers employed, and the school term increased to ten months. A noted Irishman, William Brandon, who was generally called "Priest" Brandon, as he sometimes preached previous to 1800, was one of the teachers.

The people of a neighborhood united and formed a school district (frequently pronounced "deestric"), and with a little help from the land set apart by the township, selected committees to attend to the schools and hire the teachers. These built the schoolhouses and ran the entire affair.

In Black Creek township the first school was in the old Rittenhouse first log cabin, converted into such after he had built a better residence. It was burned, and then a school near where the brown church now stands was built. Mr. Tripp was the first teacher.

The first schoolhouse in Dallas township (now in Dallas borough) was erected in 1816, built of hewn logs by William Honeywell, Philip Shaver, William Hunt and John Honeywell.

In the year 1800 there was a log schoolhouse in Exeter that stood near George Miller's, and Josiah Beach was teacher and then John McMillen. In the latter part of the other century Exeter township voted a tax to support a short winter school. For fifteen years after the free school act of 1833, Exeter continued to support its schools by taxes. The first school in Sturmerville was in a log schoolhouse in 1819, Rachel Goodwin was an early teacher.

The pioneer schoolhouse in Plains was built in 1818, on the road between Johnson's and Miner's gristmills. It was of round logs, and was well ventilated. The first teacher was Sylvester Dieth, an eccentric Yankee and a good teacher. The old log schoolhouse was used summers till 1824 or 1825, when the school was kept in Mr. Parsons' house until 1829; then the little white schoolhouse was built. This was a frame building, 20x24 feet, lathed and plastered, and was at that time the best schoolhouse in this part of the country. Asahel P. Gridley, a graduate of the seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., was the first teacher. This building served until 1869, when a two-story house, 22x40 feet, was built.

Something of the school efforts here fifty years ago as they relate to much earlier school efforts are given in a communication by G. H. R. Plumb, to a recent issue of the *Historical Record*. Mr. Miner had published a letter in which he urgently appealed to the people not to let the "old academy" the Wilkes-Barre Female academy, go down forever. The fact of the publication of this appeal became in time the only authentic assertion that at one time in the long ago they had a female seminary here; another was the "Wyoming seminary," also for females. The latter was for a long time conducted by the Misses Perry. Here were two female and one male seminary, reared by the people so long ago that their posterity finally

reached the degree of indifference to the subject as to allow all to go to decay. Dr. Thomas W. Miner's letter is dated April 20, 1836, published in the *Republican Farmer*, John Atherholt, printer. He asks, after telling something of its past glories: "Shall we let it go?" He appeals strongly for them to sustain an institution "our fathers reared." He enumerates among its foster children a Scott, Mallery, Greenough, Dyer, Denison, Beaumont, Joseph and Joel Jones and C. Miner.

An old prospectus states: "The department of education will be under the direction of Miss F. M. Woodworth. The seminary is delightfully situated on the banks of the Susquehanna."

Of the schools in Newport township it is said that as early as 1803 there was a schoolhouse on the Middle road opposite the cemetery. There is no record of any of the early teachers, and no one now living can remember them. January 3, 1806, it was voted that the interest of the public moneys for the three years past be appropriated to the benefit of the schools. Six trustees were appointed to divide the township into three school districts. The committee reported January 6, 1806, that the north division had fifty-one children; the south division seventy-two, and the west division thirty-four. Schools were then established in each division.

Wyoming Seminary.—This well known and justly popular institution of learning, located in the classic valley of Wyoming, has a history well worthy of note. It was started in 1807 as the Wilkes-Barre academy, and in a few years the name changed to its present form.

The friends of education in the old Oneida Methodist Episcopal conference, after establishing on a broad and permanent basis a seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., in the northern portion of their territory, determinedly entertained the project over fifty years ago, of providing for the increasing educational demands of the southern portion of the work. With a commendable foresight they devised measures for the erection of an institution of learning in northeastern Pennsylvania. At the session of the Oneida conference, held in Wilkes-Barre, August 9, 1843, the matter was fully discussed, and the necessary preliminary steps taken by the appointment of David Holmes, Jr., Lucian S. Bennett, Thomas Myers, Madison F. Myers, Lord Butler, Sharp D. Lewis and Silas Comfort as "trustees of a contemplated seminary of learning, to be located either in Wilkes-Barre or Kingston," according to the amount of subscription obtained in each place within a given time. Kingston, providing the largest subscription, was the chosen locality. At the first meeting of the board of trustees David Holmes was elected president, Silas Comfort, secretary, and Madison F. Myers, treasurer. The first building, a brick structure of three stories, 37x70, was erected and opened for students in 1844. The size of the chapel was 24x29; recitation room, 13x29, and room for primary department, 20x29, with some twenty rooms in all for students; cost of the building about $5,000. Such was the beginning of this educational enterprise—one building, two teachers, and fifty scholars. The trustees secured as their first principal Rev. Reuben Nelson, A. M., then a young man, but who afterward abundantly demonstrated his fitness to inaugurate and carry forward such an enterprise to a successful consummation. Under such leadership, seconded by the energetic co-operation of a noble minded and self-denying board of trustees and a corps of efficient teachers, the institution attained a popularity and influence second to none of its class in the land.

In half a dozen years after the erection of the first edifice, such was the patronage obtained that an additional building was demanded. In the spirit of an unselfish liberality, the late William Swetland volunteered to erect the projected additional building at his own expense. The second building was named by the trustees Swetland hall, in memory of the respected donor. At the same time, Hon. Ziba Bennett contributed $1,000 as a foundation for a library. This was thereafter called, in honor of the donor, the Bennett library.

In the early spring of 1853 additional facilities were deemed essential, and the building of a wing or wings to the main building was contemplated, with a view to afford accommodation to a larger number of students. On March 15, 1853, the seminary buildings were burned. While the brick and stone and ashes were yet warm the trustees, with undaunted heroism, in their meeting on the day of the fire resolved that a committee of three be appointed to draw plans and specifications for the rebuilding of the seminary. This showed the stuff these men were made of. Again did the tried friend of the cause, William Swetland, come to the rescue, and he nobly undertook, at his own expense, the work of rebuilding and enlarging Swetland hall. Through the liberality of Payne Pettebone, George Swetland, A. Y. Smith, and Isaac C. Shoemaker, a third building was erected about the same time, to which the name Union hall was given. Thus, through fire and disaster larger and better buildings were erected, and the three blocks, "Wyoming seminary" in the center, with "Swetland Hall" on the left and "Union Hall" on the right, stood a noble monument to the energy and liberality of the men of Wyoming valley.

In a few years afterward the ladies' boarding hall was destroyed by fire. Then a fierce tornado swept over the place and unroofed the building. Then a flood did more or less damage to the seminary property. Yet with heroic spirit the board of trustees measured up to every exigency, so that repeated difficulties have been overcome, financial embarrassments removed, and the whole machinery kept moving without intermission and without a jar.

The Civil war seemed for a brief period to interfere with the wonted success of the institution. Yet even with this temporary drawback the trustees projected other plans for the success of the school. A commercial department was added in 1863; Prof. W. S. Smyth, afterward principal of Cazenovia seminary, was secured to take charge of the commercial college, and under his efficient supervision it proved a decided success. Prof. L. L. Sprague was the head of this department for many years, and under his management it developed into an institution equal to the best schools of the kind in the country.

At the close of the war it was found that the enlargement of the seminary was absolutely required. The three buildings had already been united by the addition of wings, yet this did not meet the demand for room. In the year 1866 it was determined to erect a memorial building, to be named "Centenary hall." This was commenced in 1867 and completed in 1868, at a cost of about $25,000. The buildings are all under one roof, three and four stories high, with 350 feet frontage.

The edifice, as a whole, is an ornament to the valley, and an honor to the country and the church. There are ample accommodations for 175 boarding students and 250 day scholars.

At the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church held in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1872, Rev. Dr. Nelson, after serving as principal for a period of nearly thirty years, during which time he developed his skill as an educator and financier; was elected senior book agent at New York, and resigned his position as principal. He was succeeded by Rev. D. Copeland, A. M., president of the Female college of Hillsboro, Ohio, a gentleman whose literary tastes and attainments, acknowledged abilities and extended experience as an educator, rendered him pre-eminently fitted for the important and responsible position of principal of an institution of this grade. Never was the institution more successful than now. The course of study is most thorough and elevated. The curriculum will compare favorably with that of the highest institutions of its class. This time honored and deservedly popular institution receives its full share of patronage, and under its present efficient management is destined to exert a still more potent influence in the education of the youth of our land.

The system of instruction adopted is thorough, and designed to prepare the students for the active duties of life or for a course of professional or collegiate study.



Hendrick W. Search

There are nine departments of study provided, and eight courses of study are arranged in order to meet the various wants of students: The common English course, course in literature and science, classical course, college preparatory course, musical course, vocal and instrumental, and commercial course. As an evidence of the high grade of scholarship of young men prepared here for college, to-day they stand among the first at the best colleges in the country. Many leading men now distinguished in church and state have been educated in this seminary, including Hon. W. W. Ketcham, Gov. H. M. Hoyt, Hon. H. W. Palmer and Hon. H. B. Payne, Rev. L. C. Floyd and Rev. P. Krohn, and that fine pulpit orator, Rev. W. P. Abbott, of New York.

The Old Wilkes-Barre Academy.—An article appeared in the *Historical Record* in 1886 from "C. E. L.," of Carbondale, in which he makes some pleasant references to the long ago which are historical, summarized as follows:

The writer of the article referred to went back to a period less than fifty years ago, and says: "I saw no reference to the old 'yellow academy,'' which, to me and doubtless to others who remember it, is attended with more ancient, and therefore hallowed, associations. At the time I entered it the old building was in a dilapidated condition through extreme age and bad usage by the scholars, one of whom had made two or three unsuccessful attempts to end its existence by conflagration. The structure was one of four public buildings which then occupied the square, viz.: The courthouse, 'fire proof' (in which the county offices were located), the Methodist Episcopal church and the academy. Running through the square at right angles were Main and Market streets; on the latter a long gable-end building, with roof supported by pillars, constituted the public market house. All these buildings were of a style of architecture peculiar to the Pennsylvania Dutch towns of that period, and beyond the power of any imagination to describe, though I can see them now clearly in my mind's eye. The schools taught in the academy were excellent for the time, and, as I have said, many eminent men were fully prepared for college within its uncouth walls. The names of the teachers I can not recall, except the principal, Deacon Sylvester Dana, a graduate of Yale, and a most excellent preceptor. With great kindness of heart and much patience, he was yet very thorough and severe. The discipline of his school was maintained at all hazards, and woe to the scholar who disputed his authority. His mode of punishment was the rawhide, a plentiful supply of which was always kept at Mr. Anheiser's store on the west side of the square. I remember on one occasion going to the store for one which Mr. Dana used to chastise the late Judge Waller. Among the names of those who were attending the academy are J. Butler Conyngham, Frank Butler, Charles Collins, C. P. Waller, George G. Waller, Sam McCarragher, S. H. Lynch, Tom Smith, Bob Wright, Ed Butler, Charley Chapman, W. L. Conyngham and Jonathan Bulkeley. The latter had an experience at one time with the deacon's rawhide which resulted in the indictment of the teacher. A number of the pupils were summoned as witnesses before the grand jury, and I well remember how awestricken we were as, one by one, we appeared in the august presence of the jurymen to give our testimony. But the case was settled before it came to trial, and Jonathan ceased to be a member of the school.

"According to my recollection the old building was demolished in 1839, and for two or three years the school was kept in a part of the old Morgan hotel, on River street. A brick building of more modern pretensions and appointments was erected on the old site, and that gave place, with the other buildings on the square, to the present courthouse."

After the erection of the new courthouse in Wilkes-Barre, in the year 1804, the old building, which had been removed to a point a few feet west of the present courthouse, was converted into an academy. It was incorporated under the style and title of the Wilkes-Barre academy, and was the first institution of learning,

superior to the common log schoolhouse, in Luzerne county. The first teacher or principal was the Rev. Thayer, who was followed by Mr. Finney. Mr. Finney was succeeded by Garrick Mallery in 1809. The trustees requested Dr. Dwight, of Yale college, to send them an active, intelligent and competent teacher and graduate. The Doctor sent them Mr. Mallery, under whose superintendence the school advanced to considerable eminence. Greek, Latin, the mathematics and all the higher English branches were taught here. Soon the institution became very popular, and students from abroad came in such numbers that the trustees, by the advice of Mr. Mallery, engaged Andrew Beaumont as assistant. Mr. Beaumont was then an active, intelligent young man, just arrived in the valley. Messrs. Mallery and Beaumont were succeeded by Joel and Joseph H. Jones. Then followed Woodbridge, Baldwin, Granger, Orton, Miner, Talcott, Ulmann, Hubbard and Dana. Finally, the old edifice was sold to H. F. Lamb, who removed a portion of it to his lot in Franklin street, where it was used in the erection of a dwelling. Such was the end of the first courthouse and academy in Luzerne county. In 1842 a new brick academy was erected on the site of the old one, and a high school prospered there for several years under the tuition of Owen and Jackson, but eventually dwindled to a common day school. In 1858 the building was sold to E. B. Harvey, who removed and converted it into a residence on Union street.

Some of the teachers and students of the Wilkes-Barre academy, who have risen to eminence in the world, are the following:

Garrick Mallery was a president judge of the State courts and one of the first lawyers in the nation. Andrew Beaumont was a statesman, who ably represented his constituents in the State legislature and in congress, and who held important trusts under the federal government. Daniel Ulmann, an eminent lawyer in New York; a candidate for the office of governor of that great State. Joel Jones, a president judge and a prominent lawyer in Philadelphia. H. B. Wright, an able lawyer, and representated this district in congress. B. A. Bidlack also represented this district in congress, and afterward became the United States minister at the capital of New Granada, where he died. Luther Kidder was a lawyer of note and a president judge. George W. Woodward, was one of the supreme judges of Pennsylvania. Dr. S. D. Gross, professor of surgery in the Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia. Ovid F. Johnson, a brilliant lawyer and the attorney-general of this State. Samuel Bowman was the acting bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in Pennsylvania. J. S. Hart, the eminent principal of the Philadelphia high school. There were also Zebulon Butler, D. D., of Mississippi, and George Catlin, a celebrated painter. E. W. Morgan was major of the Eleventh United States regiment of infantry during the Mexican war and then principal of the military school at Newport, Ky. Maj. A. H. Bowman, of the United States army, and Lieut. J. C. Beaumont, of the United States navy, were also pupils in this academy.

In 1812 the citizens of Kingston erected a large two-story frame building, to be used for the purposes of an academy. This school was first taught by Thomas Bartlett, who had been an assistant under Mallery, in the Wilkes-Barre academy. He was followed by Bennett, Severs, W. H. Bissel (first Republican governor of Illinois in, 1856), Ketchum and others, under whose discipline and instruction the institution prospered many years. It was finally supplanted by new and enlarged schools, and the building becoming dilapidated it was demolished by E. Reynolds, who erected his residence on or near its site.

In 1815 the citizens of Plymouth erected a large two-story, frame building for educational purposes. Schools were taught in it by Steel, Park and others until 1828, when the first classical school was organized under the direction and principalship of Benjamin M. Nyce. He was succeeded by Patterson and Severs. This is the oldest academy in the county. Like the one in Kingston, it had a bell, and was used for many years as a place of religious worship.

With these venerated old schoolhouses and teachers the plain, substantial, old-fashioned system of education has passed away. They have been replaced by new and splendid edifices, occupied by new teachers, adopting new systems, new books, and imparting new ideas, or rather new modes of shooting the young ideas.

Wyoming Conference Seminary. This flourishing institution in the borough of Kingston was opened September 24, 1844, with thirty students, the faculty at the time consisting of Rev. R. Nelson, principal, and E. F. Farris and Miss Ruth Ingalls, teachers. The opening address was delivered by J. P. Durbin, D. D. The anticipated success of this seminary has been fully realized. The yearly number of students has increased to upward of 700, which fact established the character of Mr. Nelson and his assistants, together with the board of trustees, for competency, energy and good government. The original building cost about $6,000, one-fourth of which was contributed by Thomas Myers. In 1851 William Swetland contributed $3,000 for the erection of Swetland hall, and the Hon. Ziba Bennett donated $1,000 as the foundation for a library. On March 15, 1853, the entire establishment was consumed by fire, but through the noble liberality of William Swetland, his son George and his son-in-law, Payne Pettebone, who together donated $8,000, of Isaac C. Shoemaker, who gave $1,000, and of Urban Burrows and A. Y. Smith, who each contributed $500, the institution was at once raised from its ashes. Judge Bennett also made another liberal donation to replace the library. The entire property of this institution is valued at $50,000. The seminary is under the general superintendence of the Wyoming conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, but the trustees and board of directors have been composed of able men without regard to denominational preferences.

In the *ante-bellum* days there were several southern boys generally in attendance upon this school. This suddenly changed as the war clouds thickened, and in a brief time the impetuous southerner had ceased to bask within the shades of this fostering mother of education. Since the war and its scars have come and gone, however, instances have occurred where the North and the South have met after many years, with their "silver threads among the gold," and renewed in their accidental meetings, the soft, sweet stories of auld lang syne, those of the campus ground.

The Wilkes-Barre Female Institute was chartered in 1854, and in October of that year opened with fifty female pupils, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. E. Nassau. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. S. Howes, then Rev. W. S. Parsons. The institution is under the general direction of the Presbytery of Luzerne county. It has a library, a philosophical and chemical apparatus, and is in successful operation. This institution, becoming pecuniarily involved, was extricated from its embarrassment by the liberality of Col. G. M. Hollenback and others.

About 1840 Mr. Dana had erected a building on Academy street and organized a classical school, which in a measure took the position previously occupied by the old academy in the public square. A brick building was erected in 1842 on the site of the old structure, and under the direction of Messrs. Owen and Jackson a high school had a successful existence in it for a number of years; but in consequence of various causes in time it lost much of its prestige and became only an ordinary day school. E. B. Harvey purchased this building in 1848, and moved it to Union street and converted it into a dwelling.

The Wilkes-Barre Female Institute was chartered April 10, 1854; following trustees: George M. Hollenback, Alexander Gray, Harrison Wright, Ario Pardee, Samuel Wadhams, John Brown, John Urquhart, Henry M. Fuller, Elisha B. Harvey, William R. Glen, John Fraser, Andrew T. McClintock and Rev. J. Dorrance, *ex officio*. At a meeting held April 15, 1854, George M. Hollenback was chosen president; John Fraser treasurer, and Edward M. Covell, secretary, and a building committee was appointed. May 8, 1854, Rev. John Dorrance reported that the Presbyterian church of Wilkes-Barre had raised $10,000 for the establishment of the

institute, and soon afterward a contract was awarded to D. A. Fell & Co. for the erection of a suitable building on River street above Smith, which was finished and the school opened in it September 13, 1854.

Catholic School.—The two-story brick convent stands a little to the south of the Catholic church at Plains. This is a plain but comfortable building with five class-rooms, an office, two music-rooms a recitation and drawing-room. The attendance of pupils is an average of 375.

Mallinckrodt Convent.—This institution, an academy of the Sisters of Christian Charity, a boarding and day school for young girls, was founded in 1878 by the Sisters of Christian Charity, who emigrated from Germany to America in 1873, the founder of the society being a noble lady, Miss Pauline von Mallinckrodt, sister of the much lamented Hermann von Mallinckrodt, member of the German parliament, who died some years ago. The Mallinckrodt convent is, besides its being a pensionat for young girls, the mother-house and novitiate of the Sisters of Christian Charity of the United States, who are devoted to the instruction and education of the young in parochial schools, academies, orphan-houses, etc., in many places throughout the United States. It affords many advantages to young girls desirous of acquiring a solid, polite and religious education. The course of instruction is given in both the German and English languages, and embraces a wide range of useful branches. It is one of the foremost female educational institutions of our country and is patronized by many of the leading families of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and other large cities. The mother superior, Eugenia, with sister Marguretta in charge of the boarding school, having ten teachers in this department and six in the normal department. A fine chapel was built in 1884.

St. Mary's Convent.—St. Mary's school on Canal street, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, was opened in October, 1875. The pupils numbered over 500, and were divided into five classes, three of girls and two of boys. A few months later two teachers were added and a more complete classification was obtained.

The children attending this school are afforded every opportunity for obtaining a thorough English education. The annual closing exercises were held for the first time, in June, 1876, at which time an academy for young ladies attached to St. Mary's convent on Washington street, was opened, with about forty pupils in attendance, divided into two classes.

The Wilkes-Barre Business College was founded by W. J. Solly, September 1, 1886, and incorporated February 7, 1887, its object being to teach those branches of a practical business education. Board of trustees: John W. Hollenback, president; F. C. Johnson, secretary; Hon. C. D. Foster, S. L. Brown, H. H. Welles Jr., H. H. Harvey, A. A. Sterling, G. Lewis Baldwin, Gen. E. S. Osborne. Orley Hazelton and W. A. Billingham, principals.

Harry Hillman Academy of Wilkes-Barre commenced its educational existence September 14, 1877, its primary object being to prepare boys thoroughly for college or university and the technical school. From the first it has had a healthy prosperity and now numbers 128 students—within five of its limit. This year (1892) has a graduating class of sixteen. Its certificates are recognized by all the leading institutions of learning in the country. In 1884 H. Baker Hillman purchased ground and erected the academy building. The teacher's handsome residence near the academy is upon ground presented by W. L. Conyngham, and the costs of this building were maintained by Messrs. Fred Ahlborn, W. L. Conyngham, E. P. Darling, J. W. Hollenback, L. D. Shoemaker and William Stoddart.

Orphans' Home.—During the war an arrangement was made with the State government by which soldiers' orphans were placed temporarily in the home. The remuneration for their care enabled the managers to enlarge their corps of helpers and lay by a small sum annually, to form a nucleus to an endowment fund. In 1864 the home became so crowded with soldiers' orphans that a larger building

became an absolute necessity. A subscription book was opened and application made to the legislature for an appropriation. The State promised $2,500, provided double that sum could be raised by subscription. At once four of the trustees, Messrs. G. M. Hollenback, W. S. Ross, William C. Gildersleeve and V. L. Maxwell, subscribed $1,000 each; others gave $500 each and many added smaller sums, thus securing the State appropriation and making it safe to commence building. The lot was offered at a very low price by Mr. Charles Parrish and Dr. E. R. Mayer, and the latter added as a gift an adjoining back lot for a garden. The building, a large brick edifice, and ample grounds on Franklin street, was completed and occupied in the autumn of 1866. In 1867 active steps were taken to secure the endowment fund. A book for subscriptions was opened. Judge Ross and William C. Gildersleeve each subscribed $5,000, and smaller subscriptions were added until the sum exceeded $16,000. The home is governed by a matron; the school is managed by a lady teacher. The children, besides their regular school instruction, are taught sewing and various household duties.

Common Schools.—An act of the legislature of 1834 was the strong foundation on which has been built the present public-school system. The first vote cast for that important bill was by Ziba Bennett, member from Luzerne—in the roll call his name came first and therefore his vote was first given. Mr. Bennett was associate judge of the county in 1842. In 1822 he became a partner with Mr. Hollenback in his store, and in 1826 commenced merchandising on his own account in the property he purchased of Stephen Tuttle on North Main street, and soon was one of the prominent business men of Wilkes-Barre. He was deeply interested in school matters and gratified a long desire when elected to the legislature by his instrumentality in securing the passage of the act. It provided a tax should be levied on all the taxable property and inhabitants; that townships, boroughs and wards should be school districts and that schools should be maintained at public expense, the supervision of schools in each district being entrusted to a board of six school directors, to be elected. The law was optional by townships. The secretary of the commonwealth was made superintendent of schools and to appropriate any money from the State in aid of education. As stated the vote to accept the law was in the affirmative in all the townships of Luzerne county, except three, but these continued to keep up their schools equal in every respect by levying a tax on the property of their respective townships.

It is now practically half a century since the law was put on the statute books. At first it did not meet unanimous favor from the people. Some opposed it on one ground and some on another. But the law forged its way rapidly to a universal approval, not only as wise, but as beneficence itself. *A free school!* Who would doubt for a moment but that this meant every child in the community would *now* be educated—*all was free*, without money and without price. Education! a boon at any price, worth, could it be had no cheaper, half a man's life to lose! What a rainbow of hope filled every friend of education. A half century has come and gone and its work is before us. We can begin to cast up results and balance the books. Extravagant hopes have been only partially realized—only partially, most unfortunately, and the particularly sad confession now comes up from the whole array of educators for "compulsory schools," and "truant policemen" are demanded. States are passing such laws, and only a short time ago the whole country was startled with a strong and thoughtful paper in a leading magazine by one of the strongest thinkers in the nation, entitled: "Do the Schools Educate?" And now constantly do we see discussions in our best magazines *pro* and *con* on this vital subject.

Is it possible we are deceiving the rising generation on a subject so vital to them as their education? Let us hope not. But it must be confessed that this demand by the rank and file of educators for compulsory schools is very near a fatal admission.

This much we may now know: If it is imperative that we have compulsory free schools, then inevitably the State must furnish lavatories, fine-toothed combs, and decent clothing for those compelled to attend. When these are supplied, and this should be done promptly and ungrudgingly, then these newly-fashioned children can not go to school and become educated or Solomons on empty stomachs.

The following data is gleaned from the State superintendent's report of 1891, of the schools in Luzerne county: Whole number of schools, 672. Total male teachers, 199; female teachers, 543. Total scholars, male 17,337; female 18,787. In addition to these there are night schools—three in Avoca; three in Plymouth; six in Plains; one in Luzerne borough; three in Hughestown; six in Pittston.

New school buildings erected in Sugar Notch, Nanticoke, Edwardsville, Fairmount, Huntington, Sugar Loaf and those mentioned in Wilkes-Barre.

There are 67 school districts in the county, and the items of the districts are as follows:

Ashley has 9 schools; 2 male and 8 female teachers; scholars, 313 males; 381 females; total tax levy for schools, $5,219.29.

Avoca has 8 schools; 1 male and 7 female teachers; scholars, 244 males; 391 females; total tax levy for schools, $4,364.75.

Bear Creek has 4 schools; 4 female teachers; scholars, 34 males; 34 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,058.88.

Black Creek has 10 schools; 3 males and 8 female teachers; scholars, 263 males; 248 females; total tax levy for schools, $3,611.83.

Buck has 1 school; 1 female teacher; scholars, 15 males; 10 females; total tax levy for schools, $83.50.

Butler has 11 schools; 3 male and 8 female teachers; scholars, 217 males; 213 females; total tax levy for schools, $3,510.10.

Conyngham has 5 schools; 5 male teachers; scholars, 113 males; 110 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,685.87.

Dallas borough has 2 schools; 1 male and 1 female teacher; scholars, 47 males; 43 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,473.27.

Dallas township has 7 schools; 1 male and 12 female teachers; scholars, 102 males; 18 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,365.73.

Dennison has 5 schools; 5 female teachers; scholars, 78 males; 73 females, total tax levy for schools, $1,357.48.

Dorrance has 5 schools; 5 female teachers; scholars, 106 males; 73 females; total tax levy for schools, $839.55.

Dorranceton borough has 2 schools; 1 male and 1 female teacher; scholars, 70 males; 54 females; total tax levy for schools, $2,418.93.

Edwardsville has 6 schools; 1 male and 6 female teachers; scholars, 262 males; 301 females; total tax levy for schools, $5,116.60.

Exeter township has 4 schools; 1 male and 4 female teachers; scholars, 78 males; 69 females; total tax levy for schools, $763.57.

Exeter borough has 3 schools; 1 male and 2 female teachers; scholars, 59 males; 60 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,828.59.

Fairmount has 8 schools; 3 male and 9 female teachers; scholars, 133 males; 109 females; total tax levy for schools, $2,066.79.

Fairmount, (Ind.), 1 school; 2 female teachers; scholars, 8 males; 13 females; total tax levy for schools, $121.61.

Fairview has 5 schools; 3 male and 2 female teachers; scholars, 137 males; 114 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,981.06.

Forty Fort has 5 schools; 1 male and 4 female teachers; scholars, 118 males; 147 females; total tax levy for schools, $3,550.08.

Foster has 23 schools; 11 male and 12 female teachers; scholars, 740 males; 835 females; total tax levy for schools, $12,090.65.

Franklin has 5 schools; 2 male and 7 female teachers; scholars, 55 males; 60 females; total tax levy for schools, $849.27.

Freeland borough has 4 schools; 1 male and 3 female teachers; scholars, 161 males; 55 females; total tax levy for schools, $2,519.50.

Hanover has 11 schools; 5 male and 6 female teachers; scholars, 234 males; 303 females; total tax levy for schools, $5,615.50.

Hazle has 41 schools; 21 male and 23 female teachers; scholars, 1,037 males; 1,113 females; total tax levy for schools, $29,813.93.

Hazleton borough has 35 schools; 6 male and 29 female teachers; scholars, 943 males; 950 females; total tax levy for schools, $25,454.27.

Hazleton West., borough has 2 schools; 2 female teachers; scholars, 87 males; 84 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,414.05.

Hollenback has 5 schools; 5 female teachers; scholars, 127 males; 100 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,428.14.

Hughestown has 4 schools; 1 male and 3 female teachers; scholars, 135 males; 139 females; total tax levy for schools, $2,743.47.

Hunlock has 6 schools; 7 female teachers; scholars, 106 males; 103 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,070.08.

Huntingdon has 10 schools; 3 male and 7 female teachers; scholars, 200 males; 150 females; total tax levy for schools, $2,288.12.

Jackson has 6 schools; 1 male and 5 female teachers; scholars, 84 males; 69 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,195.10.

Jeddo has 1 school; 1 male teacher; scholars, 41 males; 35 females; total tax levy for schools, $480.69.

Jenkins has 11 schools; 3 male and 8 female teachers; scholars, 172 males; 275 females; total tax levy for schools, $6,278.08.

Kingston borough has 6 schools; 1 male and 5 female teachers; scholars, 209 males; 223 females; total tax levy for schools, $6,490.66.

Kingston township has 16 schools; 16 female teachers; scholars, 488 males; 404 females; total tax levy for schools, $7,198.52.

Lake has 8 schools; 1 male and 11 female teachers; scholars, 126 male; 98 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,343.

Laurel Run has 1 school; 1 male teacher; scholars, 41 males; 37 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,145.

Lehman has 8 schools; 1 male and 7 female teachers; scholars, 148 males; 135 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,499.71.

Luzerne borough has 6 schools; 1 male and 5 female teachers; scholars, 213 males; 249 females; total tax levy for schools, $3,795.01.

Marcy has 8 schools; 8 females teachers; scholars, 175 males; 209 females; total tax levy for schools, $6,918.15.

Miner's Mills has 5 schools; 2 male and 3 female teachers; scholars, 175 males; 209 females; total tax levy for schools, $2,871.55.

Nanticoke has 24 schools; 6 male and 24 female teachers; scholars, 697 males; 764 females; total tax levy for schools, $20,514.69.

Nescopeck has 6 schools; 4 male and 2 female teachers; scholars, 104 males; 142 females; total tax levy for scholars, $1,528.77.

Nescopeck (Ind.) has 1 school; 1 male teacher; scholars, 30 males; 19 females; total tax levy for schools, $318.

New Columbus has 1 school; 1 male and 1 female teacher; scholars, 33 males; 26 females; total tax levy for schools, $253.11.

Newport has 16 schools; 6 male and 11 female teachers; scholars, 416 males; 429 females; total tax levy for schools, $16,535.99.

Parson's borough has 7 schools; 3 male and 6 female teachers; scholars, 158 males; 255 females; total tax levy for schools, $4,291.57.

Pittston borough has 25 schools; 3 male and 23 female teachers; scholars, 482 males; 641 females; total tax levy for schools, $16,587.91.

Pittston township has 10 schools; 2 male and 8 female teachers; scholars, 245 males; 357 females; total tax levy for schools, $6,200.19.

Pittston, West has 14 schools; 2 male and 15 female teachers; scholars, 385 males; 463 females; total tax levy for schools, $13,261.79.

Plains has 15 schools; 5 male and 11 female teachers; scholars, 508 males; 582 females; total tax levy for schools, $16,091.32.

Plymouth borough has 25 schools; 5 male and 25 female teachers; scholars, 601 males; 760 females; total tax levy for schools, $13,285.13.

Plymouth township has 26 schools; 18 male and 8 female teachers; scholars, 786 males; 899 females; total tax levy for schools, $19,330.26.

Ross has 8 schools; 17 female teachers; scholars, 139 males; 140 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,008.

Salem has 11 schools; 11 female teachers; scholars, 201 males; 169 females; total tax levy for schools, $2,540.72.

Shickshinny has 6 schools; 1 male and 6 female teachers; scholars, 142 males; 157 females; total tax levy for schools, $2,155.33.

Slocum has 2 schools; 1 male and 1 female teacher; scholars, 40 males; 50 females; total tax levy for schools, $366.50.

Sugar Loaf has 9 schools; 6 male and 3 female teachers; scholars, 228 males; 172 females; total tax levy for schools, $3,159.50.

Sugar Notch has 9 schools; 3 male and 7 female teachers; scholars, 271 males; 388 females; total tax levy for schools, $7,307.55.

Union has 7 schools; 3 male and 4 female teachers; scholars, 83 males; 69 females; total tax levy for schools, $853.45.

White Haven has 6 schools; 2 male and 4 female teachers; scholars, 156 males; 180 females; total tax levy for schools, $2,849.31.

Wright has 2 schools; 2 male teachers; scholars, 30 males; 22 females; total tax levy for schools, $444.73.

Wyoming has 6 schools; 1 male and 5 female teachers; scholars, 167 males; 192 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,305.44.

Yatesville has 2 schools; 2 female teachers; scholars, 37 males; 46 females; total tax levy for schools, $723.02.

Laflin borough has 1 school; 1 male teacher; scholars, 19 males; 31 females; total tax levy for schools, $1,154.54.

Wilkes-Barre Public Schools.—Whole number of schools, 115; number of school buildings, 16; value of school property, $352,000. Board of control: W. G. Weaver, president; Thomas F. Hart, secretary; G. W. Guthrie, S. J. Strauss, W. T. Smith, Edward Mackin. Superintendent of schools, J. M. Coughlin. Enrollment: Baltimore, 141; Bowman Hill, 336; Centennial, 189; Central, 512; Conyngham, 353; Custer, 331; Franklin, 592; Hancock, 505; Hazel Street, 292; Hill Street, 211; Hillard Grove, 352; Mead Street, 322; North Main, 186; Parrish Street, 404; Union Street, 784. Total, 6,202. Average attendance, 4,335. Night schools, 12, with an attendance of 505. Total collections for school purposes the past year, $100,482.76. The Courtright Avenue school was burned and rebuilt and enlarged in 1891. A fine school building is to be completed on Hazel street January 1, 1893; also a building on North Main street. The past decade has built ten new schoolhouses costing each $25,000. The buildings and paraphernalia of this city comparatively stand second to none in the country. The elegant, seventeen-room high-school building was erected in 1889. In this building is the office of James M. Coughlin, city superintendent of schools. In the city are employed 20 male teachers and 97 female teachers.



P. M. Gilligan

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PRESS.

THE FIRST PRINTERS — HERALD OF THE TIMES — GRADUAL GROWTH OF PRINTING — LONG LIST OF PAPERS AND MANY ABLE NEWSPAPER MEN — PAPERS NOW PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY—ETC.

THE old style country newspaper was one of the most marked institutions—the product of America. The modern onslaught upon it by the metropolitan press, a part of that general trend to centralization or gathering in one what had been many, is, to the writer, one of the keenly regretable things of our most modern civilization. The marked evolution in the general newspaper business the past third of a century, both in city and country publications, makes, perhaps, the strongest landmarks of the past generation.

The press, in general terms, signifying the art of printing, is, after all, the supremest thing genius has given to the world. As we have it in its present nearly perfected form, it is simply the one little idea that started some centuries ago, of making a movable type, rudely carved in wood; but the immeasurable idea was in making each type by itself, and therefore movable. Simple, was it not, but sublime? The supremacy of this gift to the human race is manifest more in the fact that since the invention came it has been possible to subvert it to so much and to such hurtful evils. In the hands of ignorance—above all, of learned ignorance—what an engine of evil it could be, and, indeed, it has been made. It is equally the pack-horse of vice as of virtue, ignorance and wisdom.

In 1795 Charles Miner, son of Seth Miner, who had been sent to the new country to look after his land claim in the Connecticut Land Company, wrote back to his brother to come on, and though himself without money, would set him up as a printer. His brother, Asher, brought to Wilkes-Barre a small printing press, a few pounds of type which they had obtained in Philadelphia. In a short time they issued the *Herald of the Times*, the first printing office and the first newspaper ever published in Luzerne county. A copy of this first paper would now be a rare and valuable relic. They issued the small paper, about the size of a sheet of foolscap paper, a short time, doing all the work with their curious way of inking the forms and their more curious press, and then transferred it to Thomas Wright. Asher Miner had served a seven years' apprenticeship at the trade in the office of the *Gazette and Commercial Intelligencer*, New London, Conn., and had worked for some time as journeyman in New York.

The Wrights changed the name of the paper to the *Wilkes-Barre Gazette and Luzerne Advertiser*, the first number dated November 28, 1797. In 1801 it was discontinued.

Asher Miner, who had worked in the *Gazette* office, started the *Luzerne County Federalist*, the initial number bearing date of January 5, 1801. In April, 1802, he associated as a partner his brother, Charles Miner, and in this style published the paper until May, 1804, when Asher relinquished his interest to Charles. The *Federalist* was printed on a press brought from Norwich on a sled.

Mr. Miner went afterward to where is now Doylestown—it was there then for that matter, but was nothing more than a cross-roads hamlet, containing a dozen dwellings, clustered at the crossing of the Easton and the road from Swede's ford

to Coryell's ferry. July 7, 1804, he issued the first of the *Pennsylvania Correspondent and Farmer's Advertiser*, which afterward became the *Bucks County Intelligencer*. It proved a success, and Mr. Miner was publisher of it twenty-one years.

September 22, 1806, the *Federalist* had succeeded so well that the proprietor announced the enlargement of his paper from a "medium to a royal sheet," and also issued a prospectus for "a monthly magazine—literary, moral and agricultural." There are no records showing this was ever carried out.

The Historical Record of 1888 gives a notice of two issues of the *Susquehanna Democrat*, published in Wilkes-Barre, March 15, 1811, and February 15, 1811. The possessor of these papers was in San Francisco, and wanted to sell them.

The late William Penn Miner, by far the best authority on the subject of newspapers in Luzerne county of the olden times, contributed a short article to the *Historical Record*, being impelled thereto by a paper that had appeared in another county on the subject, and that contained some errors that Mr. Miner corrected. The substance of his article is that Asher Miner established the *Luzerne County Federalist* on the first Monday in January, 1801. In October following the word "County" was omitted, and April 26, 1802, it was announced that "this paper will hereafter be published by A. & C. Miner." May 1, 1804, the partnership was dissolved and Asher Miner removed to Doylestown and established *The Correspondent* for twenty years, and to this day the *Bucks County Intelligencer* retains at the head of its column: "Established by Asher Miner in 1804."

The *Federalist* succeeded the Wilkes-Barre *Gazette*, owned by Thomas Wright, and published by his second son, Josiah, who announced December 8, 1800, that "a false report had stated that the paper was suspended and was given up in favor of the *Federalist*." The Wrights and Miners were rival publishers, but evidently adjusted matters in a most satisfactory way as well as sensible, Asher Miner married Mary, the only daughter of Thomas Wright, and Charles Miner married Letitia, only daughter of Josiah Wright. Charles Miner remained sole proprietor of the *Federalist* until May 12, 1809, when it passed to Sidney Tracy and Steuben Butler. Mr. Miner giving the young men a good "send off" in his valedictory. Mr. Tracy retired September 2, 1810, and Mr. Butler remained a few weeks longer.

The *inference* is that the *Federalist* then ceased to be, as December 28, 1810, appeared a prospectus by Miner & Butler of a new paper, *The Gleaner and Luzerne Advertiser*. The office now consisted of Charles Miner, editor, and Sidney and Steuben Butler, printers; the boys had been apprentices in the *Federalist* office, where they had learned their trades. January 29, 1813, Butler retired and Mr. Miner continued the publication until June 14, 1816, when Isaac A. Chapman, uncle of Charles Miner, became proprietor. Charles Miner in his last issue stated that he was going to Philadelphia to aid in the publication of the *True American*, etc. June 6, 1817, Patrick Hepburn joined Mr. Chapman in the publication and in September following became sole proprietor. Charles Miner, after a successful newspaper career elsewhere, returned to his old home in 1832, and two years later came Asher Miner.

Charles Miner was born in Connecticut February 1, 1780, and came to Wilkes-Barre in 1795, where his brother Asher (great-grandfather of the present Asher Miner) established the *Luzerne County Federalist*. In 1807 Charles Miner was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, and was re elected the following year. Charles returned to Wyoming valley in 1832, Asher following in 1834, and they ended their lives on adjoining farms near Wilkes-Barre, now Plains township. His *History of Wyoming* was published in 1845, and is the standard work on that subject. His death occurred October 26, 1865, at the ripe age of eighty-five. Asher, who was the grandfather of Hon. Charles A. Miner, died March 13, 1841. No stronger or more virile race of men came in the early day to the Wyoming than the Miners. Their descendants are here—worthy sons and daughters of worthy ancestors.

There is the evidence of the strong family pride and faith in themselves in the history and present existence of Miner's Mills borough. Here is where Archer and Charles retired and settled down on adjoining farms after their long active political and newspaporial careers. They were identified with the place through their kinsman by marriage. Thomas Wright, the first prominent settler in the place, and who, in 1795, built the gristmill that is to-day "Miner's mill," and is one of the largest in the county.

Wilkes-Barre Gazette and Luzerne Advertiser was started by Josiah Wright, November 28, 1797. A long three-column folio. The second issue of the paper is extant, and but three of the pages are printed; the fourth was a blank. It had but three ads. "Lost," by Nathan Beach; "Take notice," by Philip Jackson, of the firm of Nelson & Jackson, blacksmiths; the last one is by Clark Beebe, notifying that he will "during the winter keep sleighs and horses and carry passengers to and from Easton; leaving Wilkes-Barre every Wednesday."

The *Gazette* had some encouragement it seems, for December 18, 1798, it had twelve ads. James Morgan advertises John Rodrock as a runaway "an indentured curse, in shape something like a man," etc., and offers one cent reward for the "curse." Amos Fell gives "notice to those indebted;" Jacob Hart is also after "debtors;" William Miller "has spring wheels;" Archibald White, "Ashes wanted;" Thomas Wright, "Saw-mill saws;" Elisha Harding to "debtors;" Thomas Wright, Lumber business;" "Bridge lottery," by Jacob Early, John Barnett, Edward Mott, John Mulholland, Valentine Beidleman and James Hyndshaw.

November 10, 1800, the name of the paper was changed to *Wilkes-Barre Gazette* and *Republican Centinel*, by Joseph Wright. May 20, 1800, Thomas Wright retired and Joseph Wright succeeded him.

The Wikes-Barre Leader.—In what is generally referred to as the "Leader Office," a handsome three-story building, are published the *Daily Evening Leader*, the *Sunday Morning Leader* and the *Weekly Union Leader*, founded by Joseph K. Bogert and now under the proprietorship and editorship of E. G. Bogert. The *Leader* is the oldest and one of the best local papers published in the county and the leading and official democratic journal of Luzerne; it is, in fact, one of the leading newspapers of the State. It traces an ancestry directly back to 1828, and indirectly to 1810, in which latter year the first democratic newspaper in Luzerne county was established under the title of the *Susquehanna Democrat*, by Samuel Maffet, one of the leading citizens of that day, an excellent writer and an energetic man. It was but 11x17 inches in size, but its earnestness in advocacy of the political principles espoused by its editor was not in the least abated by this diminutiveness of proportions. For fourteen years Mr. Maffet continued the publication but in 1824 he sold to Sharp D. Lewis and Chester A. Colt. In 1831 Mr. Lewis transferred his interest to Mr Luther Kidder. The next year Mr. Colt sold to Mr. Robert A. Conrad, afterward mayor of Philadelphia, playwright and distinguished Mason. Changes were frequent now, for within a year Conrad had sold to Kidder, which made the latter sole proprietor, Kidder had sold to James Rafferty and C. Edwards and the latter had sold to Dr. Christel & Co., in whose hands it shortly expired, the material etc. passing to the other then existing democratic organ.

In the meantime (1818) the *Wyoming Herald* had been established by Steuben Butler; the *Republican Farmer* (1828), by Mr. Henry Pettebone and Henry Hold, and the *Wyoming Republican* in Kingston, in 1832. In 1835 the *Herald*, having meanwhile been owned and edited respectively by Butler and Worthington, Butler and Asher Miner and Eleazer Carey and Robert Turner, was merged with the *Wyoming Republican*. The *Republican* in turn, after having been owned by its founder, Mr. Lewis, until 1837, and from then on by Dr. Thomas W. Miner and Miner S. Blackman, was consolidated in 1839 with the *Farmer* under the proprietorship of Mr. S. P. Collings. Mr. Collings had purchased the *Farmer* from Messrs.

B. A. Bidlack & Atherholt in 1835, they having bought it of the founders two years previously.

There are many changes here recorded, but it must be remembered that they cover a period of more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Collings, who was a man of brilliant parts continued in control of the *Farmer* until 1852. In 1845 the *Luzerne Democrat* had been founded by Col. Levi L. Tate. The democracy of Luzerne was at that time split into factions, one of which was under the leadership of Hon. Andrew Beaumont, while the other followed the direction and fortunes of Hendrick B. Wright. The *Democrat* was the organ of the latter and the *Farmer* of the former, and right merrily or rather bitterly, their battles were waged. In 1852 Franklin Pierce was elected president by the democrats and Col. Wright was elected to congress. Wright had Cullings, who was Beaumont's son-in-law appointed consul to Tanger, in Africa, whereupon the *Democrat*, which was now owned by Chester Tuttle, and the *Farmer* were purchased by S. S. Benedict and consolidated under the name of the *Luzerne Union*. The late Stewart Pearce, in his *Annals of Luzerne County*, speaks of the *Farmer* as having been "a thorough democratic paper and, besides the talents of its able editors, it was sustained by the literary and political contributions of several distinguished gentlemen. In its columns may be found articles from the pens of Hon. Andrew Beaumont, Judge Scott, Dr. T. W. Miner and others. Two of its editors became representatives of the United States government in foreign lands and died in the service of their country. Bidlack lies buried in South America and the bones of Collings are beneath the sands of Africa."

In the consolidated paper, Judges Conyngham and Ross and G. M. Hollenback had an interest and J. M. Alexander and J. P. Barger were for a time connected with the paper. In the ensuing year (1853), however, it passed into the hands of Gen. S. S. Winchester, who had been for some time previously publishing the *Wyoming Democrat* at Tunkhannock. Dr. Thomas W. Miner, who had, as above stated, been with the vigorous Jacksonian sheet, the *Wyoming Republican*, at Kingston, helped Gen. Winchester to get control of the *Union*. For two years this proprietorship continued, when Winchester was nominated and elected district attorney of the county, defeating Henry M. Hoyt, who had both the whig and know-nothing nominations. Hoyt was governor of the State from 1878 to 1882. Upon assuming the duties of his office Winchester sold to a Mr. Bosee, who came from Chester county. Bosee sold to Edward S. Niebel, of Honesdale, who had been running the *Gazette* at Pittston, and who associated with himself Jacob Wœlder. Bosee died shortly afterward of consumption. Judge Stanley Woodward, then a young man fresh from college was a liberal contributor to the paper, and our older Democrats remember with much pleasure the attractiveness of his style and appealing force of his logic. Then E. B. Chase, afterward district attorney, became the presiding genius in its sanctum, the proprietorship going in 1858 to E. S. Goodrich and in 1859 to Mifflin Hannum. Goodrich afterward became deputy secretary of the commonwealth, Hannum came from Allentown, where he had edited the *Democrat* of that town. He moved the paper from the small wooden building it had occupied on West Market street to the brick on the corner of Butler alley and North Main, which he built and owned, for some years occupied by the *Record* until 1890, and since by Keru's tailoring establishment, Rosenbluth's wholesale liquor store and the "Jolly Ten Social Club." Hannum had had this building erected for this purpose. He lived on the upper floor with his family and did the business of the publication on the ground floor. Hannum's control covered the period of the war, and the excited passions of that time made his position often an unenviable one. He was, however, a man of fixed and strong convictions and undaunted courage and held up bravely against every storm. In 1865 he sold to Walter H. Hibbs, who came from Philadelphia. In 1869 the paper was removed to the building on the east side of the public square adjoining the Exchange hotel. In 1871 Hibbs took as a partner H. B. Beardslee, of Honesdale. Hibbs shortly after retiring.

In 1878 Mr. Beardslee, whose control for several years had been a checkered one, was sold out at the suit of Payne Pettebone and others, and from these, about a year later, or in 1879, the property was purchased by the Leader Publishing company (Messrs. Joseph K. Bogert and George B. Kulp). In July, 1876, the *Luzerne Leader* had been established at Pittston by E. A. Niven and C. H. Chamberlin. In February, 1877, the stock and good-will of the paper was sold to Messrs. Bogert and Kulp, who organized the Leader Publishing company as above, and removed it to Wilkes-Barre, the office being in the Corn Exchange building, corner South Main and public square. Here and under these auspices it became a prosperous weekly newspaper. When the company bought Mr. Beardslee's plant, the two papers were merged, and on January 17, 1879, the first number of the *Union Leader* was issued from the old Luzerne Union office on the public square.

October 1, 1879, the first issue of the daily was emitted from the old Public Square building. It was a four page paper, 18x25 inches, five columns to a page, and from the start became popular with the people generally and especially with those of the democratic faith. Several succeeding enlargements were effected, to meet the increasing pressure of advertisers upon its space, the last one made by the present management on May 1, 1888, making its size 26x40 inches, eight columns to the page. In January, 1880, J. K. Bogert purchased Mr. Kulp's interest and became sole proprietor of both daily and weekly. April 1, 1884, the plant was removed to the present building, No. 7 North Main street, which he had designed and constructed with all the necessary belongings of a modern publication office. In July, 1885, J. K. Bogert was appointed postmaster of Wilkes-Barre, and took possession of the office on August 1, following, though he continued in charge of the *Daily and Weekly Leader* properties as editor and sole proprietor until his death on February 3, 1887.

Joseph Kirkendall Bogert was born at New Columbus, Luzerne county, July 16, 1845, and was educated at the New Columbus academy and at the university at Lewisburg, now named Bucknell, of which he was a graduate. He enlisted and served during the war in the signal corps. His first newspaper work was done on the *Scranton Times*, of which he was the regular Wilkes Barre representative, and he built up for that paper a considerable circulation in that city. He was a correspondent for the Associated Press, for the Philadelphia *Times* and other papers and was a clerk in the office of the quartersessions court and reading law at the same time. In 1874 he was elected register of wills and clerk of the orphans' court of Luzerne county by a majority of nearly 1,600. He was afterward chairman of the democratic county committee for several terms, chairman of the democratic state committee in 1881, and a delegate to the democratic convention of 1880 at Chicago, which nominated Gen. Hancock, and also in 1884 at that which nominated Mr. Cleveland. In 1886 he was honored with the presidency of the State Editorial association. He was a prominent member of Conyngham Post 97, G. A. R., Lodge 61 F. & A. M. of Wilkes-Barre and other organizations. He was but forty-two years of age when he died. Mr. Bogert was one of the projectors of the Wilkes-Barre board of trade, and was one of its presidents and most active workers.

The *Sunday Leader* made its initial appearance in November, 1885, and although bearing the name of *Leader* and issued from the same office and press was a separate publication, with E. F. Bogert and John S. McGroarty as editors and proprietors. The latter, after a few months, retired from the partnership. The daily and weekly publications were under the control of the estate from the death of Joseph K. Bogert until April 1, 1888, when they were purchased with all the appurtenances, including the building and real estate, by Edward Freas Bogert, brother of the deceased and present editor and proprietor of all three. Each has a stronghold upon the affections of the people, and has from the beginning enjoyed a career of uninterrupted prosperity. Since 1876 there have been on the staffs of

these publications, among others the following well-known writers: C. H. Chamberlin, Hon. C. Ben Johnson, E. A. Niven, Emanuel K. Bogert, W. H. Zeller, the late Col. W. W. Shore, Theron G. Osborne, John S. McGroarty, Wesley E. Woodruff and A. W. Betterly.

The Wyoming Republican was established in Kingston, in 1832, by S. D. Lewis, and was edited with ability by that gentleman until 1837, when the press and materials were sold to Dr. Thomas W. Miner and removed to Wilkes-Barre. Dr. Miner, in conjunction with Miner S. Blackman, edited and published the *Republican* until 1839, at which period it was purchased by S. P. Collings, and united with *The Republican Farmer*. We feel that we hazard nothing in saying that the *Republican*, from its birth until its death, was one of the best and most ably conducted papers in the country, and no one can peruse its old files without lively interest and admiration.

The Republican Farmer was established in Wilkes-Barre by Henry Pettibone and Henry Heald in 1828 and in 1831 Mr. Pettibone sold his interest to J. J. Adam. In 1833 the materials were purchased by B. A. D. Bidlack and Mr. Atherholt, and in 1835 it became the property of S. P. Collings, who remained its editor and proprietor until 1852, when the establishment passed into the hands of S. S. Benedict, and was merged in *The Luzerne Union*.

The *Farmer* was a thorough democratic paper, and, besides the talents of its able editors, it was sustained by the literary and political contributions of several distinguished gentlemen. In its columns may be found articles from the pens of Andrew Beaumont, Judge Scott, Dr. T. W. Miner, and others. Two of its editors became representatives of the United States government in foreign lands, and died in the service of their country. Bidlack lies buried in South America, and the bones of Collings are beneath the sands of Africa.

The Luzerne Democrat was published in Wilkes-Barre, in 1845, by L. L. Tate, and was afterward sold to Chester Tuttle. In 1852 it became the property of S. S. Benedict, who changed its name to *The Luzerne Union*. In 1854 it passed into the possession of S. S. Winchester. In 1855 Mr. Winchester sold to Mr. Bosea, who shortly after transferred it to Waelder & Neibel. They, in 1858, sold to E. S. Goodrich, who sold, in 1859, to Mifflin Hannum, and he sold, in 1865, to W. H. Hibbs.

The Daily Telegraph, the first daily newspaper in the county, was commenced at Wilkes-Barre, in 1852, by E. Collings and H. Brower. It survived eight weeks and was then sold to M. B. Barnum and W. H. Beaumont, who started *The True Democrat* in opposition to *The Luzerne Union*. In 1853 the name was changed to *The Democratic Expositor*, edited by James Raferty. In 1855 the materials were removed to Scranton, and the *Spirit of the Valley* was issued by Messrs. Alleger & Adams.

In 1840 *The Northern Pennsylvanian* was issued at Wilkes-Barre, by W. Bolton, and after one year was removed to Tunkhannock.

The Anti-Masonic Advocate was established in Wilkes-Barre by Elijah Worthington in 1832. In 1835 the press was sold to Eliphalet Worthington, who published the paper one year, and sold to J. Foster. In 1838 Mr. Foster sold to Amos Sisty, who changed the name to *The Wilkes-Barre Advocate*, and for several years edited and published it with distinguished ability, often furnishing its columns with genuine and beautiful poetry from his own pen. "Liberty and union, one and inseparable, now and forever," was his motto; and he adhered to the principle therein expressed with peculiar tenacity until his death. In 1843 the paper passed into the hands of S. D. Lewis, and in 1853 Mr. L. sold to W. P. Miner, who changed the name to *The Record of the Times*, under which title Mr. M. published one of the best papers in the country.

The Democratic Watchman, a German paper, was established in Wilkes-Barre,

in 1841, by J. Waelder, and in 1851 it was sold to R. Baur, who is still the editor and proprietor.

The Truth was first issued in Wilkes-Barre, in 1840, by B. C. Denison, and in a few weeks was enlarged to super-royal size and called *The Democratic Truth.*

The Literary Visitor, royal octavo size, was established in Wilkes-Barre, by Steuben Butler in 1813, and was continued until July, 1815. It was an able literary paper.

The Wasp, a small Paul Pry sheet, was published in Wilkes-Barre, in 1840, by Burdock & Boneset, and edited by Nicholas Nettle.

The People's Grubbing Hoe, a Harrison campaign paper, was issued in 1840 at Wilkes-Barre by A. Sisty, with the following words explanatory of its character: "It digs up the political stumps, the squalid roots, the rotten trees, and will lend its aid in cleaning out all nuisances encumbering the great political farm of the people." It was evanescent, having grubbed the road to the "White House" for Harrison, it was content to say, "Now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace."

The first attempt at issuing a daily paper in Wilkes-Barre was made in 1852, by E. B. Collings and Halsey Brower. A small paper called the *Daily Telegraph*, was started, but survived only a short time, and died for want of patronage. In 1869 Messrs, Hibbs & Linn issued a daily edition of the *Luzerne Union*, called the *Daily Union*, but the enterprise did not prove remunerative, and after a few months it was discontinued.

The *Anti-Masonic Advocate* was established by Elijah Worthington in 1832. In 1838 it was purchased by Amos Sisty, who dropped the anti-masonic title, and it appeared as the *Wilkes-Barre Advocate*, the organ of the old whig party. Mr. Sisty was a pleasant writer, and its columns were enriched by some choice gems of poetry from his pen. After his death, in 1843, the *Advocate* passed into the hands of Sharp D. Lewis, and he in 1853 sold it to William P. Miner, a son of Charles Miner. It was published a few years and then ceased.

Mr. Miner started the *Record of the Times*, and soon sold a half interest to his cousin Joseph W. Miner, a son of Asher Miner, who died a year or two afterward, and William P. Miner became the sole editor and proprietor. The *Record of the Times* has always been a faithful chronicler of passing events, and has shown itself to be just what its name imports—a newsy and lively paper. In 1866 the *Record* was published in one of a row of wooden buildings on West Market street, on the southwest side, below Franklin street, and the entire concern was totally destroyed by the big fire that laid waste both sides of the street on April 16, of that year; but with characteristic energy Mr. Miner obtained new material at once, including a steam-power press, the first in Wilkes-Barre, and the publication of the paper was not materially interrupted. The *Record* had heretofore been a weekly paper, but in 1870 Mr. Miner, feeling that the time had arrived when Wilkes-Barre could sustain a daily, commenced the publication of a morning edition in connection with the weekly. The morning daily was soon changed to an evening paper, on which plan it was continued till the paper was sold to the *Record of the Times* Publishing company, Dr. W. H. Bradly managing editor, March, 1877, and by him continued as such until in the summer of 1879 the paper was enlarged and issued in the morning.

A daily paper in the interest of the national greenback party was published during a portion of 1879.

News Dealer was first issued in Pittston in June, 1878, a folio, and called the *Sunday Plain Dealer*. The cost of the outfit was $700, housed in the printing office of L. Gordon. Here was the main office with branches at Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. It was located at Pittston, because this was the most central point between the two cities. The *Plain Dealer* was the first Sunday paper published in northern Pennsylvania; it soon gained a large circulation and a liberal advertising list. J. C. Coon was the editor and principal stockholder. When Lack-

awanna county was struck from Luzerne in 1879, the paper was moved to Wilkes-Barre soon after the division in 1880. A disagreement arose among the stockholders and Editor Coon retired; and in a short time founded the *News Dealer*, another Sunday paper, and of this he was sole proprietor and editor, which soon sprang into a wide popular favor, which it is said compelled the *Plain Dealer* to suspend publication, and Mr. Coon purchased its material. In 1880 he commenced to issue also a weekly, called the *Dollar Weekly News Dealer*. In 1881 S. B. Coleman purchased an interest in the paper.

November, 1884, a daily edition was issued, folio, 21x30; J. C. Coon, chief editor, assisted by C. Ben Johnson; D. N. Daley, city editor, assisted by Owen W. Keenly. October 17, 1881, J. C. Coon sold the controlling interest in the paper to Sam W. Boyd, at that time filling the office of register of wills in the county, John J. Maloney and Ernest S. Hanson; the latter two were members of the *Record* staff. In 1886 Mr. Coleman sold his interest to Boyd & Maloney, and a year later Mr. Hanson disposed of his interest to the same parties, and the firm was now constituted of these two only. The *Daily News Dealer* has been enlarged several times since 1887, and is now recognized generally as one of the county's leading, enterprising publications and one of the strong organs of the democratic party in northern Pennsylvania, able, fearless and outspoken. S. N. Boyd, editor-in-chief; John J. Malony, assistant; P. S. Redsdale, city editor.

The paper has branch offices in Pittston, Ashley, Plymouth, Kingston, Nanticoke and Miner's Mills. Owen R. Keenly is manager of the Pittston office. A special edition of the *Sunday News Dealer* is issued for that town. M. F. Dougher is in charge of the Plymouth and Kingston offices. A special edition is issued for those towns. M. F. Doyle has charge of the Ashley branch, and R. A. Ward at Miner's Mills.

Robert Baur & Son, printers, publishers, stationers and binders. This has grown from a small country printing office in 1842, to be one of the oldest and leading establishments of the kind in this section of the country. Robert Baur commenced a small bindery here when Wilkes-Barre had less than 3,000 people; and his concern, extending itself into a printing office also, has grown with the growth of the city. He is now one of the oldest publishers in the city.

In 1842 Maj. Jacob Wælder started the *Democratic Wachter*, a four-column folio and always democratic. In 1851 he sold the paper to Robert Baur, who has published it regularly since. Six months after he took possession it was enlarged to a seven column paper; in 1856 again enlarged to an eight-column paper, and in 1865 was changed to a seven-column quarto. This has always been one of the strong democratic German papers, and has had much to do in shaping the politics of Luzerne county.

Every paper since Mr. Baur took hold, except a short trip to Europe, a little excursion in helping drive Lee from Gettysburg, and three weeks in a sick bed, has been personally edited, supervised, mailed, and every detail attended to by this gentleman in person. This constitutes of itself certainly quite a record.

Saturday Evening was established by R. Baur in 1886, the same size as the *Democratic Wachter*, and is edited and published by the same firm—Robert Baur & Son; the son being G. A. Baur.

Council Chat, is published by a joint stock company whose officers are D. H. McCarty, president; I. V. Robbins, secretary; Henry Brown, treasurer. It is published from the office of R. Baur & Son.

Suenger Zeitung (monthly) was established in July, 1892; is a four-column quarto and is the organ of the Pennsylvania Union Singing society. Robert Baur and Hugo Bauman, editors. It is published in the printing house of Robert Baur & Son.

Wilkes-Barre Record.—From this office is issued three publications: The *Daily*



John Kosek

Record, the weekly *Record of the Times*, and Dr. F. C. Johnson's *Historical Record*. This is, in a newspaper sense, the leading publication office in the county, though not the oldest. The morning *Daily Record* ranks one of the foremost among the morning dailies of northeastern Pennsylvania. It is par excellence the republican party organ, advisor and mentor. Is able and cleanly in its editorials, and while partisan to the full extent, is just and conservative in its intentions at least.

William Penn Miner was the founder of this paper. He was a man who inherited strong instincts toward that line of life. Born in Wilkes-Barre in 1816, he spent his life here and died in 1892, in his seventy-seventh year; a son of Charles Miner, the first newspaper man in Luzerne county, as well as its ablest historian of the early days of Wyoming Valley. William Penn Miner was trained for the law, admitted to the bar in 1841, and in 1846 elected as a whig, prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Luzerne county. But his inherited tendencies led him to journalism, and August 19, 1853, he issued the first copy of the *Record*, in connection with his brother, Joseph W. Miner. A prosperous weekly from the start, and October 5, 1873, commenced the *Daily* (morning) *Record*. His paper in every issue testified to his ability as a journalist. At that time this was the only daily in the county. The daily was commenced at the urgent solicitation of his friends, at an earlier date than his judgment would have dictated and he informed his most intimate friends that he spent much money before it could stand alone.

In 1876 Mr. Miner sold the plant to a stock company; he retained a large part of the stock, but retired from the active management and editorial staff.

The other stockholders were Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, Hon. Charles A. Miner, Daniel Edwards, Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Edward H. Chase, William L. Conyngham, J. W. Hollenback, Hon. E. C. Wadhams, Douglass Smith and William B. Miner.

This reorganization furnished ample capital, and the paper was now firmly on its feet.

In 1883 Dr. W. H. Bradley, who had in 1879 acquired an interest and became general manager, sold his interest to C. B. Snyder, F. C. Johnson and J. C. Powell, who at first leased the plant and in the course of a short time held the stock.

In 1888 Mr. Snyder disposed of his interest to his partners, who subsequently purchased all outstanding stock, together with the commodious three-story building —the present and permanent home of the *Record*.

In 1891 the *Record* printing office added a $9,000 lightning press that prints from a roll, cuts and folds, with a capacity of 12,000 per hour. This may be noted as an era in journalism in the county. All forms for this press are stereotyped in the office.

Legal Publications.—The first legal publication of Luzerne county was the *Luzerne Legal Observer*, of Wilkes-Barre, E. S. M. Hill, editor and proprietor. The first number was issued October 31, 1860, and the last number in July, 1864; it was discontinued at that date on account of Mr. Hill's failing health. The next legal publication was the *Public Code*. The first number was issued July 7, 1871. It was published for a few months only. James Albert Clark was the editor and publisher. The *Luzerne Law Journal*, of which one number only was issued, was the successor of the *Public Code*. The date was November 17, 1871. Aretus H. Winton was its editor. The *Luzerne Legal Register* was first issued January 25, 1872, and has continued from that time to the present. It is the only legal publication in the county. George B. Kulp is editor and proprietor.

The Daily Times.—Mr. A. A. Holbrook, under date July 29, 1891, in reply to a request from Dr. F. C. Johnson for the facts regarding the history of his paper for this chapter, wrote:

"The *Times*, as a weekly, was originated by B. F. Dilley, R. P. Robinson and M. E. Sanders, in December, 1885. Afterward B. F. Dilley and Martin Poaley became the owners. In December, 1888, the business was sold to A. A. Holbrook,

who continued the weekly till August, 1889, when it was changed to a semi-weekly. The following December 4 the first issue of *The Daily Times* appeared, and in July, 1890, the Times Printing company assumed control, with A. A. Holbrook and G. M. Wilner editors.

"The concern was then sold to C. B. Snyder and removed to Wilkes-Barre, and is a daily afternoon paper. October 25, 1892, the paper was enlarged to a seven-column folio, and with this change the *Times* changed from 'independent' to a republican paper. Simultaneous with this change appeared as editor, E. H. Chase."

Pittston Newspapers.—This town has done its fair share in starting a newspaper graveyard, where, one by one, the venturesome barks have been swallowed up. While there have been many ventures and failures, yet it is a pertinent fact that of them all but one survives, and that is the present *Pittston Gazette*, the first paper started here—an admirable illustration of the theory of the survival of the fittest in this supreme struggle for existence that goes on forever. It was established in August, 1850, by G. M. Richart and H. S. Phillips, printers; a seven-column folio weekly, and was whig in politics, and, like most of the northern whigs, became republican in 1856, the first national campaign of that party. Mr. Richart bought out his partner in 1853, and alone published it until 1857, when he sold to Dr. John Henry Puleston, who, in time, returned to Wales and became a member of parliament. He was a great political power here in the Fremont campaign, it is said. In 1860 Puleston sold to G. M. Richart, Benjamin D. Beyea and Abel C. Thompson, and this firm so continued until 1863, when the second time Mr. Richart became sole proprietor. In June, 1869, he leased, for one year, the plant to J. W. Freeman, and at the end of the lease again was in control. In 1870 a half interest was purchased by Theo. Hart, Jr., when the firm became Richart & Hart, and thus continued to May 1, 1878, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Hart, the present editor and proprietor, became the sole proprietor.

The Daily Evening Gazette was launched in 1882 by Mr. Hart, and from that time to this the daily and the weekly have appeared in their regular issues. The daily started a six-column folio, also republican, and it was enlarged to a seven-column sheet and then in 1890 to an eight-column paper. Mr. Hart is the right man in the right place, as is abundantly testified every working day in the week by his bright, breezy and newsy paper. Tallie Evans is the ever ubiquitous reporter of the *Gazette*. A fair idea of the way Mr. Hart has built up his paper is given in the increased facilities the demands of his patrons have made necessary to the mechanical department. Within the past three years he has added to the old Taylor press, a Babcock, and in April, 1892, a Hoe cylinder, with Dexter folder. In addition to these is a Universal Gordon, and these are all run by steam power. The capacity of his presses is 4,000 papers per hour.

The writer is so accustomed in writing of the newspapers of a town, to commence and give the details of the many efforts and failures before reaching the living papers, that it sounds odd to change this form and conclude the account of the only paper now published in Pittston, with the brief obituary notices of the departed.

Pittston Herald, democratic, started in 1855, by Edward S. Neibell. Soon after some miscreant at night broke into the office and "pied" the type. Not long after this a fire made more trouble, and he sold what was left to Mr. Richart, of the *Gazette* and departed.

The *Pittston Free Press*, seven-column weekly, independent, was published a few months in 1859, by Lieut. Arnold C. Lewis.

The *Wyoming Valley Journal* started in 1871, by J. M. Armstrong, B. F. Hughes and George D. Leisenring. The office was well equipped with material and proprietors. Mr. Armstrong soon after bought out his partners. He employed as editors at different times, Col. D. C. Kitchen, W. J. Bruce, Col. W. W. Share and

others. For a short time he issued the *Daily Journal* in connection with his weekly. Both papers independent in politics. About two years after starting it was leased to J. W. Freeman, who consolidated this paper with the Pittston *Comet*, and the new paper became the *Pittston Comet and Wyoming Valley Journal*, and even with all that name to carry was a very vigorous and lively journal and gathered subscribers and soon had fame throughout the State. However, it ceased to live in 1877 and the material was purchased by Lewis Gordon.

The *Evening Press* was first issued in 1877 by W. B. Keller, set up and printed in Lewis Gordon's job office. Mr. Keller was succeeded in a short time by Yost & Sutton, and they by Tinker & Russell, and in the spring of 1880 Lewis Gordon was in charge. It lived about five years then ceased to exist.

The *Sunday Plain Dealer* commenced life in 1878, by J. C. Coon. Bright and breezy, it attracted so much favorable attention that it was induced to move to Wilkes-Barre and became the *Sunday News Dealer*. [See Wilkes-Barre *Leader*.]

The *Pittston Express*, an evening paper, was commenced in 1878, by J. T. Sutton and W. H. Rutledge. It did not long survive; died aged three months.

The *Daily Watchman*, evening paper, local in its makeup, began May 26, 1880, by Charles Tinker and S. J. Richards. Its existence was brilliant, but too brief, being only a little more than a month old.

Sunday Herald was started in 1890; lived three months.

Pittston Times started in 1890, and after one year ceased.

White Haven could boast of its first newspaper in 1877. *The Standard* was started at that time by Levi Miner. It was a small weekly, and after a precarious existence of about one year, ceased to be, and was "distributed" by a cruel-hearted officer of the law. The material brought here by Mr. Miner was sold and the most of it purchased by William A. Feist, and was the nucleus of the present flourishing weekly, *The White Haven Journal*, that Mr. Feist, proprietor, issued the first number of December 6, 1872. A seven-column folio, weekly, and independent in politics, is bright, newsy and full of enterprise in the way of pushing its own business and never forgetting a good word for White Haven. It is very prosperous under Mr. Feist, and in some of its lines of specialties in the jobbing line, is a wonderful success. Its patronage has been built up until it required seven power-presses to turn out the work that comes to it. Mr. Feist is a born newspaper man and has built up a job office in connection with his paper that is the pride and boast of all good White Haveners.

Freeland Newspapers.—The thrift and enterprise of this borough is well exemplified in the character and ability of its two newspapers and their two editors and proprietors. It is a fact that the early growth of towns in this country is always heralded by their local publications, and it is also true that in hundreds of instances, when the historian comes to record the fact of the growth and glory of one place and the slow decay and desertion of a rival place—where all else was so nearly equal, yet one prospered while the other perished—he can only conclude that the secret lay in the fact that chance sent to one and not the other a corps of newspaper men, who blew the mighty blasts that were heard and heeded of all men, and the waste place grew and blossomed in a night. An old printer can glance at the columns of a local paper and tell exactly the outlook of the place—know its promises to new settlers thoroughly.

The *Freeland Tribune* was started June 28, 1888, by Thomas A. Buckley, assisted by his son, D. S. Buckley, a practical printer and expert reporter, who had filled the latter place on the *Philadelphia Record* staff and was on several other metropolitan newspapers. Mr. Buckley had for some time conducted a job office in the place, and it did not require much to start a seven-column folio weekly. It commenced and continues democratic. It so prospered as a weekly that, in June, 1892, it became a semi-weekly, with a steam-power press, job presses and all the latest wants of a complete country office.

Mr. Buckley owns his own office building on Main street, has worked his way from the first round of the ladder, and richly deserves the unusual success that has crowned his struggles in life.

Semi-Weekly Progress, Owen Fowler publisher and editor. The paper commenced its career simply as the *Freeland Progress*, a weekly, five-column folio, independent in politics. The first issue was in 1885, and in July it was enlarged to a six-column folio. From May 1 to September, 1887, a daily was also issued in connection with the weekly. This was probably a little in advance of the demands of the public, but might have survived to a green old age, barring the "strike" of that year that disarranged many well-laid schemes. April 1, 1888, started the first of the *Semi-Weekly Progress*, as it is now conducted. As stated, the paper commenced life as an "independent," but in 1886 it flung out the republican flag and has battled bravely for the principles of that party since. Mr. Fowler is a young man, but is bright and enthusiastic, and he runs his paper and the Freeland post-office, where he is also postmaster, to the entire satisfaction of his many friends and patrons.

The Hazleton Sentinel.—The history of the *Hazleton Sentinel* is virtually the history of Hazleton. It was the first newspaper issued in the city.

It was founded by John C. Stokes, January 18, 1866. Its first appearance was as a seven-column folio. Mr. Stokes was a soldier—a brave one, too—and when the Civil war ended he came back to Hazleton and founded the *Sentinel*,which has since stood guard over the material interests of the place. Its career has been that of the average newspaper. As the successful man in public life is invariably one who has been born of poor but honest parents, and fitted for life with only a common-school education, so it is with the successful newspaper. You find that it started in life with a handpress and a meager outfit. It was the case with the *Sentinel*. Mr. Stokes was editor and everything else. For two years he carried on the business and then it passed into the hands of Pardee, Markle & Grier, bankers. Then Henry Wilson became editor. He followed the soul-wearing business a brief period and went the way of all editors. The paper was then sold to Moore & Sanders. Mr. J. S. Sanders became first editor and then bought the interest of Mr. Moore. He consolidated with it the *Daily News*, a paper printed by John C. Fincher. This was in 1875. The paper became a daily in 1870 and was known as the *Anthracite Hazleton Sentinel*. When the consolidation with the *Daily News* was effected it became the *Hazleton Sentinel*, which name it now bears. It passed from the hands of Mr. Sanders into those of C. B. Snyder, who published it several years, when it was purchased by a local syndicate known as the Sentinel Publishing company. John P. Dowling became the editor. Upon his death it passed into the control of Messrs. Maue, Wallace & McCloskey, who carried on the publication for a short time, when George Maue became the proprietor. In June, 1892, the Sentinel Printing company was organized and John McCarthy was made editor, C. F. Paul business manager and George Maue superintendent of printing. Mr. McCarthy had been connected with the paper for three years previous to this change, and Mr. Maue had been identified with it for years.

The concern now occupies a building on north Wyoming street, but plans are being made for the erection of a magnificent building on Broad street. The present management has, more than any other, sent the paper to the front. It is the most widely-quoted paper in eastern Pennsylvania, and receives the full Associated Press reports. Its politics have been and are unflinchingly republican.

The Middle Coal Field Advertiser (weekly) (Hazleton) issued its first number September 19, 1874, by George Mancy. It kept the even tenor of its way until 1878, when it was changed to the *Daily Bulletin*, with Mr. Mancy as business manager, under the name of the Bulletin Publishing company; is no longer published.

The Mountain Beacon was established by John C. Stokes, October 25, 1877;

six-column folio; enlarged May 30, 1878, to an eight-column folio; non-partisan. In 1879 Alfred F. Stokes became publisher and editor, and in a short time it ceased to exist.

The Daily Standard was started as a semi-weekly, five-column paper, March 25, 1885; by the Standard company, and was independent in its politics. The proprietors were H. A. Buchenau and L. G. Lubrecht. In this style it continued three months and Mr. Buchenau retired on his suddenly acquired fame and fortune. His interest passed to W. C. Lubrecht and these brothers have continued in the control and possession. At No. 2 of the second volume the paper was enlarged a column to each page. The *Standard* gave unmistakable signs of success from the first. It was continued as a semi-weekly seven years and March 23, 1892, it shed its twice-a-week suit and bloomed daily and more than that, it became not only a daily but a stanch democratic organ. The Lubrecht brothers are safe and successful newspaper publishers and make their six-column daily a bright and breezy sheet that meets an extensive and richly deserved patronage from the general public.

The Plain Speaker was founded February 6, 1882, with Dershuck & Lewis as editors and proprietors, and Dominic F. Sweeney as business manager. It made its first appearance as an afternoon paper and continued as such until the "American Press association" was formed and the plate service was formally introduced. *The Plain Speaker* was the first daily paper to make use of the service which very materially assisted the paper in finding a foothold and great favor among the people of this region. In July, 1882, Mr. Lewis severed his connection with the paper and John Dershuck became sole proprietor. In the following January Mr. Sweeny resigned and was succeeded by Claude G. Whetstone. Many well-known journalists were identified with *The Plain Speaker* during a period of five years following. Mr. John Dershuck continued to hold the exclusive management of the paper until 1886, when he associated with him his brother William C. Dershuck, and the firm name was changed to Dershuck Bros., which lasted until September 1, 1887, when D. F. Sweeney purchased William C. Dershuck's interest, changing the firm name to Dershuck & Sweeney. This co-partnership existed until March 9, 1889, when Mr. Dershuck, owing to continued ill health, was obliged to retire. His interest was acquired by James L. Morris, and a new firm was created under the title of Dominic F. Sweeney, editor and proprietor, although Mr. Morris was half-owner of the property. April 20, 1889, the founder of the paper, John Dershuck, died, aged thirty-three years. He had labored long and hard to establish *The Plain Speaker*, and in spite of many difficulties he succeeded, but his effort cost him his life. He was of a quick, nervous and emphatic disposition with an intense feeling of kindness for his friends, and no mercy for his enemies. With him, once an enemy, always an enemy. It is to be regretted that his many acts of kindness were not fully appreciated until after he had gone to the great Unknown; then was it that those whose interests had been subserved by the powerful influence of *The Plain Speaker* at some previous time missed the aid and assistance of an ally who was ever ready to do battle for his friends regardless of consequences. Few men ever experienced a more turbulent and trying existence for a period of eighteen years, from tender youth until his death than John Dershuck. To him solely belongs the credit of establishing the paper of the people. Through many days of trial and adversity of warfare and of peace, did he direct the course of the paper from its inception until almost the day of his death, and when he relinquished his hold the companion of his youth, Mr. Dominic F. Sweeney, imbued with the same spirit, continued to direct the fortunes of the paper in the same fearless, aggressive and belligerent manner characteristic of the paper from the time it was first issued up to the present time, with the exception of a short period during the absence of Mr. Sweeney, when Mr. Morris displayed the same capability of directing the course of the paper. Thus it was that but three persons have been directing the paper, and each succeeding day brings it closer to the hearts

of the people. It is now thoroughly established and firmly founded. The owners of the paper, Messrs. Morris and Sweeney, organized a stock company August 31, 1891, with James L. Morris as president, Dominic F. Sweeney secretary and treasurer, and M. W. Morris, J. W. Morris, Susan Brislin and Ella M. Sweeney as directors and sole owners of the stock.

The history of *The Plain Speaker* would be very imperfect indeed with no mention of the Hon. James A. Sweeney in connection therewith. The only thing in the world to parallel Col. Jim's dry wit is his modesty. He is the present all-around editor—the general shake-hands-know-everybody factotum of the paper. A man that never made a real enemy in his life, yet a positive one in his opinions, and at times has raised "the dander" of the Republicans till the very air was murky, but while they might gather in the alley to mob the colonel, they would end in going up shaking his hand and "set 'em up on the other alley" in fine style. He was the mainspring, the foster-father of the idea that gave us *The Plain Speaker*. He argued and wrestled with the first proprietors until he induced them to embrace the opportunity of their lives. It has had many editors and staff correspondents in its time, but Sweeney from first to last has been its standby. The genial "Jim" of the facile pen—*esto perpetua!*

The Hazleton Journal (German) was established as a weekly, eight-column folio, in 1875, independent in its politics, by Rudolph Stutzbach, and has pursued the even tenor of its successful way without change or variation to the present. Mr. Stutzbach knows all the secrets of success in a country newspaper office and has always commanded a full share of public patronage.

The Hazleton Volksblatt (German) was first issued April 16, 1872, by Moore & Sanders, who continued its publication till October 29, 1872, when Mr. Moore retired from the firm. Mr. Sanders continued its publication till April 1, 1873, when P. Dershuck and R. F. Stutzbach became publishers and editors. In 1874 Mr. Stutzbach retired from the firm, when Mr. Dershuck enlarged the paper to eight columns. In 1875 R. F. Stutzbach became publisher and editor, and April 1, 1876, was succeeded by P. Dershuck. October 1, 1878, it was again changed to a weekly, and July 1, 1879, again enlarged to an eight-column paper. In 1882 Anton Schneider purchased the *Volksblatt*; this separated it from the *Independent Democrat*, that finally was discontinued and became the office of the present *Plain Speaker*. In July, 1891, Anton Schneider sold the *Volksblatt* to the present proprietor, Peter Schneider. It is one of the prominent and successful German papers in the county, and is Democratic.

The *Daily Bulletin* was first issued December 10, 1878, under the title of the *Evening Bulletin*, and February 25, 1879, the name was changed to *Daily Bulletin*. S. B. Macquade, editor; G. Maue, business manager; W. Sebretch, foreman. It has ceased publication.

Onallas (Hazleton) is Hungarian, which translated is "Independence." Is a weekly paper in the Hungarian language, started in October, 1891, by Arcade Mogyorosi. It has just shed its "independence" and is an out-and-outer Republican. Its office is in Diamond addition on Laurel street.

Jednota (Hazleton) is a Schwabish weekly newspaper, by Frank Pucher. The office was removed from Cleveland, Ohio, to this place in the fall of 1891.

Langcliff Monthly is a three-column folio church paper, published every month at Avoca, by Rev. G. N. Makely. It is devoted wholly to church or congregational matters and is much prized by the members. The December number, 1891, was Vol. I, No. 9, indicating its publication was commenced that year.

The Wyoming Magazine, Samuel R. Smith, artist painter and literary man, in 1880, proposed issuing in Wilkes-Barre a monthly literary magazine, confined to home talent. The advisory board selected being B. H. Pratt, C. Ben Johnson, E. A. Niven, D. M. Jones, Will S. Monroe, W. George Powell, James W. Coughlin, John S. Mc-

Groaty, F. C. Johnson, J. Ellsworth Kern, E. M. Marshall, Prof. W. H. Putnam, Andrew Boyd, T. G. Osborn and J. C. Colborn.

Mountain Echo, Shickshinny, commenced its life in 1873 by M. E. Walker, a seven-column folio, independent on political questions. In the course of a few months he associated with himself as proprietor, C. A. Boone, and thus it continued two years, having the usual youthful periods of all country papers; experiences paralleling that of the boy with croup, measles, whooping cough and stone bruises on his heels, but coming out of it all to smoke cigarettes, be a dude and finally get married and make a prominent citizen of himself. In 1875 Walker & Boone sold to R. M. Tubbs and H. H. Rutter and after one year Mr. Tubbs purchased Mr. Rutter's interests and became and has continued sole proprietor and editor, made it a Republican paper and enlarged it to an eight-column quarto. He has constantly met the public demands in enlarging and adding facilities to the office and now has steam power and presses, with every modern newspaper convenience. It is one of the most complete offices in the county and the *Echo* reverberates along the hills.

The Shickshinny Democrat is ably edited and outspoken in its views, as its name indicates—thoroughly Democratic. It is a six-column quarto, by Deemer Beidleman. The first number was issued April 7, 1892, in its present form and size, and was started with a purpose—to be democratic. It is meeting a well-merited success, well printed and ably and fearlessly edited.

Nanticoke Newspapers—*The Nanticoke Daily Evening News* (also weekly), J. C. Coon, publisher and proprietor; J. J. Burke, city editor. The initial number was a weekly, dated August 8, 1890, as a six-column folio, and now is a six-column quarto. October 31, 1890, the daily was first issued, a six-column folio and now eight columns, the increase of size came June 1, 1892. The paper is independent in politics, brilliant in editorials, and in all things possesses the courage of its convictions. "Senator" Burke, of its staff, is regarded as a feature, and he has most successfully advertised the many advantages of the place and is responsible, at least so all say, for much of the boom—the notable prosperity of Nanticoke. The office and fixtures are all new and of the best improved kind. A six-horse water motor furnishes the driving power for its three presses.

Nanticoke Sun, a weekly democratic paper; L. D. Ferrell, manager and editor, by the Nanticoke Sun Publishing company. The paper was established in 1879 by Michael Sanders and was called the *Nanticoke Chronicle*, a republican organ. In 1884 it passed under the control of N. M. Hartman, who conducted it until 1888; then G. W. Lacock took control, and in a few months he associated with himself Horatio Moore, firm name Lacock & Moore. It went to the wall at this time and was sold at sheriff's sale and purchased by the present company, composed of John Smoulter, S. W. Search, Thomas McGroarty and John S. McGroarty, the latter being in charge of the general business affairs of the office. Under the company the first editor was John M. Carr; then Edward Fowler, and then Charles Fowler. Then the present office manager and editor, L. D. Ferrell. It commenced life and buffeted the uncertain sea of journalism until it went under a high wave of financial distress as a republican paper, but the present firm when they purchased the office their first move was to make the paper democratic, and so it has continued and votes straight from the shoulder every time.

Plymouth.—The first attempt at a home newspaper was a daring venture by James Murrill Denn in 1856 –the *Plymouth Register;* he got out twenty-one issues. The marked thing about it was that it was printed on basswood paper, that was made by W. L. Lance, one of the foremost of coal operators of Plymouth. His paper mill was at Rupert's station, Columbia county.

Barthe's Weekly Star.—*The Plymouth Star* was launched upon the sea of journalism (so often a treacherous sea), in December, 1869, by F. M. Wagner, a seven-column folio, republican in its political bearings. For six weeks it had a meteoric

and brilliant life and then experienced a prolonged attack of "innocuous desuetude." The boys would occasionly open it, (but no well-bred tramp printer ever swept an office except under compulsion), and they would take in a passing spring job and get perhaps ready money enough to "go to the show." Thus it fitfully slumbered until 1870, when E. D. Barthe resurrected it, retaining the old name, size and style of paper when it was started. From the hour Mr. Barthe took hold its future was assured. It in fact flourished. In 1861, in obedience to the demand upon its columns, he enlarged and greatly improved it, making it a handsome six-column quarto. He guided its life successfully and proved to be an able newspaper publisher. He made it independent in politics in 1876. In June, 1891, the name was changed to *Barthe's Weekly Star* and continued independent on all political subjects, and improved its literary merits, rendering it in all ways a valuable home and fireside companion.

Mr. Barthe died June 4, 1892, and the plant passed into the hands of his widow, Mrs. E. D. Barthe, and daughter, Miss Katie Barthe, both of whom, especially the daughter, had been his ablest assistants in printing and publishing the paper. The young lady had long been the master in the composition room and is now, not only the one female job printer in the county, but is one of the best. The mechanical work and the literary merits of the paper distinctly mark it as one of the prominent county publications; its circulation is large and eminently respectable.

The Plymouth Tribune is Republican from the shoulder, and its proprietor and editor, William H. Capwell, has no hesitation in proclaiming his political faith on all proper occasions, but never offensively. He is something like the boy when his daddy would seriously propose to thrash him, he would suggest to the old man "lets argy the case"—business first. This is not a bad rule for a rural paper—business first and then politics, but when jumped on, then "argy" with a plump from long taw." *The Tribune* first peeped out at daylight from an old hand press at Luzerne borough, by M. C. Andreas, in 1884. After sizing up that place it was taken to Nanticoke and became the *Nanticoke Tribune*. While there in 1885, the present proprietor purchased the office and continued its publication in that place until July 1891, when he brought it to its present home in Plymouth. When it was removed it was changed from a seven-column folio to an eight-page, six-column paper—neat in workmanship and sprightly in editorials; it is proper to say that previous to coming to Plymouth it had been neutral in politics. As an item in its history it may be stated that it was started with "Brick" Pomeroy's old hand-press, which is still in the office. It now has steam power, a Cottrell cylinder press and two jobbers, and is every way a well-equipped printing office, and, as it deserves, is flourishing.

The Plymouth "*Vienybe Lietuvniku*" by Joseph Paukszis, "The only Lithuanian newspaper in Plymouth, represents the interest of more than 200,000 Lithuanians in the United States;" is a sixteen page weekly, independent politically; was first issued February 10, 1886; has an extensive plant and is a flourishing institution. Its editor kindly gave us a late copy to read at our leisure, no particular trouble was found in reading the letters, but the words required frequent reference to the dictionary. If you attempt to pronounce the nationality of these people you will find they understand you better if you try about the following, "Litawanians." The writer got all his knowledge of the language in a few minutes interview with the clever editor, Joseph Paukszis, which you can pronounce at your leisure.

Ashley Bulletin was first issued by J. A. Wood & Co., (H. W. Oberrender), September 25, 1891; a seven-column folio, and called the *Business Record*; independent and devoted to business generally and public improvements especially. In November, 1891, the publishers assumed the firm name of Oberrender & Wood, and the name was changed to its present—*Ashley Bulletin*—in July, 1892. It continues independent politically, but gives much attention to news and the general



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prosperity of the community. It is more than keeping pace with the rapid growth of the borough of Ashley.

Ashley Observer, by J. A. Schwab and D. H. Cruser, commenced publication March 15, 1888; a seven-column folio, independent politically, and therefore breezy and full of interesting news. When it was started some of its best friends feared for its future as there was little in outside appearances about Ashley to warrant the venture. But the borough has sprung up like a mushroom, and the most flattering prosperity has come to the *Observer*.

The Evolutionist.—Such a name for a little obscure village, patent inside and out paper was, to say the least, novel, and some of the good pious dames of the household, if they understood the common current import of the word must have shuddered when they looked at the headline.

It was a venture at New Columbus, by I. J. Jamison in 1891. It lived about a year and joined the "silent multitude." In a note the ex-editor says: "As the name implies it was conceived in the hope of proving an auxilliary to moral and political evolution at a time in our history when we deemed the effort most worthy." Whether this venture and name was a century more or less in advance of the age or behind it, is left to each reader's own solution. It should have been mentioned that Mr. Jamison is postmaster at New Columbus.

Luzerne County Express (German) is published on the public square in Wilkes-Barre. It was started in September, 1882, by August Stutzbach, and successfully run by him until his death in 1891; became well established and received a liberal patronage. After his death the work was taken up by his widow, Helena Stutzbach, and has continued to the present on its highway of prosperity. In October, 1892, Peter Ræder took charge of the *Express*. He is recognized as one of the able writers of Wilkes-Barre.

Avoca Argus was started December 12, 1890, by Harry W. Dony. It was the sudden filling of a long-felt want and bloomed into an immediate success. It is independent in politics and started with a well-equipped office. Mr. Dony soon found that the demands of the people must be met, and he therefore started *The Plains Argus* and *The Dunmore Pioneer* and the publishers of the three papers are Dony & Bailey.

Telephone (Wilkes-Barre), first number was printed October 23, 1880—a monthly seven-column folio, by Charles D. Linskill. It started with 4,000 subscribers and this soon rose to 6,000, printing however 10,000 and giving away the extras. In March, 1884, J. S. Sanders became a partner in the paper, and April 5, 1884, the first *Weekly Telephone* was printed—eight-column folio; the weekly taking the place of the monthly, retaining about half of its subscribers and to the present has grown and prospered remarkably well.

Charles D. Linskill was born in Lehman township, April 10, 1840; reared on the farm until aged sixteen, and then clerked in a store till 1873, when he began reporting for the *Record* where he remained until September, 1880.

Mr. Sanders was born near Danville, August 10, 1834; learned the printer's art in Danville and published the Danville *Intelligencer*. Before taking hold of the *Telephone*, he had published the Berwick *Gazette*, Houghton *Sentinel* and Plymouth *Record*.

CHAPTER XV.

MEDICAL.

Salivation Army—Hot Water and Bleeding—A Learned Profession—Medical Societies—First Physicians—List of Registered Physicians—County Medical Societies—Etc.

MEDICINE is considered one of the learned professions, in its purposes, certainly, where broadly understood and pursued, it approaches something higher. Just now as it branches into specialties, as is everything in life, it is probably on the road to the accomplishment of the high purpose for which it came into existence. Surgery and medicine are rapidly becoming as distinct as if entirely different professions. Then here, as in religion, new "faiths" arise and doubters can now begin to gain a hearing. A dissenter may himself always be a bad man, but generally the results from the life of one that is strong and bold, are for the good of mankind. What do we care now whether, personally, Luther was a good or bad man, what we are chiefly concerned in are the results following his life and work. It is pitiful to hear of the brutalities, or at least mistaken cruelties, of the practice of medicine a short half century ago. There was one barbarism that was so definite in its wanton cruelty that it deserves a place in history. It was the physician's art of "salivating" the patient. This torture was caused by broken doses of calomel and then giving acids. All "to see if the secretions were still going on." Sometimes a patient would have a great blister applied, if it acted, then that would indicate to the man of science that the patient was not "too dead to skin." These things would indicate that if the ancient men of pills knew little they had great curiosity as to how the patient was getting along. Another ancient diabolism was the thumb lancet that every doctor, among many others, had always on hand to bleed every patient; no matter what the symptoms—bleed. These little points in the history of medicine should be duly impressed upon professional fledgelings, who *know* so much at the start as they come fresh from the books. Precedent in medicine, as in all professions, should be cautiously received. In lawmaking it only hits the purse, or makes slaves of the people, but in medicine a mistake of that kind brings death. The highest type of good to one's fellow-man is one of the possibilities in the practice of medicine. It may never go beyond its present stage of being largely experimenting in each given case. It is possible it can not in the nature of things, become an exact science. But the day will come when the physician will surely be *the* man of all men, when his presence at the bedside will be like angels' visits in its good cheer and real help toward a cure. Nature must always be the real doctor, the physician the friend and helpful nurse. As it is, now the physician is looked to to cure; much of this is his own fault; then again, sometimes ignorance can only be doctored by a little sleight-of-hand or humbug. The one fact that confronts the man of medicine is that it is a law of nature that no two things can be exactly alike. We can simply take them as approaching a likeness and proceed accordingly.

It is a remarkable story now to tell there was a physician who made a professional visit here in 1755. In that year Christian Fredrick Post, the Indian missionary while here had his leg so severely hurt by accident that an Indian runner was dispatched to Bethlehem and brought Dr. J. M. Otto. The medical man remained a week with his patient. There is probably little doubt but that this was the first medical visit ever paid in this part of the State.

Dr. William Hooker Smith, Dr. Joseph Sprague and Dr. Gustin were the earliest physicians in the valley. They were all in the battle of 1778, and the last-named gentleman received a bullet through his hat.

Dr. Nathaniel Giddings located in Pittston township in 1783, and pursued his profession for more than half a century. Dr. Matthew Covell, previous to the present century, located permanently in Wilkes-Barre. Dr. Samuel Baldwin resided part of the time in Wilkes-Barre, and afterward in Kingston. Dr. Oliver Bigelow was located at Forty Fort, and left Wyoming eighty years ago. Dr. Crissey, one of the early physicians, was located at Plymouth. Dr. Samuel Hayden lived in Huntington township, and afterward in Braintrim. He was a very successful practitioner, and a very eccentric man. Between 1800 and 1810 Drs. Covell and George W. Trott were practicing in Wilkes-Barre, Drs. Baldwin and Eleazar Parker in Kingston, and Drs. Gaylord and Crissey in Plymouth.

From 1810 to 1820 Drs. Covell, Baldwin, W. B. Giddings, Gaylord, Parker, Asa C. Whitney, and Dr. John Smith, were practicing in Wyoming valley.

Dr. Silas Robinson, who died in Providence, was the oldest physician in the Lackawanna valley. He commenced practice in 1811.

Dr. Crystell came to Huntington about 1800. He married Miss Stookey, of Salem. Dr. Griswold located near where is Town Hill and practiced twenty years. Dr. John Weston succeeded Dr. Gaylord, but eventually went to New York. The other early physicians in Huntington were Drs. Pickering, Jones, Davenport, Crawford and Hayden. Dr. Sideney H. Warner located in Huntington in 1833, and for nearly fifty years was in the practice. One of his daughters became the wife of Dr. Clinton H. Bacon, of Huntington.

Dr. William Barrett practiced seven years at Cambra. He came from Gettysburg and was one of the first to go there in 1863 after the battle to attend the wounded.

Dr. Mason Carey was one of the first physicians in Salem township.

In 1846 Dr. L. C. White located in Shickshinny. The next year he was joined by his brother-in law, Dr. Charles Parker. The latter practiced until his death—aged eighty. Dr. White removed to Mississippi. One of the old practitioners in Shickshinny is Dr. William D. Hamilton. Later arrivals are Drs. Kammerly, Dodson, Chapin, Rogers, Harrison, Kingsbury, Betterly, Sutliff, Sautere, Harvey, Bonham, Bacon, Hice, Boston, Lockhart and Davidson.

Dr. Charles E. Gaylord, whose brother, Lieut. Asher Gaylord, fell in the Wyoming battle, settled in Huntington soon after the cessation of Indian hostilities. His only child and son, Henderson Gaylord, became one of the county's prominent and wealthy men.

Dr. Anna Moore, formerly Mrs. Heath, was an early settler in Plymouth. Col. Wright in his history says he remembers her as a "fat, waddling old lady." She successfully practiced until 1814, when Dr. Moreland came and established himself, and then Dr. Ebenezer Chamberlain settled in Plymouth in 1816 and was in the practice until his death, 1866.

Luzerne County Medical Society.—On March 4, 1861, pursuant to call, a convention of physicians was held at the courthouse in Wilkes-Barre for the purpose of forming a medical society. At this convention there were present Drs. P. C. H. Rooney, of Hazleton; N. P. Moody, Lehman; H. Ladd, C. Marr, William Green, B. H. Throop, Scranton; G. Urquhart, W. F. Dennis, E. R. Mayer, C. Wagner, E. B. Miner, Wilkes-Barre; R. H. Tubbs, Kingston; S. Lawton, Pittston; A. L. Cressler and J. R. Casselbery, Conyngham.

The following were chosen officers: B. H. Throop, president; E. R. Mayer and A. L. Cressler, vice-presidents; G. Urquhart, secretary, and R. H. Tubbs, treasurer.

The following gentlemen have served the society as president in the order named: Drs. N. F. Dennis, S. Lawton, Jr., R. H. Tubbs, John Smith, A. L. Cressler, J. B.

Crawford, Horace Ladd, S. Lawton, Jr., Edward R. Mayer, James B. Lewis, Horace Ladd, E. Bulkely, C. Underwood, Charles Burr, E. R. Mayer, J. B. Crawford, J. E. Ross, J. A. Murphy, Frank Corss, A. D. Tewksbury, C. A. Spencer, J. B. Crawford, R. Davis, Lewis H. Taylor, S. W. Trimmer, W. G. Weaver, C. P. Knapp, J. L. Miner, G. W. Guthrie, W. H. Faulds.

Officers: President, J. T. Howell; vice-presidents, L. L. Rogers and Charles Long; secretary and treasurer, Maris Gibson; executive committee: Drs. A. G. Fell, T. A. James, L. I. Shoemaker, G. T. Matlack and J. S. Hileman; censors: G. W. Guthrie, H. Taylor and W. R. Longshore; has sixty-five members.

The Luzerne County Homœopathic society was organized about 1866 and was in existence about two years. Dr. A. C. Stevens was president, Dr. William Brisbin secretary and treasurer.

The law requiring physicians and accoucheurs to register went into effect in 1881, and the records show the following:

Henry C. Ames, John Andrews, Franklin F. Arndt, Charles A. Ayers, George R. Andreas, Alfred Atkinson, Daniel Andrews, Rosanna Appleton William Allcut.

Jonathan E. Bulkley, A. A. Barton, Emanuel L. Betterly, John J. Breese, Oliver H. Brown, Elmer E. Barton, Frank M. Brundage, Henry C. Bacon, Robert B. Brown, Jeremiah K. Bowers, Boordman P. Backus, P. S. Brewster, William Brown, S. L. Brown, William Barton Brader, Walter A. Brooks, Charles Seidler Beck, Charles J. Barrett, Augustus A. Bancroft, Thomas G. Barrett, Thomas Brace, Lucinda Barnes, John W. Beck, Herman Bloch, Horace Edward Brayton, John H. Bowman, Julius A. Bullard, James Brooks, Jacob F. Briggs, Augustus P. Bissell, George W. Bennett, Charles W. Bawer, Emerson K. Brundage, Ephraim N. Banks, Robert Blakeslee, Edgar F. Bonham, Jefferson Biehl, Joseph L. Bower, Clarence L. Boston, James F. Beckwith, William J. Butler, Frampton H. Brown, Dilbert Barney, Elliott T. Brady, George E. Bush, Peter M. Barber, Lemon P. Boston, Martin J. Backinstoe, Benjamin Beran, John Adams Burlington, George C. Brown, Ernest W. Buckman.

Thomas H. Christian, John M. Cressler, D. Wilmot Conner, Fredrick Corss, Lloyd S. Creasy, Chauncey S. Carey, James W. Cole, Charles N. Cox, Thomas H. Carey, Harvey Croskey, John Campbell, Charles Lee Codding, Charles B. Constable, Charles W. Carle, Michael A. Carroll, Edwin A. Cuney, Peter J. Connell Joseph H. Cloud, Sarah J. Coe, Sidney A. Campbell, Philip B. Cook, Horace G. Calley, Jesse R. Casselberry, John B. Crawford, Mercur B. Croll, Bennett Cobleigh, Thomas O. Clingman, George A. Clark, Thomas P. Casselberry, H. B. Casselberry, Willard Cyrus, Alonzo L. Cussler, Minnie Cohen, Daniel W. Collins, Henry G. Cease.

Alfred G. Davison, James W. Davenport, Benjamin H. R. Davenport, Ciciro H. Drake, Jacob Doetsch, E. L. Dieffenderfer, George W. Dreher, Theodore A. Dobson, Catharine A. Downing, J. F. Dively, William W. Dyson, Edward M. Davis, Daniel W. Dodson, Oliver L. Delancy, Reese Davis, Adolph E. Dobienz, David H. Davis, William G. Dietz, John T. J. Dazle, Robert G. Davis, F. S. Douglass, Edgar B. Doolittle, Fletcher B. Dodson, William Deepench, Moses D. DeWitt, Boyd Dodson, Ann Davis, William F. Danzer, Rueben O. Davis, Ira J. Dunn, Anthony F. Dougherty, William O. Davies, Mary Ann Davis, Willard O. Dalton, Thomas E. Davis, W. J. Devoe, Maria R. De Madend.

David E. Evans, Edgar J. Engleman, Mary Everett, John R. Espy, Lewis Edwards, Dan Evans, Philip Eckman, Evan M. Evans, Evan Evans, Oscar V. Everett.

William H. Faulds, Edward C. Fletcher, Ellen Fitzpatrick, Alexander G. Fell, Benjamin F. French, Richard B. Fruit, John Fruit, Henry C. Fuller, William G. Fulton.

George W. Guthrie, Edward Gumpert, William C. Gayley, Peter John Gibbons,

Anne Griffiths, P. J. Gillespie, Anne Griffiths, John B. Grover, Richard H. Gibbons, Samuel A. Gibson, Maris Gibson, Sigismund, Gruenberg, D. Gumpert, James W. Geis, DeWitt C. Guthrie, N. Gregorio.

Herman Hirschfield, Samuel L. Halley, Mason B. Hughes, Richard H. Hutchins, William L. Hortman, Patrick J. Higgins, Walter A. M. Huebner, May Hill, Harry Hakes, Olin F. Harvey, Reginald T. Hylton, John T. Howell, William G. Hamilton, Edward C. Hice, Eugune S. Hays, W. R. Hand, Willet E. Hughes, J. Willis Hill, I. C. Harter, Peter Hines, F. L. Hollister, Lloyd N. Horwitz, Philip F. Hubler, Mary Hutchinson, Charles H. Hare, Webber L. Hutchinson, William H. Hacker, John Hislop, E. H. S. Hutchinson, George E. Hill, Eliza J. Hamilton, Jacob F. Hill, D. A. W. Huebner, H. V. Hower, John S. Hileman, Jane Howell, Elmer S. Howell, Glennis E. Humphrey, Oscar E. Hoffman, Nelson D. Haskill, Jerre Hicks Hughes.

George Augustus Ingram.

Mary James, David T. Jones, F. W. Johnson, Thomas A. James, James A. Joy, Ann Jones, Jane Jones, Mary G. Jones, Rachel Jones, Jane Jones, Theodore M. Johnson, John H. Jones, Sylvester A. Jones, George L. Jolly, Fredrick C. Johnson, Mary Jones, Ellen James, Anna Jarvis, Barbara John, Emily James.

Edwin F. Kamerly, Avery Knapp, Effenger R. Kline, Dana W. Kingsbury, John Kaufman, John Stewart Kulp, Henry Kunkle, Catharine Kahl, Charles P. Knapp, Jacob C. Kisner, George H. Kirwan, William Pete Kenedy, Henry M. Kellar, Rosana Keller, Gere M. Kuhary, Edwin F. Kemerly, Patrick H. Kearny, Anna Gertrude Koehler.

William E. Lloyd, A. A. Lape, William R. Longshore, Harvey K. Leanord, James G. Loing, John W. Leckie, Charles Long, Henry M. Long, David H. Lake, Charles A. Long, Elizabeth Lewis, Bridge N. Lambert, Richard Lloyd, Walter Lathrop, Daniel H. Lockard, Austin J. Louder, John S. Lampman, James R. Lewis, Walter L. Lea, H. P. Lorman, Franklin M. Lanbach, Robert B. Lamont, Horace Lindsey, Frank P. Lenahan, Thomas F. Lynatt, Rachel B. Fain, Otto Loeb, William M. Lewis.

Samuel Marsden, G. W. McKee, Edward R. Mayer, Thomas J. Mays, William G. Morris, Miles F. McTaggart, William J. McCausland, Charles E. Moore, D. V. Mott, David C. Mebane, Ira W. Marstiller, John V. Mattison, William F. Mahon, Josiah J. Myers, Peter C. Manley, Robert Murdock, John P. McDonald, Joshua L. Miner, Joseph A. Murphy, Isaac H. Moore, John M. Mulholland, Frank L. McKee, John C. Morris, John C. Morgan, Franklin Monroe, John B. Mahan, Pearson A. Meck, Granville F. Matluck, Daniel W. Mears, John F. McWilliam, Jason H. Moore, Dennis G. McCarthy, Charles B. McClure, Thomas H. Messerole, Ann Mooney, Sarah McCartney, Fredrick M. Miller, Charles J. McFadden, Edward McGeehan, Martha Morgans, Bridget McMahon, Aston Hugh Morgan, Adams McKnight, Maria Rosa Modena.

Henry M. Neale, John H. Nixon, William V. D. Nichols, Ellen Norris.

Walter O'Neal, Edward G. O'Malley, James O'Malley, Mary Ann Owens, Alexander P. O'Malley, George S. Oldmixon, Anna R. O'Brien, Mary Orme.

John S. Pfouts, John H. Peacock, O. F. Person, Hubert F. Praeger, A. Parfrey, O. C. Payne, William Petty, Lemis W. Prevost, H. M. Parvin, James M. Peebles, Albert T. Paffenberger, Landon S. Pace, William F. Pier, Philip P. Pfeiffer, Weston F. Piatt, John H. Potter, Charles R. Parke, Charles S. Potts, John A. Person, Sarah Jane Pheonix, M. F. Pilgrim.

Paul Alexander Quick.

James C. Rippard, L. L. Rogers, Albert G. Rickard, William Green Robbins, Conrad S. Reynolds, John W. Root, David L. Ross, Herman S. Rooker, Jane Rees, Joel M. Rogers, Isaac E. Ross, James N. Rice, Everett W. Rutter, Abner P. Beeher, Milton A. Robinson, W. A. L. Riegel, Orian S. Rhodes, Susan Rourke, Samuel A. Ruffner, Charles H. Richard, Nathaniel Ross.

Reuben M. Shobert, Calvin A. Spencer, Charles W. Spayde, Oscar E. Shultz, John Strand, Charles T. Steck, Jacob L. Sherman, William H. H. Sharp, Nelson Stiles, Dennis F. Smith, Thomas J. Salt, Walter S. Stewart, Lewis B. Smith, Wilbur I. Stevens, William D. Sharer, J. H. Sandel, John G. Schuller, Levi J. Shoemaker, William E. Stiles, W. R. Simmons, William O. Smith, Jacob A. Singer, Samuel B. Sturdevant, Albert C. Snyder, Peter C. Shire, John G. Sperling, G. B. Seamans, Frank Schilcher, Ephraim A. Santee, John G. Smythe, Lawrence H. Smith, F. H. Sinning, C. C. Smith, James Stevenson, Ezra J. Schlicher, Justus Sutliff, Albert W. Sovereen, Clarence M. Selfridge, C. H. Strong, Thomas Stroup, Warren W. Strange, L. M. Stoeckle, H. J. Sinclair.

Lewis H. Taylor, Edgar R. Troxell, George W. Trimble, Samuel W. Trimmer, William Taylor, Simeon D. Treible, George Seeley Thompson, John J. Timlin, Anderson D. Tewkesburry, Evan J. Thomas, Robert H. Tubbs, J. C. Thompson, Albert D. Thomas, William Theis, Thomas B. Thomas, Harry W. Trimmer, Owen E. Thomas, Rapheal Tita, Richard P. Taylor, George Urguhart, Mary Underwood, Thomas Theel, George V. Tobin, Augustus Tropold, Gideon Underwood.

J. P. Vought, William F. Vanloon, Milton D. Van Thorn, William T. Van Vredenburg, William Van Doren.

William C. Weaver, Charles H. Wilson, James J. Walsh, Walter Windson, John L. Wentz, David H. Wentz, Lorenz E. Weiss, John Wilbur, James H. Wilson, Evan Welnam, H. M. Wenner, C. E. Wagner, Harry L. Whitney, Chester A. Wilkinson, Silva White, Joel Whary, Richard J. Williams, Neri B. Williams, Francis T. R. Wagner, Marshall G. Whitney, George S. Wentz, E. M. C. Wallace, Manassah Whitebread, Henry C. Wheeler, Elias Wildman, Jerome B. Weida, E. L. Wilkinson, T. D. Worden, T. D. Worden, S. H., Wolf, William H. Wallace, Mary Watkins, Frances Wiedner, E. C. O. Wagner, Thomas N. Williams, George L. Wentz.

Alfred F. Yetter, Pearson William Yard, M. S. S. Yanny.

Robert H. Zanner, G. A. Zimmerman.

CHAPTER XVI.

CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY.

First Arrivals of Churches and Organizations—A Religious People Were the Pioneers—Moravians, Puritans and Catholics in Their Order—Etc.

THE first known visit of a Christian minister to the Wyoming region was in 1741, when Rev. John Sargeant, M. A. (Yale, 1729), founder of the Indian training school at Stockbridge, Mass., came here with some Christian missionaries to preach to the aborigines in the valley. He was not well received, and returned home disappointed. An interesting sketch of Mr. Sargeant will be found in *Dexter's Yale College Sketches*. In the middle of October, 1742, Count Zinzendorf, a pioneer Moravian missionary, met a party of four others, and visited the Indians at Wyoming. He remained here about two weeks.

Baron John Watterville, a bishop of the Moravians, son-in-law to Count Zinzendorf, visited Wyoming October 4, 1748, with Bishop Cammerhoff and Martin Mack. David Zeisberger, the apostle to the Indians, also went as interpreter. It was on this visit that the ceremony of the Lord's supper was first administered in the Wyoming valley. Zeisberger and Cammerhoff repeated this visit in May, 1750; and

December, 1751, accompanied by Gottlieb Bergold, elder general of the "Single Richter." In the same year Zeisberger, Shongenberg, Seidil, Schmick and Koske made a visit to Wyoming and induced 107 Nanticoke Shawnee Indians to visit Gnadenhutten and Bethlehem. In 1775 Zeisberger established noted itineracies in Wyoming valley, in which Adam Grube, Frederick Post and Christian Seidil, missionaries, assisted, but the massacre by French Indians at Penn creek, Snyder county, (Col. Rec. W. 645) led them to close the mission work until October, 1762, when Zeisberger again visited Wyoming. [De Schweinitz. Life of Zeisberger.]

According to the deposition of Parshall Terry, one of the number, ninety-four settlers came from Connecticut to the Wyoming valley, August, 1762, among them Rev. William Marsh, a Baptist minister. He was slain October 15, 1763, with some twenty others. Some writers claim that he was a Congregational minister. D. O. N. Worder says that he was the first Englishman whose blood stained the soil of Wyoming. Morgan Edward, the Baptist historian, says: "William Marsh was born in Wrentham, N. E., and ordained among the 'Separate' branch of the Congregationalists. About 1749 he, with sixteen others, formed an Independent church at Mansfield, Conn., of which he became pastor. In 1751 they settled in the north part of Newton, Sussex county, N. J., where, previous to 1756, Mr. Marsh and eight others originated the First Baptist church, Wantage. About 1700 he and thirty-six others undertook something of the Moravian system of holding property in common which resulted unfavorably. He turned his attention to trading in live stock, which greatly injured himself and his neighbors, for in returning from one town he had occasion to stop at Society Hill, Philadelphia, and lost his saddlebags and money. In 1762–3 he joined the white settlement of Wyoming, where he was made the butt of ridicule by the Indians. He was an animated and earnest preacher. He was followed by Rev. George Beckwith in 1770.

The Presbyterian Church.—The following is a summary of the history of this church by Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., corresponding secretary Wyoming Historical and Geological society, prepared for the history of Lackawanna Presbytery, 1889, and is given by permission:

"Although the early history of this church is involved in some obscurity by reason of the lack of records of the period prior to 1803, and the disturbing influences that arose from extraneous causes, it may be said to have had its beginning in the year 1770, the second year of the settlement of Wyoming, as this section of the State was then called. In 1770 Rev. George Beckwith, Jr., of Lyme, Conn., a graduate of Yale college (1766), became the first settled minister of the church. He was chosen for the work by the Susquehanna company of Connecticut, under whose auspices the settlement of Wyoming had been undertaken, and for his services in the ministry here he received compensation furnished by the people. He did not, however, remain a long time in this field of labor, and was succeeded, in 1773, by the Rev. Jacob Johnson, a graduate of Yale (1740). Sketches of George Beckwith and Jacob Johnson will be found in Yale biographies, 1701–45."

Mr. Johnson's pastoral relations with the church continued for many years, perhaps until the time of his death, March 15, 1797, and extended throughout the period marked in the history of this community by frequent alarm, civil strife, and the ravages of the public enemy.

The controversy between the Connecticut settlers and the proprietary government involving the political jurisdiction of Wyoming began with the first attempts to form a settlement within the territory, but after a few years gave place, for the time being, to the exciting events of the Revolutionary war, the chief of which concerning the people here, was the battle and massacre of Wyoming.

At the close of the war the old controversy, now inherited by the State of Pennsylvania, was renewed with resolute purpose and increased bitterness, the demoralizing effects of which continued to be felt until the beginning of the present century.

No records of the church during this early period have been preserved, if indeed any were kept. But the fact that the church continued to exist, and that it survived the succession of disasters with which it was beset, would not seem to need the corroboration of written chronicles to prove its strength and vitality, and hence its ability to fill its sphere of usefulness. It is known, however, that the church was self-supporting; that the organization was preserved; that services were regularly held when circumstances did not render meetings impossible; and that its sustaining influence was felt in the community.

A house of worship had been built soon after the settlement of the village, which served the needs of the congregation for a few years, but its destruction in 1778, in common with most other buildings, left them no fixed place of worship. The inhabitants, upon their return to Wyoming after the disaster of 1778, used for this purpose the schoolhouses, several of which had been rebuilt, and also met for worship at the houses of some of their own number. In 1791 meetings were held in the log courthouse situated on the public square, the use of which, in part, as a house of worship, was continued until the completion, twelve years afterward, of the church building known as the "Ship Zion."

In 1791 steps were taken to erect a church building, but many obstacles intervened to delay the work, and the house was not ready for occupancy until 1803. "Ship Zion" was occupied by the congregation about thirty years. It was a frame building, well constructed, and possessed some beauty of architecture. The hight and graceful proportions of its spire gained for it a local fame that has not yet entirely passed away, and it remained an interesting and familiar landmark many years after its use by this church as a house of worship had ceased.

After the death of Mr. Johnson efforts were made to secure a pastor, but they were not attended with immediate success. In the interval the pulpit was supplied by missionaries who came under the auspices of the Connecticut missionary society, as well as by others who, under temporary engagements, preached from time to time. Among those who preached at this time were Messrs. Jabez Chadwick and James Woodward, of the Connecticut missionary society; the Rev. Dr. Porter, of Catskill, and the Rev. D. Harrower.

The earliest records of the church that have been preserved bear date July 1, 1803. On that day the congregation of Wilkes-Barre, augmented by a number of the residents of Kingston and other neighboring villages, took the name of the "Church of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston," and the record shows that a confession of faith and a covenant were adopted and signed by twenty-seven members of the church. On the 30th of the same month three deacons were chosen.

In August, 1806, the Rev. Ard. Hoyt, was ordained and installed pastor of the church of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston, there being at that time thirty-four members. Six years later the covenant of the Luzerne association of congregational churches was adopted by this church. During Mr. Hoyt's pastorate of eleven years, eighty-five members were added to the church—sixty-one on profession and twenty-four by letter. Mr. Hoyt continued his pastoral relations with the church until November 10, 1817, at which time he resigned. Soon afterward he was appointed a missionary to the Cherokee Indians in the State of Tennessee, where he died February 18, 1828.

The year following Mr. Hoyt's departure, Mr. Hutchins Taylor, a missionary, was minister in charge. He assumed the duties with a view of permanent settlement, but at the time of the division of the congregation, which took place soon afterward, he appears to have gone with the Kingston members, and became the first pastor of their church. Mr. Taylor was succeeded by the Rev. D. Moulton, as stated supply who remained until 1820. The Rev. Eleazer S. Barrows also preached here occasionally during the years 1817–21.

The growth of the church at this time seemed to warrant a division of the con-



Isaac Jaisp

gregation and the organization of another church. The Presbytery of Susquehanna, accordingly, March, 1819, divided the church of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston; the members of Kingston constituting a separate church. During the period of five years succeeding 1817, there were added to the church thirty-seven members, and twenty-one were dismissed to unite with the Kingston church.

June 15, 1821, the Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve was called to the pastorate of the churches of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston. He continued in this charge until 1826, when he gave up his relations with the church in Kingston, and thereafter, until the year 1829, was pastor of the Wilkes-Barre church alone. He resigned in 1829, but continued for a time to preach in the vicinity as a missionary. Like his predecessors, Mr. Gildersleeve in addition to his regular duties, was accustomed to preach in Hanover, Newport, Pittston and other neighboring villages. During his pastorate there were two revivals of religion—one in 1822, when thirty members were received into the church on profession, besides a number added to the Kingston church; and another in 1826, when nearly fifty were united with the church. Some of these, says Dr. Dorrance, in a sermon preached in 1853, were residents of Hanover, Newport, Pittston, Providence, etc., and became the foundation of separate churches. The whole number added during Mr. Gildersleeve's ministry of eight years was 129. He removed from Wilkes-Barre to Bloomfield, N. J., and died within a few years.

In 1829 the churches of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston joined in a call to the Rev. Nicholas Murray, who accepted the call and was installed in October, 1829. He continued in this charge until June 26, 1833. Soon after the installation of Dr. Murray the number of communicants residing in Hanover was thought to be sufficient to form a separate church, and accordingly seventeen members were dismissed to unite with the new church of Hanover. During his pastorate the membership of the church was increased by sixty-six. By the advice of Dr. Murray the form of church government was changed from Congregational to Presbyterian; also, through his efforts, the congregation were induced to sell their interest in their old church building, "Ship Zion," to the Methodist congregation, and to erect a church building more suited to their uses. It was situated on Franklin street and was occupied by the congregation for sixteen years; then removed to make room for the brick structure still standing and now used by the Osterhout Free library.

The Rev. John Dorrance succeeded Dr. Murray as pastor of the church, and was installed August 22, 1833, the day the new church was dedicated. In addition to his regular pastoral duties, Dr. Dorrance extended the field of his labors throughout the county; the influence of the church became much increased. At a later period a church organization was effected at White Haven; and the Coalville chapel was established, now the Presbyterian church of Ashley. Under the auspices of this church also the Wilkes-Barre Female institute was established in 1854, and a substantial brick building was erected for the purposes of the school at a cost of about $12,000. During Dr. Dorrance's ministry the frame building that had served as a house of worship since 1833, was removed, and on its site was erected a handsome brick structure. The building was begun in 1849 and finished soon afterward at a cost of $15,000. It was occupied by the congregation until the year 1888.

Dr. Dorrance was graduated from Princeton college in 1823. He was ordained November, 1827, by the Presbytery of Mississippi. He was the pastor of the Baton Rouge church from 1827 to 1830; and from 1831 to 1833 was settled over the church at Wysox. In the latter year he was called to this church, where he continued until his death, April 18, 1861.

The Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., succeeded Dr. Dorrance, and was installed in September, 1861. In 1864 the general assembly assigned him the post of professor of didactic and polemic theology in the Alleghany seminary; his pastoral relations with this church were thereupon dissolved.

Dr. A. A. Hodge was graduated from Princeton college in 1841, and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1846. He was ordained in May, 1847, and in 1861 he was called to the pastorate of the Wilkes-Barre church. From 1864 to 1877 he occupied the chair of didactic and polemic theology in Alleghany seminary, and from 1866 to 1877 he was also pastor of the North Presbyterian church of Alleghany. In 1877 he became associated with his father, the Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D., in the professorship of systematic theology in Princeton Theological seminary; and upon the death of his father in 1878, he succeeded to that professorship, which position he held until his death, November 11, 1886.

In 1864 the Rev. S. B. Dod was installed pastor of this church. During his ministry of four years eighty-five members were added to the church. In October, 1868, Mr. Dod resigned the pastorate. He was graduated from Princeton college in 1857; ordained in June, 1862; called to Wilkes-Barre in 1864.

Mr. Dod was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Franklin Bache Hodge, D. D.; he was installed February, 1869. The present active membership of the church is 550.

Dr. F. B. Hodge was graduated from Princeton college in 1859, and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1862. He was ordained May 9, 1863.

Two chapels, the South Wilkes-Barre, or Westminister chapel and the Grant Street chapel have been connected with this church. The South Wilkes-Barre chapel was established in 1868, and enlarged in 1873. In 1882 the building was replaced by a substantial brick structure of larger dimensions to accommodate the growing congregation.

July 1, 1885, Westminster chapel became self-supporting and, on June 8, 1888, was organized as a church with sixty-nine members. The present membership is 137. The Grant Street chapel was established in 1871; Rev. C. I. Junkin, minister in charge at the present time. This was organized into a separate church in 1889.

In 1874 the Memorial church was organized out of the membership of this church, and a number of other members have since been dismissed to unite with it.

The brick structure, built in 1849 and occupied by the congregation for thirty-eight years, not affording the room needed, the congregation undertook the building of a new church edifice. The corner-stone was laid July 11, 1887. The larger auditorium will have a seating capacity of 1,100, and the total cost of the building and ground about $170,000.

The officers of the church: Elders: Calvin Parsons, *A. T. McClintock, LL. D., George Loveland, C. S. Beck, M. D., D. D. S., T. H. Atherton, Clerk, *J. L. Miner, M. D., Nathaniel Rutter, J. W. Hollenback, Samuel H. Lynch, Lee Stearns, I. M. Thomas, Robert Ayres. Deacons: *R. J. Flick, Treas., E. J. Leutz, H. N. Young, Sec., Joseph A. Murphy, M. D.; trustees: G. Murray Reynolds, Pres.; A. H. McClintock; I. P. Hand, Sec., David P. Ayars, Treas.; George R. Bedford.

The *Memorial Presbyterian Church*, North street, Wilkes-Barre, was built and given by Calvin Wadhams as a memorial to his three children, Frank Cleveland, Mary Catlin and Lynde Henderson, who died of scarlet fever in 1871. The church was begun May 21, 1872, and dedicated April 8, 1874. In 1874 the membership of the church was 303. The Rev. W. H. Smith was the pastor of the church from May 7, 1874, to 1885. He was succeeded by Rev. Casper R. Gregory, 1885–92. Present pastor, Rev. Thornton A. Mills, Ph. D.

The *Covenant Presbyterian Church* (colored) was organized June 23, 1876, with eighteen members. The Rev. William D. Robinson was the pastor from August 10, 1876.

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*Dead.

The Kingston Presbyterian Church was organized in 1819 as a Congregational church. In 1823 it became Presbyterian in government; building erected 1842 and occupied until 1876. A lecture room was built in Kingston borough for evening service in 1853. A new brick church was erected on Railroad street in 1876, seating 500 people and costing, with lot, $48,000. Pastors: Rev. H. Taylor, Cyrus Gildersleeve, 1821–7; Nicholas Murray, 1829–33; Alex. Hebert, 1833–4; C. C. Corse, 1834–7; E. H. Snowden, 1837–45; J. D. Mitchell, 1845–7; J. Jermain Porter, 1847–50; H. H. Welles, 1851–71; W. P. Gibson, 1871–5; F. W. Flint, 1876. Present pastor, Rev. F. Van Krug.

Lehman Presbyterian Church, Lehman township; organized February, 1862. Pastors: Rev. J. S. Ferguson, 1863–6; Charles E. Van Allen, 1868; A. G. Harned, 1868; Charles K. Canfield, 1871; W. B. Darrach, 1878; now disbanded.

Plains Church; organized November 18, 1869; church building erected 1872; seating 350. Pastors: Rev. A. C. Smith, 1869–76; A. L. Loder, 1876–9; H. H. Welles, 1879–92; Henry Spayd, 1892.

Larksville Church (Snowden Memorial); organized May 27, 1890; church building erected 1872. Pastor, Rev. E. H. Snowden.

Plymouth Church; organized October 5, 1856; church building erected 1868. Pastors: Rev. E. H. Snowden; stated supply for fifteen years; William P. White, 1870–82; John Ewing, D. D., 1882; Jonathan Edward, D. D.; William J. Day, 1887–92.

Sugar Loaf Church, at Conyngham, was organized December 19, 1841. Pastors: Rev. Daniel Gaston, 1841–44; Robert Steele, 1844; Darwin Cook, 1845–7; John Johnson, 1848–71; C. Bridgman, 1873–4; Homer S. Newcomb, 1874.

Mountain Top Church, Fairview township; mission connected with Ashley church.

Wyoming Presbyterian Church, Kingston township, was organized in 1833, when a chapel was built opposite the cemetery. This chapel was destroyed by lightning in 1854, and the present church was erected in 1857. Pastors: Rev. Alexander Heberton, J. D. Mitchell, D. D., 1847–9, 1855–6; Paul E. Stevenson, 1850–4; N. S. Prime, D. D., Thomas P. Hunt, William L. Moore, 1857–8; Frederick L. King, Henry Rinkes, H. H. Welles, Albert B. King, 1863–73; Lewis H. Boehler, Scott Stites, 1873–7; George W. Ely; now W. A. Beecher.

First Presbyterian Church of Hanover, Sugar Notch, was organized in 1871. Hon. H. B. Wright gave a lot, in 1874, for a church building, which was erected that year at a cost of $4,000. Pastors: Rev. William D. Jenkins, E. J. Hughes, Joseph E. Davis, D. D., 1874–92.

Bennett Presbyterian Church, Mill Hollow, was organized in 1874. Building was erected in 1876, costing $6,000. Pastor, Rev. A. C. Smith.

Nanticoke Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve and Nicholas Murray began mission work here in 1829 in a schoolhouse. The church was organized about the same time. Two buildings were erected, the second of brick, in 1833. Pastors: Revs. Cyrus Gildersleeve, William Rhodes, M. Corse, E. H. Snowden, 1839–43, 1849–54; W. Hunting, 1843; Thomas P. Hunt, Darwin Cooke, 1846–8; Jacob Weidman, William J. Day, H. H. Welles, Arthur Johnson, J. P. Harsen, George H. Ingram and Eli O. Gooding.

Coalville Presbyterian Church, Ashley.—A Sunday-school was organized here in 1834, and a church built in 1844. The new church, of brick, was erected in 1860 at a cost of $8,500; is now valued at $10,000. In 1844 the membership was five; it is now about 300. Pastors: Rev. John Dorrance, 1844; Thomas P. Hunt, Jacob Weidman, 1860–5; William J. Day, 1865–87; Norman Custer, 1888–92.

Presbyterian Church, White Haven.—Missionary work was begun here in 1843. The church was organized December 6, 1850, and the first building erected. The present building was dedicated December 2, 1869. Pastors: Revs. Darwin Cook,

1844; David Harbison, 1848; Samuel A. Gayley, 1850; James Scott, 1850; John T. Baker, 1852–4; John W. Porter, 1854–7; Jonathan Osmond, 1857; James M. Salmon, 1863–73; P. B. Cook, 1873–5; N. J. M. Bogert, 1876; now Justice T. Umstead, D. D.

Presbyterian Church, Upper Lehigh, was organized June 28, 1868. Church built in 1871 at a cost of $4,500; present value, $4,000. Pastors: Revs. John Johnson, 1868–70; George H. Hammers, 1870–7; D. McLeod, 1877–92.

Freeland Borough.—Church built in 1880.

First Presbyterian Church, Pittston, was organized February 25, 1842, with thirty members, and incorporated January 22, 1848. Church building was erected in 1846 at a cost of $2,000. This became too small, and a new building was erected in 1857. Pastors: Revs. Charles Evans, 1842–4; N. G. Parke, D. D., 1844–92. Dr. Parke published, in 1879, "An Historical Discourse in the First Presbyterian church, of Pittston;" 80 p. 43; delivered in 1876.

First Presbyterian Church, West Pittston, was organized December 21, 1877. Church building was erected in 1878, seating 350, at a cost of $6,500. Pastors: Revs. R. E. Wilson, 1877–8; N. J. Rubikan, 1878–80; Thomas Nichols, 1882; Thomas W. Swann, 1892.

Presbyterian Church, Hazleton.—Rev. Richard Webster, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Mauch Chunk, began services here in 1836–7. A brick church was built 1854–69. The property, including the parsonage, is worth $15,000. The pastors have been: Revs. Richard Webster, 1836–8; Daniel Gaston, 1838–44; James Green Moore, 1845–8; Daniel Harbison, 1848–52; John Johnson and W. Baker, 1850–4; John Armstrong, 1854–64; E. J. Newlin, 1864–71; J. A. Maxwell, 1871–4; A. B. Jack, 1874; William C. Stett, 1889; Joseph G. Williamson, Jr., 1892.

Langcliffe Church.—The Presbytery of Lackawanna was organized in June, 1870. At its second meeting, held in the Second Presbyterian church of Wyalusing in September, 1870, a committee was appointed to organize a church in Pleasant Valley. September 25 the committee met in Pleasant Valley, where a church edifice had been erected and dedicated, and organized the church. The members of the committee present were Revs. N. G. Parke, A. B. King; Elders Theodore Strong and Charles F. Mattes. The church received the name of "Langcliffe" in honor of the family who donated the ground for the church. Twenty-four persons became members of the church at its organization; has a total membership of forty-five; first pastor of the church, Rev. A. S. Stewart, installed in November, 1871. In July, 1876, Sabbath-school and Sunday afternoon' preaching services were started at Moosic, and maintained four years in the schoolhouse and in Houser's hall, until the congregation was provided, by the generosity of the Moosic Powder company, with a church building, which was dedicated July 22, 1880. On the same day the Sunday-school in Pleasant Valley, which had previously been a union school, was organized. April 1, 1879, the church reported ninety-three, and a Sunday-school membership of 253. January 16, 1883, the presbytery dissolved the pastoral relation between Rev. Mr. Brydie and the church.

On August 5, 1882, John R. Davies was called to the pastorate. In March, 1884, ground was broken for a basement, and the church was enlarged by an addition of two wings, each 11x50, and the church was re-dedicated. March 22, 1885, the Moosic church was burned. It was immediately rebuilt, and the new one was dedicated July 8. Report for the year ending April, 1875: Total membership, 230; Sunday-school membership, 611. October 24, 1886, William Dick, Thomas Ellis, Samuel H. Houser and James McMillan were ordained and installed elders, and David Wildrick, ordained to the eldership in another congregation, was installed. Services which had been carried on by the Methodists at No. 4 Plane

were placed into the hands of the Langcliffe church in 1887. In the summer of 1887 the Rev. John R. Davies retired and the church was again left without a pastor.

Rev. G. N. Makely received a unanimous call to the pastorate. In 1889 the church tower was built and a bell secured for the church in Avoca. December 21, 1890, the eldership was increased by the ordination and installation of William Watson, Charles Monie, John McCrindle and William Anderson, Jr.

Rev. Bernard Page, of the Church of England, ordained by the Lord Bishop of London for "Wyoming Parish, Penn'a," August 24, 1772, was the first Protestant Episcopal minister to officiate in this section. Owing to the great political disturbances of that date, Mr. Page did not long remain in the valley, but retired to Virginia. No other minister of the church is known to have visited these parts until 1814, when that "Apostle of the Northwest," Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., chairman of the committee on missions in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and assistant to Bishop White, held services in the old Wilkes-Barre academy, and stirred up the church people of the village of Wilkes-Barre. Who officiated here during the next three years can not be learned. No definite steps were taken to organize a parish until September 19, 1817, when the church people met together and elected the first vestry, applied for a charter, which was granted October 7, 1817, and engaged the services of Rev. Richard Sharpe Mason, D. D.

Dr. Mason was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Phinney. His ministry here was brief, and no record exists of his work.

In 1819 Rev. Manning R. Roche became the missionary at St. Stephens. The Sunday-school had been organized in 1818 by Hon. David Scott, then the only male communicant of the church here, and the parish appears to have been prosperous. Mr. Roche retired from the parish in 1820, and from the ministry in 1822. During 1821 and 1822 the services were conducted by Mr. Samuel Bowman, a lay reader.

St. Stephen's parish was admitted to the convention of Pennsylvania May 2, 1821. During the previous years her people had worshiped in the "Old Ship Zion." It was determined, December 27, 1821, to sell the right of St. Stephen's parish in this building, to purchase a lot and erect a church. Through the aid of Judge Scott this work was begun January 15, 1822.

When in the good old days three organized bodies of Christian people (Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians) met in the union meeting-house (in those days "meeting-house" was the chosen term), Mrs. Bowman and other ladies deemed it fitting to deck the interior of the same with evergreen, in commemoration of the birth of our Savior. This was too much for the feelings of some of the worshipers, and their zealous indignation found vent in the tearing down of the symbolic green. This so aroused these good Episcopalian sisters that they determined to have a church edifice of their own. A lot was procured and eventually the church was built.

When it was formally opened does not appear, but the pews were rented November, 1822. Sunday, June 14, 1824, the church was consecrated by Bishop White, who administered the rite of confirmation to a class of forty-one persons. On the following Sunday Rev. Samuel Sitgraves, whom Bishop White had ordained deacon May 3, 1820, and who in 1823 had been called to be rector of St. Stephen's, was ordained priest by Bishop White. Bishop (then Rev. Dr.) Kemper preached the sermon. This day the holy communion was administered to forty-three persons. Mr. Sitgraves, who died August 12, 1830, resigned in December, 1823, and was succeeded by Rev. Enoch Huntington, who remained until 1826.

He was succeeded February, 1827, by Rev. James May, D.D., born October 1, 1805; was graduated from Jefferson college 1823, and the Virginia Theological seminary 1826; ordained deacon by Bishop White, 1826, and officiated the next ten years.

Dr. May's later history is still a part of the history of St. Stephen's parish. In 1842 he was elected to the professorship of church history in the Virginia Theological seminary, and it was under his instruction there that the present rector of St. Stephen's fitted himself for the work of the ministry. In 1861 Dr. May became a professor in the Philadelphia Divinity school, where he died December 11, 1863.

Rev. William James Clark was rector from 1837 to 1840, when Robert Bethel Claxton, S. T. D., who had just been ordained deacon by Bishop Moore, became rector. Dr. Claxton was rector until 1846. Like Dr. May, he left his impress on the church here by his unwearied and zealous labors. He resigned in 1846.

In 1846 Rev. Charles Dekay Cooper, D. D., of Mount Morris, N. Y., was called and accepted charge, but after a few months resigned. The next rector was Rev. George David Miles, born 1815, ordained 1846. He entered upon his duties at Wilkes-Barre, April 1, 1848, serving until 1866. His last sermon in St. Stephen's was preached October 15, 1865, on the eve of his departure for Europe. In 1852 the increase of the congregation was such as to demand enlarged accommodations. The church building erected in 1832 was a frame structure of one story, with a tower at the northeast corner. In 1852 the congregation decided to tear down the old church and erect one of brick. March 27, 1853, Rev. Mr. Miles preached his last sermon in the old edifice, and June 20, 1853, Bishop Alonzo Potter laid the corner-stone of the new building. It had a seating capacity of 600. The first service was held in the basement, or Sunday-school room, December 25, 1853. The building was consecrated by Bishop A. Potter, April 19, 1855.

Rev. Robert Henry Williamson succeeded Mr. Miles and remained until 1874, when he was deposed from the ministry. During part of 1874 the parish had the services of the late Rev. Chauncey Colton, D. D., late president of Bristol college, Pa., and professor in Kenyon college, Ohio.

In 1875 the vestry elected as rector Rev. Henry L. Jones, S. T. D., then rector of Christ church, Fitchburg, Mass. Mr. Jones is the son of Rev. Lot Jones, S. T. D. He was graduated at Columbia college, New York, 1858; A. M., 1861; Virginia Theological seminary 1861; received honorary degree of S. T. D. from his *alma mater*, 1891. During the eighteen years of his rectorate in Wilkes-Barre the church has kept pace with the town, which has quadrupled its population in that time.

Five years ago the increased attendance at St. Stephen's was such as again necessitated the enlargement of the building. The old parish church was what had been flippantly termed a "double-decker"—a high basement below, used for Sunday-school purposes, and approached by a flight of outside and inside steps through a central tower, and an upper story forming what is popularly termed the auditorium. The basement was abandoned and the floor of the auditorium dropped six feet. On the vacant lot in the rear of the church was built a commodious and convenient parish building, containing all that is needful for the varied demands of Sunday-school and parochial work.

Eight clergymen have gone out into the ministry from St. Stephen's: Rt. Rev. Samuel Bowman, D. D.; Revs. George C. Drake and Henry M. Denison, all of whom are now dead; Alexander Shiras, D. D., of Washington; De Witt C. Loop, of Hammondton, N. J.; James L. Maxwell, of Danville, Pa.; James Caird, of Troy, N. Y.; Rev. Charles H. Kidder, of Asbury Park, N. J. Among the lay readers of the parish were Judges Scott, Woodward, Conyngham and Dana.

She has organized, and through the instrumentality of individual communicants, aids in supporting six mission churches and Sunday-schools within the limits of Wyoming valley, which are under the charge of the assistant ministers of the parish: St. Peter's, Plymouth, owning a handsome property with church and rectory; St. Andrew's, Alden, with new church and rectory; St. George's, Nanticoke, with a brick church; St. John's, Ashley, with a handsome frame church; Log chapel,

Laurel Run, connected with Gen. P. A. Oliver's powder mills, an exquisite model of rustic work, and Calvary chapel, North Wilkes-Barre, with a building in which a flourishing Sunday-school is kept up. To carry on this outside work St. Stephen's has three assistant ministers, as follows: Revs. Horace Edwin Hayden, 1879–92; Charles M. Carr, 1885–8; Thomas B. Angell, 1886–9; James P. Ware, 1889–92; D. W. Coxe, D. D., 1890–2; T. Lewis Banister, 1892; Wilber F. Watkins, 1883–5; William Brittain, 1885; J. Dudley Ferguson, 1888.

St. Clement's Church, Hanover street, was chartered April 8, 1869, on application from Gen. E. W. Sturdevant, Charles Sturdevant, John W. Horton, Charles E. Butler, Daniel Harkins, N. M. Horton, Benjamin F. Pfouts, G. F. Pfouts, Miller H. Cooke, Dr. Isaac E. Ross, M. S. Quick, John B. Quick, Elijah W. Richard, Thomas Carpenter, Cortland W. Gates, Moses Drumheller, J. G. Horton, and W. Lee, Jr., many of whom were communicants of St. Stephen's church. Rev. John Long first held service in South Wilkes-Barre. The rectors of the church have been Revs. William J. Cleveland, April 21, 1872, to September 22, 1873; George W. Knapp, December 15, 1873, to 1877; Peter Baldy Lightner, March 31, 1878, to 1879; Edward W. Pecke, April 23, 1879, to 1880; J. P. Fugitt in charge 1880–1; Charles H. Kidder, May 2, 1882, to 1885; Horace Edwin Hayden, assistant minister of St. Stephen's church, and rector of St. Clement's, October 1, 1885, to June 15, 1887; Charles L. Sleight, present rector, October 1, 1887, to 1892. St. Clement's church owns a handsome property including a stone church erected June, 1871, at a cost of $10,000; consecrated July 11, 1871, and a frame rectory, erected 1891.

St. John's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Ashley, was organized early in 1871, and has been mainly sustained, like St. Peter's church, Plymouth, as a mission of St. Stephen's church, Wilkes-Barre. The first stationed minister officiating there was Rev. J. H. Mac-El-Rey, a deacon, who resigned in 1892. His first report, 1871, notes three baptisms, four communicants and $21.22 of offerings; his second report notes a confirmation by Bishop Stevens of twenty-one persons, mostly males. Under his ministrations, aided by St. Stephen's church, a church building was erected on property deeded as a gift by the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal company. This edifice was destroyed by fire November 4, 1871, but insured; it was replaced by the present building in 1874, under Rev. William Kennedy, at a cost of $4,000. William Kennedy's report states that the fund for the new building in addition to the insurance was given by the family of the late Hon. John N. Conyngham, LL. D., and by other friends. W. Kennedy resigned in 1874. Rev. Thomas Burrows succeeded him in October, 1875, and resigned in November, 1878. During his ministry the business depression induced many removals from Ashley, and the communicants were reduced from twenty-eight to twenty-one in 1877, and to seventeen in 1878. Services were occasionally held in the church by Rev. Henry L. Jones, and Rev. P. B. Lightner, of Wilkes-Barre. November 1, 1879, St. John's was placed under the immediate charge of St. Stephen's church, Wilkes-Barre, and regular services were begun, once each Sunday, by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, assistant minister of St. Stephen's, and continued by him to the present time, with an exception of an intermission of fifteen months, when Rev. T. Lewis Banister, also assistant at St. Stephen's, officiated. During the past thirteen years the number of families in the church have ranged from seventeen to forty. There have been thirty-two persons confirmed and forty-six added to the communicant list. James W. Diefendefer is warden and W. F. J. Rosengrant treasurer.

St. Peter's Church, Hazleton, was chartered December 31, 1864. The first regular ministrations of the church were held at Hazleton by Revs. Peter Russell and A. Pryor, 1859. In 1860 Revs. William Smith Heaton was in charge; Thomas W. Steele in 1863; and Henry S. Gitz, 1864 to 1867, being the first rector. The church was built in 1865. The several rectors of the church were: Revs. Faber Byllerly, June 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868; Charles H. Van Dyne, June 18, 1870, to

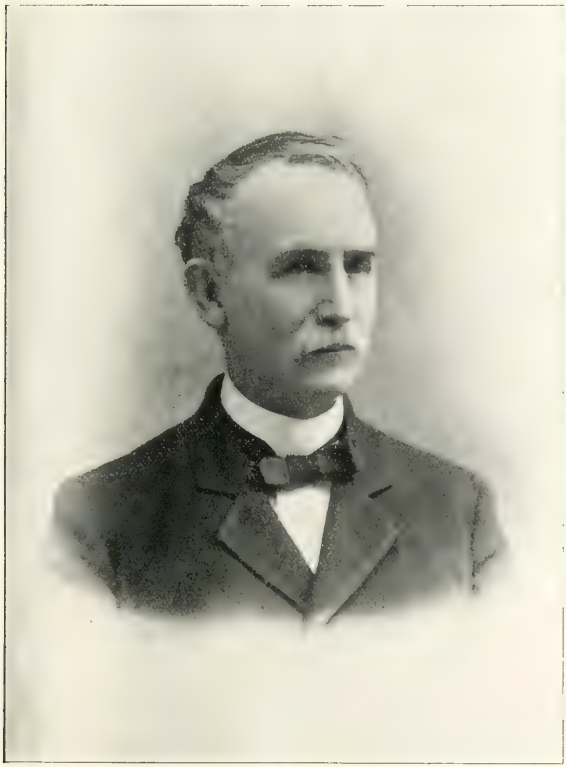
June 1, 1872; Jesse M. Williams, November, 1873, to March, 1875; John Hewitt, June 1, 1876, to July, 1877; Peter Russell, 1880; Charles A. Marks, 1881–2; J. P. Bryton, 1883–4; Louis C. Washburn, 1884–9; William Holden, 1889; E. J. Humes, March, 1890.

St. James (*Protestant Episcopal*) church, Pittston. Mission work was begun here in 1848 by two or three students, from the Virginia Theological seminary. The parish was organized August 12, 1849. The various rectors of the church: Revs. John Long, 1852; W. C. Robinson, 1857–8; John A. Jerome; 1859–62; Chancler Hare, 1862–71; S. H. Boyer, 1872–3; John K. Karcher, 1874–5; George C. Foley, 1875–9; George H. Kirkland, 1879–84; Jacob Miller, 1884–6; George D. Stond, 1886, died June 26, 1887; George Rogers, 1887–8, missionary; Elijah J. Roke, 1889–91, missionary; J. W. Burras, present missionary in charge, 1892. The church building was erected in 1858. The immigration of a large part of the congregation to West Pittston reduced the strength of the parish until it is now a mission of the diocese.

Trinity (*Protestant Episcopal*) Church, West Pittston, was organized in 1885, shortly after the resignation of Rev. George H. Kirkland from St. James. A valuable church property was purchased and a handsome brick edifice capable of holding 300 persons, with basement for Sunday-school, was erected, 1886. Rev. D. Webster Coxe, D. D., of Ohio, was called to be rector and entered upon his duties October 18, 1885. Dr. Coxe resigned February 22, 1890, to accept the charge of Alden and Nanticoke as assistant minister to St. Stephen's church, Wilkes-Barre, and Rev. James P. Buxton of Drifton became rector, June 1, 1890. He also resigned December 1, 1890 and returned to Drifton. Rev. Edward Henry Eckel B. D., became rector April 12, 1891. The present condition of the church is most encouraging.

St. Peter's (*Protestant Episcopal*) *Church*, Plymouth, was organized April, 1856, and sustained for some time by the services of Rev. George D. Miles, rector of St. Stephen's church, Wilkes-Barre. After his resignation from St. Stephen's, no services were held until 1871, when Rev. R. H. Williamson became temporary rector. Charles Parish, of Wilkes-Barre, donated a small schoolhouse adjoining the Methodist Episcopal church, to the congregation of St. Peter's for use. This building was remodeled and occasional services were held there by Rev. R. H. Williamson until he was succeeded by Rev. Frank W. Winslow, who was in charge for six months. The succeeding rectors were, Rev. William S. Heaton, from February 1874 to November 1874; and Rev. J. P. Furey from January 24, 1875, to June, 1875. St. Peter's was then connected whith St. Stephen's church, Wilkes-Barre, and occasional services were held by Rev. Henry L. Jones, S. T. D., rector of St. Stephen's until November 1, 1879, when Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, assistant of St. Stephen's, took charge of the work. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas B. Angell, also assistant at St. Stephen's, March 28, 1886. He was succeeded by Rev. James P. Ware, the present minister, also assistant at St. Stephen's, May 1, 1889. Mr. Hayden, being also in charge of other missions of St. Stephen's, continued in that work, and Mr. Angell became rector of St. Stephen's church, Harrissburg, from 1879 to 1892. During Mr. Hayden's ministry the church building was removed to its present location and enlarged and four building lots secured for a new church and rectory. During Mr. Angell's ministry the rectory was built, and during Mr. Ware's ministry it is expected that a new church edifice will be built. The church property is valued at $8,000.

St. Paul's Church, White Haven, Pa.—The first services were held here August 23, 1846, by Rev. Peter Russell, rector of St. Mark's church, Mauch Chunk. The parish was organized January 6, 1859. The corner-stone of the church was laid in 1860. The church was consecrated in 1861. Rev. Mr. Russell was succeeded by Rev. L. Coleman, now the bishop of Delaware. Rev.



Alexander Farnham

Peter Russell became rector in 1873, resigning in 1877. He was succeeded by Revs. Marcellus Karcher, 1878–85; D'Estaing Jennings, 1885–9; H. M. Jarvis, 1890–2. The church building was destroyed by fire in 1892, but was rebuilt a few months later.

St. Andrew's Mission, Alden, was organized as a mission of St. Stephen's church, Wilkes-Barre, 1884; has been under the charge of the following clergymen, assistant minister of St. Stephen's church: Revs. William Brittain, 1885; Charles M. Carr, 1885–8; J. Dudley Ferguson, 1888; D. Webster Coxe, D. D., February 16, 1890, to the present time.

St. George's Mission, Nanticoke, was organized as a mission of St. Stephen's church, Wilkes-Barre, 1884. It has been served by the ministers of Alden, and has a handsome brick church.

St. James Protestant Episcopal church, Eckley; organized 1858; church built 1858. Rectors: Rev. James Walker, 1871–5; A. H. Boyle, 1875–6; John Inland, 1876–92. After the formation of St. James church, Drifton, this point was being much reduced in numbers and means.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—By permission of Rev. W. W. Loomis, this paper on "Early Wilkes-Barre Methodism," now before the Wyoming conference, May, 1892, is given here in part:

Methodism established a preaching place at Ross Hill, midway between Plymouth and Kingston, about 1781. The meetings of the Methodists were held in private or schoolhouses, and in barns or in the open air when the weather permitted.

In 1804 the former courthouse of Wilkes-Barre was erected, and some years after the Methodists were allowed to hold Sunday meetings in a large upper room and social meetings in a small room.

In 1791 Wilkes-Barre, with a large region of country, was taken into the Methodist conference and attached to the New York district, under the name of Wyoming. Rev. Robert Cloud was then presiding elder of the district and Rev. James Campbell was appointed preacher to Wyoming circuit.

Wyoming circuit was the first organized in this part of the State. In 1804 Wilkes-Barre circuit comprised Wilkes-Barre Plains, Pittston, Lackawanna and twenty-two other preaching places, and was a part of the territory of the Baltimore conference. In 1808 the Wyoming district was set off to the Philadelphia conference; in 1810, to the Genesee conference; in 1832, to the Oneida conference, and in 1852, to the Wyoming conference. Wilkes-Barre circuit from 1791, and for four years after, was a four weeks' circuit, enjoying the preaching of the minister once only in four weeks.

In 1818 it was resolved that a preacher's house be built on this circuit, and a committee appointed to select the ground. In 1819 trustees were chosen to receive the title to a lot in Wilkes-Barre, given by Samuel Thomas of Kingston, on which to build a preacher's house.

At the division of the Wyoming circuit in 1823, when Wilkes-Barre became a station, the parsonage, the first built in Wyoming valley, stood on land now occupied by the Harvey building on North Franklin street.

In 1823–4 Revs. George Lane and Gaylord Judd were the preachers of the Wyoming circuit.

The last quarterly meeting, while Wilkes-Barre was in connection with the Wyoming circuit, was held in Wilkes-Barre, February 26, 1831, and from that time to the present it had been a station.

In 1800 there was no church edifice in Wilkes-Barre. In that year a contract was made for the erection of the meeting-house on the public square. Its erection was directed and dominated by the Presbyterians and the cost thereof partly made up by subscriptions. It was alleged by many who subscribed liberally, that it was understood, and upon such understanding many subscriptions were made outside of the Presbyterians and their friends, that it was to be a union church building, to

be used by other church organizations with fair alternations. As the building progressed in its erection, the funds derived from subscription were exhausted and further work ceased for a time. To raise additional means, and as hoped sufficient funds to complete the building, resort was had to a lottery.

In 1855 another Methodist church was thought to be necessary, and a brick edifice was erected in the lower part of Wilkes-Barre. A number of members residing in the vicinity of the new church building removed their membership from the first church and joined, after it was organized, the Ross street, as it was then called, down in "Woodville," but now the Central Methodist Episcopal church, with Rev. Asa Brooks as its first pastor. Religious prosperity has attended the church since its organization. It has a flourishing Sunday-school of 460 officers and scholars.

In 1872 the third Methodist church was erected on Parish street in this city, and now has a Sunday-school of 478 officers and scholars and a membership of 223. In 1871 another Methodist church was erected in the northern part of this city and has now a Sunday-school of 369 officers and scholars and of church members, 75.

The Fourth Methodist Episcopal church of Wilkes-Barre was organized in 1888. In 1891 Rev. J. E. Bone was appointed its pastor. The congregation have a fine building now in course of erection at the corner of North Main street and Kulp avenue; preparations were made for dedicating the same on November 27, 1892. This congregation has a membership of 85 and a Sunday-school of 250. The trustees are George B. Kulp, president; Alexander Lendrum, secretary; J. W. Lear, A. P. Krum, H. D. Branning, John Cox and H. P. Fell.

The First Methodist church in Wilkes-Barre, generally called the Franklin Street church, which mothered the three afore-mentioned churches and assisted them in their childhood, has a grand Sunday-school.

In 1846 the old building on the public square, in which the Methodists worshiped, was declared to be very inconvenient, it containing but a single room, too small to accommodate the increasing congregation.

Through the generosity of the late Ziba Bennett, the lot on which the present building stands was donated. Means were readily procured to erect a new brick edifice, which, it is thought, would be amply commodious and convenient for many years to come, but in 1883 it was found that the new building could not accommodate the congregation, and especially the Sunday-school. Mrs. P. L. Bennett offered to erect at her own expense, a building of proper size for a Sunday-school, with all modern improvements, also for class, prayer and business meetings. The offer was accepted, and in due time, 1883, the building was completed.

The pastors of the First Methodist Episcopal church have been: Revs. George Peck, 1826–8; Joseph Castle and Silas Comfort, 1828–30; Charles Nash, 1830–2; H. F. Rowe, 1832–3; Silas Stocking, 1835; J. M. Snyder, 1835–7; Robert Fox, 1837–8; D. Holmes, 1838–40; John Davison, 1840; D. W. Bristol, 1840–2; John Leys, 1842–3; D. Holmes, 1843–4; D. A. Shepperd, 1844–6; B. Hawley, 1846–8; Thomas H. Pearne, 1848–50; Nelson Rounds, 1850–2; Henry Brownscombe, 1855–7; J. M. Snyder, 1857–8; Reuben Nelson, 1858–9; Z. Paddock, D. D., 1859–60; Jacob Miller, 1860–2; J. A. Wood, 1862–4; Y. C. Smith, 1864–7; Henry Brownscombe, 1867–9; Thomas M. Reese, 1869–72; A. H. Wyatt, 1872–4; W. H. Olin, 1874–7; Rev. J. E. Smith, D. D., 1877–80;——Tuttle;——Phillips; ——Moore; J. O. Woodruff, 1886–8; J. Richard Boyle, D. D.

Ross Street Church: organized May, 1857; church edifice built 1876. Pastors, Revs. A. Brook; S. Weiss; H. Wheeler; J. G. Eckman; L. C. Floyd; L. W. Peck; F. L. Hiller; D. C. Olmstead; H. M. Crydenwise; S. C. Fulton, Lee A. Griffin, 1887–90.

Parish Street Church was organized 1872; church edifice built 1872. Pastors: Revs. Henry Brownscombe, 1873–6; O. L. Stevenson, 1876–9; E. L. Santee, 1879; James N. Lee, 1891–2.

First Free Methodist Church, Main street; organized March 27, 1870; church

building erected 1880. Pastors: Revs. J. Glen, 1870; G. R. Harvey, 1870-2; George Edwards, 1872–3; M. D. McDougal, 1873–5; F. S. Labue, 1875–6; William Jones, 1876–7; I. S. Bradhood, 1877–8; George Eakin, 1878–80.

African Church: organized 1842; building erected 1870. Rev. Thomas M. D. Ward was the first pastor.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; organized 1842, by Rev. Thomas Jackson; building erected 1845.

Black Creek Church: formed 1810; first church building erected 1832; second church 1861. Pastors since 1861, Revs. G. H. Day, B. F. King, Josiah Forrest, I. C. Hagey, James F. Porter, H. S. Mendenhall, J. B. Cuddy, C. S. Benscotten, Pemberton Bird, A. S. Bowman, N. W. Colburn, J. F. Brown, J. B. Moore, J. Horning, J. Stiner, G. M. Larned.

Buck Township, Stoddardsville: formed 1819; church built 1820, valued at $600. Pastor, 1891, John Davy.

Butler Township, Drums; formed 1840, when a union church was built; in 1873 a new church was erected costing $7,500. Pastors: Revs. Joseph Lee, 1833–4; Thomas Hill, 1833–42; J. H. Brown, James Clark, G. H. Day, J. A. Ross, Thomas McClure, Conser, Barnhart, B. P. King, Josiah Forrest, J. C. Hagey, James F. Porter, Henry S. Mendenhall, James B. Cuddy, C. S. Benscotten, Pemberton Bird, A. S. Bowman, N. W. Colburn, J. F. Brown, J. B. Moore, J. Stiner, G. M. Larned, etc.

Dallas Borough, Methodist Episcopal church, was built in 1854, and cost $1,000. Rev. J. B. Cooke, pastor.

Dorrance Township.—Stainsville church was formed by Rev. M. Moister. The church was built in 1873, at a cost of $1,800. The pastors have been Revs. Josiah Wagner, I. F. Burall, Wilson, Trieble, William Ruggles, William Edgar and J. A. Transue.

Exeter Township.—Mount Zion church was the first church, built in 1851, at a cost of $1,000. The pastors have been Revs. O. F. Morse, Asa Brunson, F. A. King, John Labar, C. L. Reid, W. Munger, G. C. Smith, A. J. Van Clift, J. S. Madison, J. Austin, S. Elwell and F. A. King.

Diamond Hollow church was built in 1835 and 1870.

Yatesville Methodist Episcopal church was formed in 1852. The church was built in 1865, and completed in 1874. The pastors have been Revs. J. G. Stephens, G. M. Colvill, Wilson Treible, J. C. Hogan, 1891.

Mill Hollow church was formed in 1825. The present church was built in 1873, at a cost of $4,000.

Jackson Township.—Van Loon Methodist Episcopal church was formed in 1820. The present church was built in 1877. The pastors have been Revs. Morgan Sherman, Joseph Castle, John Copeland, Philip Barbery, George Peck, S. Stocking, Miles H. Gaylord, Silas Comfort, etc.; since 1850, Charles Perkins, Josuah S. Lewis, C. W. Griffin, P. Holbrook, D. Personius, G. Greenfield, Isaac Austin, F. A King, J. B. Santee, R. C. Gill and David Lanish.

Hazleton.—St. Paul Methodist Episcopal church was formed in 1859. The building was erected in 1860. The present church was built in 1874, at a cost of $20,000; and the parsonage in 1876, at a cost of $3,000. The pastors have been Revs. G. H. Day, Josiah Forrest, Watson Case, J. G. Hagey, James F. Porter, E. T. Swartz, D. Sheffer, F. E. Green, E. H. Yocum, W. W. Evans, B. J. Ives, G. T. Gray, etc.

Huntington Township, Town Hill.—Local preachers began work here in 1794. The church was built in 1836, and rebuilt in 1873; the property is valued at $3,000.

Nelson Methodist Episcopal Chapel, Huntington Mills, was built in 1871.

Dodson Methodist Episcopal Chapel was built in 1876.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Ashley.—A circuit including Ashley was set off from the Wilkes-Barre circuit, 1842. In 1869 Ashley became a separate

charge. The present church was built in 1868, at a cost of $8,000; was improved in 1892, at a cost of nearly $5,000; value of church property now is $25,000. Pastors since 1869: Revs. Asa Bowdish, J. G. Eckman, J. F. Wilbur, W. S. Wentz, J. Underwood; William M. Hiller, 1890–1; J. B. Sweet, 1892.

Nanticoke Methodist Episcopal Church: itinerary began here 1872; union church built 1830; organization effected 1874; present church built 1890, costing $4,500. Value of church property and parsonage, $10,000. Pastors since 1874: Rev. G. M. Colville, A. W. Hood, T. C. Roskelly, Lewis Jennison, etc; George Forsythe, 1891.

Wyoming Methodist Episcopal Church, Kingston township; formed 1842. Bought the "Christian church" 1842; parsonage built 1850; value of property, $10,000. Pastors: Revs. B. Hawley, C. W. Gidding, B. W. Gorham, Levi D. Tyron, G. M. Peck, A. H. Schoonmaker, H. Brownscombe, A. Brooks, W. T. Judd, J. La Bar, Henry Wheeler, A. J. Van Clift, S. W. Weiss, R. W. Van Schoick, J. C. Leacock, F. L. Heller, J. C. Shelland, etc.; G. C. Lyman, 1891.

Caverton Circuit, Dallas Church; built 1854.

Caverton Church: built 1854; parsonage 1860. Pastors: Revs. John La Bar, C. L. Rice, W. Munger, Y. C. Smith, A. J. Van Clift, J. S. Madison, Isaac Austin, Stephen Elwell, F. A. King. L. C. Murdoch, 1891.

Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church.—First class was organized in 1788. From 1800 to 1840 this church worshiped in a small building on Plymouth street. In 1841 the first church building was erected, costing $2,300; was enlarged in 1845, and burned in 1872, and rebuilt in 1873, at a cost of $58,000. A parsonage was also erected, costing $6,000. Pastors: Revs. H. T. Rowe, King Elwell, A. J. Crandall, G. H. Blakeslee, F. H. Stanton, E. Owen, V. Coryell, William Rounds, J. B. Benhaus, L. S. Bennett, William Reddy, P. G. White, Thomas Pearce, P. Worden, E. P. Williams, H. R. Clark, Asel Bronson, C. H. Harvey, T. D. Walker, C. W. Giddings, S. S. Kennedy, W. W. Welsh, J. J. Pearce, C. Perkins, Asa Brooks, William J. Judd, L. Cole, B. D. Sturdevant, H. V. Talbott, Philip Krohn, Henry Wheeler, O. W Scott, etc.; J. G. Eckman, 1891.

Lake Township Methodist Episcopal Church.—Class was formed in 1845. In 1872 a church was built costing $2,300. Pastors: Revs. John Mackey, George Porter, Erastus Smith, G. W. Griffin, P. Holbrook, D. Personius, George Greenfield, J. C. Laycock, Isaac Austin, F. A. King, J. B. Santee, R. C. Gill, P. Houck, etc.

Lehman Township: formed about 1824; parsonage built in 1852; church erected in 1856. Pastors: Revs. Morgan Sherman, Joseph Castle, John Colepand, Phila Barbery, George Peck, S. Stocking, M. H. Gaylord, Silas Comfort, Charles Perkins, J. S. Lewis, G. V. Griffin, P. Holbrook, D. Personius, George Greenfield, J. Austin, F. A. King, J. B. Santee, R. C. Gill, D. Larrish and others; J. L. Race, 1891.

Marcy Township: class formed 1815; church built in 1853 at a cost of $2,000, valued now at $7,000. Pastors: Revs. Marmaduke Pearce, Benjamin Ellis, William Rounds, William Reddy, C. W. Giddings, Erastus Smith, J. D. Safford, P. G. White, Abel Barker, Pilbean, J. S. Lewis, T. D. Walker, T. D. Swartz, J. Austin, R. S. Rose, John La Bar, John Madison, J. C. Laycock, J. R. Wagner, N. J. Hawley, etc.

Pittston First Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is now a part of Wyoming circuit of 1791; class was formed in 1805, also in 1828, by Rev. J. S. Castle. A church was built in 1850. The property, church and parsonage, is valued at $12,000. Pastors: Revs. George Peck, J. S. Castle, S. Stocking, N. P. Mead, George M. Peck, O. M. McDowall, W. J. Judd, Y. C. Smith, Ira T. Walker, W. S. Harrom, J. O. Woodruff, L. W. Peck, S. C. Fulton; W. J. Hill, 1891.

Plains Methodist Episcopal Church; formed in 1843. A church was built in 1843 for $940. Pastors: Revs. John Seys, Ira Wilcox, E. B. Tewnay, J. Mulcahey, O. P. Morse, Erastus Smith, Asa Brooks, William Reddy, Charles Giddings, George

Peck, Roger Moister, Laird N. Bronson, J. N. Peck, Henry Wheeler, Luther Peck, William Keatty, Miner Swallow, J. S. Lewis, J. O. Woodruff, F. A. King, N. J. Hawley, W. J. Hill, H. H. Dresser, J. L. Race and others; I. F. Williams, 1891; value of church property, $3,500.

Plainsville Methodist Episcopal Church; formed in 1838. A church was built in 1845; value of property, $1,500. Pastor, W. H. McCauley, 1891.

Parsons Abbott Methodist Episcopal Church; formed in 1872. A church was built in 1873, costing $3,800. Pastors: Revs. N. J. Hawley, J. W. Hill, G. W. Chamberlain, H. Brownscombe and others; H. G. Harned, 1891.

Plymouth Methodist Episcopal church; class was formed in 1791, and was reformed in 1853. A church was built in 1856; the present building was erected in 1877. Pastors: Revs. J. Campbell, William Hardesty, William Colbert, Antony Turch, James Paynter, A. White, Roger Benton, David Stevens, James Moore, Benjamin Bidlack Ephraim Chambers, Edward Larkin, Asa Smith, James Polhemuns, Hugh McCurdy, Morris Howe, Robert Burach, James Paynter, Joseph Carson, Christian Frye, Alfred Griffith, Gideon Draper, William Butler, James Ridley, Henry Montouth, George Lane, Thomas Wright, Elijah Metcalf, Noah Bigelow, William Brown, John Kimberlin, Elisha Ribbin, Marmaduke Pearce, B. G. Paddock, G. W. Densmore, Elias Bowden, George Peck, J. D. Gilbert, W. W. Rundell, Gaylord Judd, Morgan Sherman, Joseph Castle; J. O. Woodruff, 1891.

The *West Pittston* church was formed in 1873. The brick church was erected in 1873 at a cost of $45,000. The pastors have been Revs. W. B. Westlake, S. Moore, A. Griffin; C. A. Benjamin, 1891.

Foster Township, Heberton Circuit.—The Trinity church, South Heberton, was built in 1874 at a cost of $3,500. The Latimer church was built in 1878 at a cost of $1,800.

White Haven church; organized 1835; church built 1839; value $5,000. Pastors: Revs. J. A. Price, R. E. Wilson, D. S. Monroe, B. F. Stephen, Samuel Thomas, Henry G. Dill, William C. Hesser, John A. De Moyer, J. B. Akers, Emory T. Swartz, A. M. Kester, J. T. Wilson, etc.

Beach Haven Methodist Episcopal Church: formed 1848; the church built 1869, costing $2,700. Pastors: Revs. Adam Brittain, P. F. Eyre, John Stiner, H. B. Fortner, R. L. Armstrong.

Conyngham Methodist Episcopal Church: built 1869; costing $2,500. Pastors: Revs. John Rhodes, Stephen Thomas, Oliver Ege, Charles Brown, John Lloyd, George Bergstresser, Thomas Bowman, G. H. Day, A. Brittain, F. H. Switzer, John Nicholson, Elisha Butler, B. P. King, Josiah Forrest, J. C. Hagey, J. F. Porter, H. S. Mendenhall, James B. Cuddy, C. L. Benscotten, P. Bird, A. S. Bowman.

Shickshinny Methodist Episcopal Church: built 1870.

Ross Township Methodist Episcopal Church; class formed 1850; church at Bloomingdale built 1846. The circuit embraced Bloomingdale and Oakville churches; the latter built 1870. There are seven Sunday-schools and eight preaching places.

Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal, "Old Forty Fort church," Forty Fort.—This historic church was built 1806–8 as a union church by the Presbyterians and Methodists in the Wyoming valley. A full history of it was published in 1888 entitled "Union Services at the Old Forty Fort Church," etc., June 15, 1888, with historic addresses by Hon. Steuben Jenkins and Rev. J. K. Peck.

The Presbyterian pastors were: Rev. Arnold Hoyt, Eleazer S. Banons, Hubetius Taylor, D. Monetor, Cyrus Gildersleeve, Nicholas Menoy, D. D., John Dononee, Charles C. Corss and E. Hazard Snowden. The Methodist pastors were more numerous. They were Revs. Anning Owen, Francis A. Chapman, Valentine Cook, George Harmer, Marmaduke Pearce, George Law, Silas Camful, Horace Agair, Gideon Draper, John M. Snyder, David Holmes, Henry F. Row, etc. Here preached also Rev. George Peck, Lorenzo Dow, Theodore C. Cuyler, D. D., Fostus Hunt; and among others W. R. Netherton, 1891.

Baptist Church.—The Wilkes-Barre and Kingston Baptist church was formed at Forty Fort in 1842 through the labors of Rev. P. L. Post, of Montour. The first pastor, Rev. A. C. Hewitt, was called in 1845 to the congregation ministry in the old courthouse. In 1848 a church was erected on Northampton street, between Franklin and Main. It was of brick, with a marble slot inserted in the wall over the front door, with the inscription "Baptist Meeting House." In 1849 the Wilkes-Barre branch separated from the Kingston side and was known as the "Northampton Street Baptist," but it disbanded in 1873. The pastors were Rev. A. C. Hewitt, John Boyd, E. M. Alden, J. L. Andrews, D. E. Bowen, Charles A. Fox, J. D. Griebel.

The Centennial Baptist Church, of Wilkes-Barre, was formed in the Northampton street building July 16, 1874. The church was sold and a property purchased on South street, corner of Franklin, on which a handsome stone chapel was erected. Pastors, Rev. J. B. Hutchinson and Rev. Frear, D. D.

Welsh Baptist, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; organized 1867, in Phœnix hall, through Rev. Frederick Evans, D. D., of Hyde Park. In 1870 Rev. Theophilus Jones became the pastor; he was succeeded in 1876 by Rev. E. Edwards. The church building was erected 1874, on Harrison street.

Baptist Exeter Township Church; organized 1798.

Upper Lehigh Welsh Baptist; organized 1868; church built on Main street, 1873.

Nanticoke Welsh Baptist; organized 1870; church built 1871. Pastors: Revs. Theophilus Jones, D. Davies, J. P. Harris, W. F. Davies.

Baptist Church, Jackson Township; organized 1864.

Lake First Baptist Church: organized 1856; church erected 1878. Pastors: Revs. G. W. Schofield, 1856–8; Benjamin Sheaver, 1858–60; E. N. Whitney, 1866–8; Benjamin Sheaver, 1868–70; Mark Parks, 1870–3; R. C. H. Catterall, 1876–9; E. N. Whitney, 1879, etc.

Huntsville Baptist Church; formed 1834. Pastors: Revs. Parker, Mott, Gray, Clark, Schofield, Frink, Shearer, Whitney, Parks, Breuster, Catterall, Gessner, etc.

First Baptist Church, Pittston; organized 1776, by Rev. William Benedict, from New York. The Wyoming massacre nearly broke up the church, which was reorganized in 1786. Until 1801 it was united with the Philadelphia Baptist association, and from 1806 until 1833 with Abington Baptist church; in 1834 with Bridgewater association. For eighty-seven years this church worshiped in private houses; in 1875 the present church building was erected. Pastors: Revs. Benedict, Mott, Boyd, Leach, Francis, Thomas, Alder, Shanfelt, Thomas, Bliss, Bailey, Willifer, Finn, Bishop, Miller, Brown, Carey, etc.

Parsons Welsh Baptist Church; organized 1869; church built 1871. Pastors: Rev. James Reese, Jonathan Nichols, David Davies, J. S. Jones, D. T. Phillips.

First Welsh Baptist Church, Kingston; organized 1874; church built 1879. Pastors: Rev. Theophilus Jones, James R. Price.

Jewish.—B'nai Brith Jewish Synagogue; organized October, 1840. A church building was erected on Washington street, 1849. This was enlarged or rebuilt in ——. The pastors have been Rev. Mans, October, 1848, to August, 1849; M. Strasser, August, 1849, to August, 1851; Isaac Thomas, August, 1851, to May, 1853; Herman Rubin, June, 1853–82; David Sterns, D. D., 1882–6; N. Rundbaken, D. D., 1886–91.

B'nai Jewish Synagogue: organized——.

Holeb Josher (Polish Hebrew); organized about 1885. Rev. Liman Salinger, rabbi; located on Welles street.

Lutheran Churches.—St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran, Wilkes-Barre, corner Main and South streets; organized 1845; building erected in 1846, on Washington street. This property was sold and the present church property was bought and improved. The parsonage was built in 1872. The pastors have been, Rev.

Hemon Eggees, 1845–8; A. O. Briekman, 1848–50; A. Laebenmaier, 1851–2; J. A. Reubelt, 1852; J. Schwalen, 1853–4; G. H. Brosseler, 1854–8; C. M. Jager, 1858–61; E. Speidel, 1861–2; Christian Opinger, 1862–8; K. Schlenker, 1868–70; J. P. Liehtenbug, 1871–2; E. A. Fuenfstueck, 1872–6; E. Nidecker, 1876–82; Conrad Keuehn, 1882–91.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Wilkes-Barre; organized in the "long room" in Music hall, November 3, 1872, by Rev. F. F. Buermeyer. A frame church edifice was erected in 1874 on the corner of Academy and Dana place, where Mr. Buermeyer held the first service, August 30, 1874. During 1891 a handsome rectory was built in the rear of the church on Dana place. The present membership is 255. The pastors have been Rev. F. F. Buermeyer, November 3, 1872, to April 9, 1882; Rev. W. Ashmead Schaeffer, June 1, 1882, to December 31, 1883; Rev. Samuel G. Finckel, January 6, 1884, to June 29, 1884; Rev. L. H. Geseh-wind, December 1, 1885, to May 1, 1890. Rev. George W. Sandt, of Weissport, Pa., the present pastor, entered upon his duties at St. John's, May 18, 1890. In January, 1891, W. Sandt organized Grove Evangelical church at Ashley. The congregation of nearly 100 members worship in the Welsh church, but have no pastor.

Salem Church, Evangelical association, Grove street, began 1871; made a mission 1874; erected its first chapel 1873. This was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1875. The pastors have been: Revs. Andrew Ziegenfuss, 1871; Rev. D. A. Meoler, J. K. Frehr, Anthony Kindt, J. Savitz, H. D. Shultz, I. T. Sand, J. C. Crouse, E. L. Orwold.

Zion Reformed Church, Washington street; organized 1873 as the Evangelical church until 1877, when it was chartered as Zion Reformed church. The present building was erected in 1874. The pastors have been: Revs. J. P. Lichtenberg, 1873–4; J. E. Lang, 1874–5; Rudolph Kunz, 1876–7; F. K. Levan, 1878–92.

Chunts German Evangelical Protestant Lutheran Church, Wilkes-Barre, was organized in 1861; church built 1851; seating capacity, 600. Pastors: Revs. R. S. Magver, W. Hasskail, D. D., and E. A. Bauer, etc.; formed 1820; church built 1833; used by the two bodies alternately. Pastors: Revs. J. N. Zeizer, 1820–39; Isaac Shellhammer, 1840–58; Henry Hoffman, 1858–71; A. R. Hottenstier and Tilgham Derr.

Dorrance Corners, Emanuel Church; built by both bodies jointly. Pastors: Revs. S. Shelhammer, Solomon Hoffman, Clime and M. Clemens.

Nanticoke Church, Hanover; formed 1821. The pastors of the two bodies have been Revs. J. N. Zeizer, Abraham Beike, J. W. Lesber, Frederick Strasses, G. W. Glessner, Rudolph Kunz, F. K. Levan.

Lutheran and General Reformed: Black Creek Friedius Lutheran and German Reformed church; built 1830, near Mountain Grove Railroad station. This is used alternately by the two organizations. The "Shelhamer" German Reformed church stands in the northeast corner of Buck township.

St. John's Church, Hughesville; organized 1799; church built 1808, used alternately by the Lutheran and German Reformed bodies. This was followed in 1825 by a larger church and in 1873 by the present handsome building. Pastors: Rev. George Mann, F. W. Vandesloat, H. Hoffman, S. S. Kline, J. N. Seizer, Frederick Croll, J. A. Forrset, H. Daniels, J. M. Clemens, J. H. Neiman.

Grace German Reformed, Hazleton; organized 1845; church built 1861. Pastors, since 1861: Revs. Miner, Brand T. Krahn, Waldbridge, Frankil, Fundling and Kuntz.

Evangelical Lutheran, Black Creek Church; built 1854, half a mile west of Black Creek.

White Haven, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, White Haven; organized 1864, by Rev. Hermonn Reif; church built 1865. Pastors: Rev. H. Reif, G. F. W. Guenset, J. H. Schmidt, W. H. Lanbensten, G. T. Weibel and others.

Salem Evangelical Association Church, Hazleton; organized 1859; church built 1865, and parsonage 1874. Pastors: Revs. J. Frey, I. E. Knerr, T. A. Plattenberg, A. Shultz, C. Myers, W. R. Wiand, D. Z. Kembel, J. M. Ruiker.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran, Hazleton; organized 1873; church erected 1876. Pastor, Rev. J. Wagner.

St. Peter's Reformed Church, Hollenback township; organized 1825; church built 1826; rebuilt 1853. Pastors: Revs. J. N. Zeizer, Isaac Shellhammer, Henry Hoffman, A. R. Hottenstein, Tiglhman Derr, etc.

Evangelical Church, Hollenback township; church built 1849. Pastors: Revs. E. Kohr, A. Valenstamp, Memn Brepler, McKisson, Hice, Binder, Wolf, Reeser, Miller, Clair, Hartzler, Deitrick, Geeham, Pines, Luede, Monis, Kepner, Orwig, Rhodes, Busson, Kreemer, Pine, etc.

Slocum Evangelical Church; organized 1869; church built 1860. Pastors: Revs. Morris Kepner, Orwig, Rhoads, Basson, Kreamer, Pine.

Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, Conyngham; organized 1858. No church building.

Nescopeck Reformed Church: formed 1811; church built 1814. Pastors: Revs. John N. Zeizer, Isaac Shellhammer, Horace Daniel, Henry Hoffman, A. R. Hottenstein, Tiglhman Derr. This congregation built a second brick church in union with the Lutherans 1868.

Sugarloaf Township Reformed and Lutheran Church.—These two bodies were organized here 1800; church built 1826; rebuilt 1872. It was burned 1873 and rebuilt 1874. Pastors: (Reformed) Revs. J. N. Zeizer, Isaac Shellhammer, J. A. Renbelt, J. W. Lesher, James Seibert, J. B. Pomer, H. Hoffman, J. M. Blemens, etc.; (Lutheran) Revs. G. Eyster, J. Benninger, J. Shindle, C. F. F. Sallmon, William Haskall, R. S. Wagner, S. S. Kline, J. H. Neiman, etc.

Primitive Methodist, St. John's church, Hazleton; formed 1872; church building erected 1876. Pastors: Revs. D. Savage, Ralph Fothergill, G. Parker, William B. Backe, William Rent, W. H. Yarrow, etc.

Parsons Primitive Methodist Church: formed 1871; church built 1872. Pastors: Revs. J. H. Acomly, Charles McKeehnie, T. C. Bates, H. G. Russell, M. Hawey, etc.

Zion Primitive Methodist Church, Plymouth; organized 1871; church built 1875. Pastors: Revs. Henry Gray, Francis Gray, Henry Jones, J. W. Mugan, W. B. Beach, I. H. Acornley, T. C. Beach, C. Spurr, H. G. Russell, etc.

First Welsh Congregational, Wilkes-Barre; organized 1869. The church building was erected on Hillside street, 1872. The pastors have been: Revs. T. C. Edwards, 1869–80; Rev. John Lewis, 1882; Rev. J. G. Gwhyo Lewis, 1887–92.

Second Welsh Congregational, Parish street; organized about 1885. Rev. I. Thomas, pastor; has a church building.

Welsh Puritan Church, Sherman street; organized about 1885; has a church building. Rev. E. J. Morris is pastor.

Nanticoke Welsh Congregational Church: organized 1870; church built on Main street 1874.

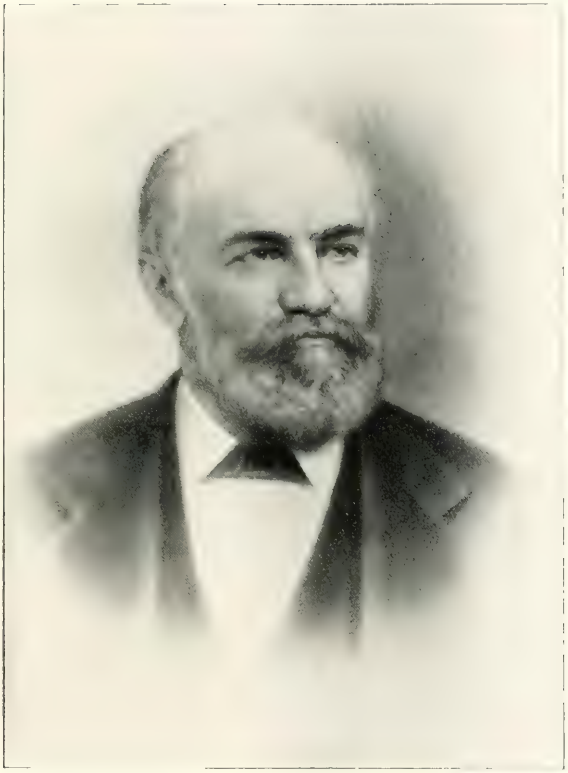
Welsh Congregational Church, Plains township; organized 1869; church built 1871. In 1877 the building was moved to Miner's Hill and enlarged. Pastors: Revs. David Davies, John W. Williams.

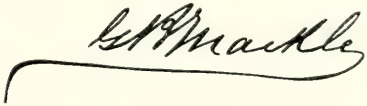
Zion First Congregational Church, Parsons; organized 1871; church built 1874; Pastors: Revs. E. B. Evans, J. W. Williams.

Welsh Congregational Church, Plymouth township; organized 1868; church built 1871. Pastors: Revs. David T. Davis, John G. Evans, T. C. Edwards.

Huntsville "Christian" Church: organized 1845; church built 1848. Rev. L. B. Hyatt, pastor.

[The preceding matter of the Protestant churches was kindly furnished by the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M. A., except the Fourth Methodist of Wilkes-Barre, which was given us by George B. Kulp, Esq.





The following concerning the Catholic church was obligingly given mostly by Rev. M. J. Hoban, in charge of the Ashley church.]

Catholics.—The first priest that officially visited the Wyoming valley, so far as is now known, was Rev. James Pellentz, who traveled up the river as far as Standing Stone, Bradford county, in 1787 or 1788. He incidentally visited the few Catholics that were here at that time and probably reported to his superiors the conditions and the wants of the people along the river up as far as Elmira, making his longest stop, it is supposed, at Standing Stone, where he purchased property for £35. Father Dilhet passed over much the same route in 1805, from Sunbury to the Catholics at Frenchtown and further up, and administering, it is supposed, the church rites to the Catholics here in private residences.

Individual Catholics were here from the very first. A paragraph in Miner's history mentions "Thomas Neill, an Irishman of middle age, the most learned man in the valley—*a Catholic, a high Mason* [*sic*], fond of dress, remarkable for his fine flow of spirits and pleasing manners, a bachelor and a schoolmaster, he was a favorite." With characteristic bravery his Irish spirit broke out as the danger became pressing. "'The Yankees are the weakest party—the odds are against them; though I have no special interest in the fight, so help me heaven! I'll take a turn with them.' Marching out with Capt. McKarrigan's company, July 3, 1778, he fell." This is Mr. Miner's account of the chivalric Irishman. As to the facts of his death on the battle-field there is a mistake somewhere, as the inscription on the monument records Thomas Neill as one who survived the battle.

Abraham Pike is a part and parcel of the history of the bloody days here—an Irishman. Then there was Michael Kelly, so familiar in the early history. He and daughter were taken prisoners in 1779, as related by Miner. In the earliest deeds are the names that are pure Irish—Ryan, Murphy, McGuire, Mullen, McMullen, Carey, Kelly, Sullivan, McCarthy, Devine, Neill, McKarrigan and others. How many or whether all of these were Catholics is not positively known.

Stewart Pearce says that about 1828 Rev. John Flynn came to Luzerne county and traveled among its scattered people of his faith and extended to them church privileges in their own houses and at temporary meeting places. He remained here three years, and was succeeded by Rev. William Clancy, who made his home in Carbondale, and built there a little church in 1832. After Clancy came Rev. Henry FitzSimmons in 1836, who attended the surrounding towns until 1847.

In what is now Luzerne county, after striking off the counties that once were within its borders, the date for the establishment of the Catholic church here in the full sense, may be fixed as in 1848, as before that time the scattered congregation had been attended from Carbondale and other points. These pastoral visits were mostly by Revs. Henry FitzSimmons and Prendergast.

Father Ethoffer was the first stationed in Wilkes-Barre, and this was in 1848. He was followed by Father O'Shaughnessy for a short time, then came Rev. Basil Shorb, succeeded by Rev. Casper Borgess and then again Rev. Henry FitzSimmons in 1856.

In 1842 the wooden church building on Canal street was built by Father FitzSimmons, and in 1845 a brick church was built on Canal street, where the school is now. The congregation was mostly Germans and Irish, and in 1856 the members had so increased that it was deemed advisable to divide the congregation. The Germans took the wooden building and the Irish congregation the brick church, where is now St. Mary's parochial school. The rectors of the German church were Fathers Schneider and Summer. Father Nagel, the present rector of St. Nicholas church, came here in 1858 and conducted the first service in the then new church, now St. Conrad's hall, corner of South and Washington streets.

The corner-stone of the new St. Nicholas church was laid in 1883; dedicated June 16, 1887. In an architectural point of view this ranks well with the finest buildings in the city—Gothic; and the architect was Mr. Shickle, of New York. Assistant pastors: Revs. John Steinkirchner and Joseph Bilstein.

St. Mary's church, Washington street, is the outgrowth of the little wooden church of 1840, under the ministrations of Rev. Henry FitzSimmons. The present large and handsome building was erected in 1872, valued at $250,000. The old building is now St. Mary's parochial school. The pastors in the order of coming were Revs. Henry FitzSimmons, 1840–7; Prendergast, 1847; Ethoffer, 1848; John Loughman, Shorb, 1849; Casper Burgess, Henry FitzSimmons, 1856; Dennis O'Haran, 1869–89; Richard McAndrews, 1889, present in charge.

During the pastorate of Rev. O'Haran the parochial residence and St. Mary's academy on Washington street were built, and parishes organized at Plymouth, Nanticoke, Sugar Notch, Plainsville, Kingston, Parsons and Ashley.

During the administration of Father McAndrew, a cyclone having wrecked the steeple and damaged the front of the church, repairs were made and decorations inside were made by Scataglia and the painting by Costagini. A marble altar was built costing about $5,000.

The church was consecrated Sunday, May 3, 1891. Cardinal Gibbons was present; evening services conducted by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. Present on this occasion: Bishops Phelan and McGovern, the latter saying mass. The consecration by Bishop O'Hara. Assistant pastors: Revs. James Jordan, William Nealon and John Moylan.

St. Mary's Catholic Church (Polish), is a temporary church on Park avenue, built in 1887. The first pastor was Adelbert Pelcgar. Present pastor is Francis Tomas Zewski; they have a brick parsonage. The plans and arrangements for the erection of a church building at a cost of $50,000 are now completed.

Upper Wilkes-Barre Greek Catholic Church was attended by Rev. Alexander Dzuboy.

The above constitute the Catholic churches of Wilkes-Barre. From St. Mary's is the Laurel Run church. In 1890 the old Mountain house was purchased and converted into a convent, and in 1891 a frame church adjoining was erected.

Pittston Catholic Churches.—Among the early settlers in Pittston was John Daley and family. Then came Thomas Keatings in Cork Lane; James Moore, William Cuddy and Michael Sheridan; in North Pittston were Thomas McCue, John Gallagher and Patrick Gerrity. These families came, the first in 1841, and others soon thereafter. In 1841 Rev. Henry FitzSimmons, of Carbondale, made regular visits to Pittston, stopping with the Daley family and Thomas McCue. In 1843 came Michael Reap, who became one of the prominent merchants and business men of the place. In 1847 Rev. Prendergast visited the place until 1849; also Revs. Basil Shorb and Etoffer. Through the aid of Michael Reap and Rev. John Loughran a piece of ground for a building was secured on Church Hill, and St. Mary's church erected — a plain, modest, cheap building.

Rev. O'Shaughnessy in October, 1853, succeeded Loughran. He secured a lot on Williams street, and in 1856 erected a new church building. He remained in charge until 1857. September 20, 1858, Very Rev. John Finnen, present rector of St. John's church, was appointed to the place by Bishop Newman, as assistant to Father O'Shaughnessy. October 17, 1858, the new St. John's Evangelist church was dedicated.

In 1882 the old St. Mary's church was torn down, as it had not been used for some time, and the new was built on Church Hill. The corner-stone was laid that year, and the building blessed by Bishop O'Hara in 1883.

St. John's Evangelist.—The old St. John's was torn down, and in its place was erected the present magnificent stone building, at a cost of over $100,000. It is expected that it will be consecrated during the present winter. Assistant pastors at this church, Revs. Greve and Kelly.

St. Mary's Church, Pittston (German), was built by Father Nagel, and attended from Wilkes-Barre until 1882, when it was cut off from Wilkes-Barre. First pastor, Rev. Peter Christ; then Rev. Nicholas Forbe; present pastor, Rev. William

Brehe, who also has charge of the congregation at Duryea. The Poles are preparing to erect a church building at the latter place.

St. Casimir (Lithuanian).—Pastor, Rev. Joseph Zlotorzynski.

St. Stanislaus Church, Nanticoke, was built by Rev. Benvenuto Gramlewicz, who also built the schoolhouse; he also built the Catholic church at Morgantown, whose present pastor is Andrew Zycovitz.

St. Vincent's Church, Plymouth, was organized in 1872, from St. Mary's, Wilkes-Barre, and a brick building erected that year. This has been replaced by their present elegant building, in the tower of which is the most musical bell in the county. The old church is used for a parochial school. A comfortable parsonage has been built. Pastors: Revs. Richard Hennessy, 1872–6; Patrick Toner, 1877; T. J. Donahue, 1877–92. Assistant pastor, Rev. Peter Winters.

Nativity Blessed Virgin, of Plymouth.—The congregation divided, the Poles retaining their church and the Lithuanians built. Their pastor is Rev. Baurba.

St. Stephen's Church (Hungarian), Plymouth, was built by Rev. Jaskovitz, their present pastor.

Holy Angels Church, Avondale, is attended from St. Vincent's.

St. Gabriel's Church, Hazleton.—A brick church was erected on property donated by Ario Pardee in 1868; also a parsonage; church property valued at $50,000. Pastors: Rev. Maloney began the work as a mission. He was followed by Rev. Michael L. Scanlon, at whose death Rev. Filan took charge; in 1863 Rev. Thomas C. O'Hara succeeded and remained until 1876; Rev. R. E. Hennessy succeeded; in 1887, Rev. J. J. Commisky; assistant, Rev. Edwin Fitzmaurice.

St. Joseph's Church, Hazleton (Hungarian), was organized by Rev. Joseph Kaasalko.

St. Peter and Paul's Church, Hazleton (Polish), Rev. Peter Ambromoytys, pastor.

Holy Trinity Church (German); under Father Nicholas Forbe, sent from Pittston.

Catholic Church (Italian), Hazleton, was organized by Rev. Francis Chinso. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Girimondi, and he in turn by the present pastor, Rev. Rizario Naski.

St. Raphael's Church, Black Creek, is attended from St. Gabriel's.

St. Mary's Church, Frenchtown, also attended from St. Gabriel's.

St. Mary's Church, Pleasant Valley; organized 1875, by Father Finan, and church built; was formerly a part of Pittston parish, and was cut off, and Father Crane, present pastor, was sent. A parsonage was built and steeple put up, under Rev. M. F. Crane.

St. Patrick's Church, White Haven; organized and building erected in 1866–7; a parsonage built the next year, and in 1879 a commodious parochial school building, which was visited by Revs. FitzSimmons, Sharp, O'Shaughnessy, Sullivan, Noonan, Mullen, Tracy, Fallihee, Bergan, Bergrath. The last named is the present pastor.

Sacred Heart Church, Plains.—Here is a very nice frame church, a female convent under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and a parsonage erected in 1884 under the auspices of Rev. J. W. Dunn, D. D. He administered the affairs of the parish for two years, when he died. He was succeeded in 1866 by Rev. J. C. MacDermott, who died in June, 1888. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Phillips, who succeeded Father MacDermott. The church property, school and parsonage have increased in value since 1884 from $15,000 to $50,000. In 1891 there was an extensive cave-in which damaged the church, school and parochial residence, these have been repaired and the building remodeled and improved. Father O'Harren had purchased the hotel and adjoining property, and Father Dunn made a school building of the hotel and built the parsonage just north of the church. In 1891 Father Philips purchased the brick house next to McKnight's store and changed it into a convent building. Assistant pastor, Rev. Anthony Roderick.

St. Leo's Church, Ashley, was organized November 13, 1887, being cut off from St. Mary's of Wilkes-Barre. Rev. M. J. Hoban in charge. Their building, an elegant brick, was erected in 1890, at a cost of $25,000; not yet entirely completed. The total cost when finished will aggregate $40,000. A very nice parsonage on the hill was built in 1892. The first small church building is now St. Leo's hall. The first mass in the new church was said January 1, 1891, in the basement.

St. Catharine's Church, Fairview, is attended from Ashley. This church was built under the auspices of Father Rea, of Sugar Notch, from which place it was formerly attended.

St. Charles Boromeo Church, Sugar Notch, was organized in 1875, by Rev. Dennis O'Haran, and the church building erected that year, which has a seating capacity of 700. It was made a separate parish in 1879, with Rev. Thomas Rea in charge. He has built a pastor's house and added many improvements to the church building.

St. Dominic Church, Parsons, was organized in 1883 and a church and parsonage built by Rev. Patrick Roche. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Keenan.

St. Francis Church, Nanticoke, was organized in 1876 by Rev. Dennis O'Haran and their building erected in 1879, when Rev. A. C. Mattingley was in charge. He was followed in 1882 by Rev John C. McDermott. Present pastor is Rev. Felix McGuckin. The latter built the new church at Morgantown in 1889. At the same time he built the Polish church at Morgantown.

St. Ignatius Church, Kingston.—The building was erected in 1886, under charge of Rev. John Bergan. The parsonage was built in 1891. Present pastor is Rev. John O'Malley.

Greek Catholic Church, also at Kingston.

Polish Church, Mill Creek.—First pastor was Rev. Valentine Swynorski; a fine church building and parsonage.

Immaculate Conception, Eckley.—Pastor, Rev. Thomas Brehony. He attends from there several out missions.

Catholic Church, Parsons.—Church building and parsonage built by Rev. Patrick Roche; the church in 1884, parsonage in 1886. Present pastor is Rev. Thomas Keirnan.

St. Ann's Church, Drifton.—Pastor, Rev. Michael J. Fallihee; assistant, Rev. McNally.

St. Casimir's Church, Freeland.—Their first stationed pastor was Rev. Jodyzus; second, Rev. Joseph Maszotos.

Greek Church, Freeland.—Pastor, Rev. Cyril Gulovics.

St. Francis' Church, Nanticoke, was cut off from Wilkes-Barre. First pastor, Rev. Charles Mattingly, who died in Philadelphia and was succeeded by Rev. John McDermott, and he was succeeded by Rev. Felix McGuckin. The brick church was built by Rev. O'Haran; residence by Rev. Mattingly, and the new convent by Rev. McGuffin.

St. Mary's Church, Avoca.—Pastor, Rev. Michael F. Crane; assistant pastor, Joseph McCabe; church membership, 1,800; organist, Mary Whalen.

CHAPTER XVII.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

ANTI-MASONIC POLITICS—MODERN POPULARITY OF SECRET SOCIETIES—BOARD OF TRADE—EARLY DEBATING SOCIETIES—NINTH REGIMENT—HALLS—LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—ETC.

MASONRY.—The forcible abduction of Morgan, in the State of New York, as the story was told to the world, excited a violent prejudice in the public mind against the order of Masonry. Many absurd and ridiculous statements were put in circulation in connection with this matter, which were eagerly swallowed by the multitude. Designing demagogues forced the question of secret societies into the political arena. By raising a hue and cry against Masons they hoped to secure positions of honor and trust for themselves. In many instances they were successful. A great number of lodges throughout the Union ceased to work or to sustain an organization, so violent had become the ferment in the public mind. The last regular meeting of the lodge at Wilkes-Barre, No. 61, was held August 12, 1832. Among the earlier members of this lodge we find the names of Jonathan Hancock, Zebulon Marcy, Eleazar Blackman, F. Cepuy, James Campbell, Josiah Wright, Samuel Jameson, Peter Yarington, Charles Miner, Joseph Wright, Oliver Helme, Isaac Bowman, J. and E. Bulkely, Caleb Hoyt, Asa Dimock, Ezekiel Hyde and Stephen Tuttle.

In 1844 the lodge was reorganized, Isaac Bowman acting as P. M.; Andrew Beaumont, W. M.; Henry Pettebone, S. W.; John Turner, J. W.; Hezekiah Parsons, T., and Henry Colt, S.

Lodges and Officers of the Twelfth District.—D. D. G. M., William D. White, W. M. of Landmark Lodge, 442, Wilkes-Barre.

Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., of Wilkes-Barre. Constituted and officers installed February 19, 1794, A. L. 5794. Officers for 1892: Augustus L. LeGrand, W. M.; E. Wadsworth Austin, S. W.; William C. Allan, J. W.; Frank Puckey, T.; Alexander E. Winlack, S.; John Lanning, Isaac Livingston and Steuben J. Polen, trustees; representative to grand lodge, Dr. John T. Howell; past masters: George Seytz*, John P. Scott*, Samuel Bowman*, Jesse Fell*, Eleazer Blackman*, Isaac Bowman*, Charles Miner*, Allen Jack*, John B. Gibson*, P. G. M.; George Denison, Andrew Beaumont*, Garrick Mallery*, Harris Jenkins*, John N. Conyngham*, Henry Pettebone*, William S. Reddin*, Ezra Hoyt*, Jesse Lines, John R. Dean*, Warren J. Woodward*, Asher M. Stout*, Andrew Yohe*, Francis L. Bowman*, Thomas Cassidy*, E. B. Harvey*, S. D. Lewis*, G. B. Nicholson*, J. P. Dennis, George Urquhart, Henry M. Hoyt*, David Mordecai, L. C. Paine*, Theron Burnet, Thaddeus S. Hillard, Ed H. Chase, Edmund L. Dana*, Isaiah M. Leach, John Laning, Isaac Livingston, William Loughridge, H. B. Wright*, W. L. Stewart, Olin F. Harvey, John B. Quick, John W. Gilchrist, S. L. Barnes, Oscar J. Harvey, Alex E. Winlack, Frank N. Finney, Samuel F. Wadhams, Lewis B. Landmesser, Steuben J. Polen, Francis J. Montgomery, Robert D. Evans, William L. Rader, Dr. John T. Howell.

Landmark Lodge, No. 442, F. & A. M., of Wilkes-Barre. Constituted and officers installed August 16, 1869, A. L. 5869. Membership December 27, 1891, 147. Officers, 1892: William D. White, W. M.; John C. Newman, S. W.; Henry L. Moore, J. W.; Paschal L. Hoover, Treas.; Charles A. Durant, Sec.; Edward F. Bogert, Bellville M. Crary and Charles B. Metzger, trustees; Loyal C. Hill, representative to grand lodge; past masters: J. Pryor Williamson*, 1869–71; Charles D.

*Deceased.

Lafferty, 1872; Henry C. Smith*, 1873; Missouri B. Houpt, 1874; William S. McLean, 1875; Marshall Ketcham, 1876; George W. Guthrie, 1877; Charles A. Durant, 1878; Charles A. Jones, 1879; Paschal L. Hoover, 1880; James Brady, 1881; Lewis H. Taylor, 1882; Egbert O. Weeks, 1883; Arthur D. Moore, 1884; William H. Shepherd, 1885; Gaius L. Halsey, 1886; Charles B. Metzger, 1887–8; William C. Shepherd, 1889; Bellville M. Crary, 1890; Loyal C. Hill, 1891.

Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, R. A. M., of Wilkes-Barre. Constituted and officers installed February 13, 1856. A. L. 5856. Membership, December 27, 1891, 96. Officers, 1892: Stephen B. Vaughn, H. P.; Fred W. Tyrrell, king; James A. Fleming, scribe; Frank Puckey, Treas.; Alexander E. Winlack, Sec.; trustees: Fred W. Tyrrell, James A. Fleming, William D. White; Alexander Lendrum, representative to grand chapter; past high priests: E. B. Harvey*, 1856; Henry Pettebone*, 1857; W. Lee, Jr*., 1858; G. B. Nicholson*, 1859–67; James P. Dennis*, 1860; H. M. Hoyt, 1861–8–9; L. C. Paine*, 1862; Theron Burnet, 1863–4; W. F. Dennis*, 1865; Charles Morgan, 1866; T. S. Hillard, 1870–1; D. R. Randall*, 1872; W. E. Lines, 1873; G. W. Kirkendall, 1874; E. P. Kisner, 1875; H. C. Smith*, 1876; D. P. Ayars, 1877; L. W. Jones, 1878; W. S. Biddle, 1879; O. F. Harvey, 1880; E. A. Spalding*, 1881; James Brady, 1882; A. D. Moore, 1883; Ed Smith, 1884; John Laning, 1885; Francis Dunsmore, 1886; John Laning, 1887; Stewart L. Barnes, 1888; Lewis B. Landmesser, 1889; Samuel J. Tonkin, 1890; Alexander Lendrum, 1891.

Dieu le Veut commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, of Wilkes-Barre. Constituted and officers installed May, 1872, A. L. 5872. Membership, December 31, 1891, 89. Officers 1892: Alanson B. Tyrrell, E. C.; David O. McCollum, generalissimo; Samuel J. Tonkin, C. G.; George H. Flanagan, Treas.; Alexander Lendrum, Rec.; Edward Smith, prelate; E. Wadsworth Austin, S. W.; F. W. Tyrrell, J. W.; D. W. Connor, S. B.; S. L. Barnes, S. B.; William C. Allan, warder; B. F. Stark, 1st G.; F. O. Corey, 2d G.; John Schwab, 3d G; George Deitrick, Sent. past eminent commanders: Thomas C. Harkness*, William J. Harvey, Harry A. Laycock, Byron Shoemaker, Edward Smith, L. W. Jones, George W. Kirkendall, David P. Ayars, Peter C. Shive, Daniel S. Bennett*, Joseph J. Moyer, H. C. Reichard, Egbert O. Weeks, Robert K. Laycock, Stephen B. Vaughn.

Plymouth Lodge, No. 332, A. Y. M. Constituted March 7, 1859, and officers installed April 27, 1859, A. L. 5859. Officers: Andrew F. Harrison, W. M.; Lyman R. Minick, S. W.; John C. Devers, J. W.; Samuel L. French, Treas.; John A. Opp, Sec.; J. W. Eno, Brice R. Blair, John R. Lee, trustees; William G. Eno, representative to grand lodge; past masters: Robert Love, J. W. Eno, E. C. Wadhams, Brice R. Blair, David Levi, H. W. French, S. L. French, Thomas P. McFarlane, A. F. Levi, A. P. Barber, C. H. Wilson, M. D., S. U. Shaffer, Brice S. Blair, Joseph Tyrrell, E. W. Marple, P. H. Garrahan, John R. Lee, William G. Eno, I. M. Mask, John A. Opp, Solomon Hirsch, A. F. Hitchler, Christopher C. Wren.

Valley R. A. Chapter No. 214, of Plymouth. Membership, 50. Officers: Alfred E. Chapin, H. P.; Aaron W. George, king; Joseph H. Schwartz, scribe; S. L. French, Treas.; S. U. Shaffer, Sec.; S. L. French, John R. Lee, George P. Lindsay, trustees; representative to grand chapter, George P. Lindsay; past high priests: Brice R. Blair, E. C. Wadhams, S. L. French, C. W. Jenkins, S. U. Shaffer, Brice S. Blair, A. G. Rickard, M. D., C. H. Wilson, M. D., P. H. Garrahan, John R. Lee, William G. Eno, L. R. Minnick, A. F. Harrison, George P. Lindsay.

Mount Horeb Council, No. 34, R. S. E. & S. M., of Plymouth. Membership, 30. Officers: Alfred E. Chapin, T. I. G. M.; William G. Eno, D. I. G. M.; J. P. Brickle, P. C. of W.; S. L. French, Treas.; S. U. Shaffer, Rec.; Samuel L. French,

*Deceased.

representative to grand council. Past T. I. G. M's.: E. C. Wadhams, S. L. French, Brice R. Blair, John J. Kelchner, Brice S. Blair, S. U. Shaffer, A. G. Rickard, M. D., Lathan W. Jones, O. F. Harvey, M. D., Daniel K. Spry, Solomon Hirsch, P. A. Garrahan, J. R. Lee, L. R. Minnick.

Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, F. & A. M. Constituted and officers installed August 10, 1875. Membership, 84. Officers: Alfred A. Enke, W. M.; Rudolph C. Hitchler, S. W.; John W. Zimmerman, J. W.; Xavier Wernet, Treas.; John S. Dietrick, Sec.; James C. Brader, John B. Anderson, John H. Seibert, trustees; Alfred E. Chapin, repre-entative to grand lodge; past masters: Allen A. Lape, Eugene N. Alexander, John Dunn, James M. Norris, Martin S. Roberts, Samuel L. Lueder, Abram K. Mowry, John A. Gruver, Alvin Lape, John B. Anderson, John A. Keithline, George P. Lindsay, James C. Brader, William H. Squarey, H. H. Furman John S. Deitrick, Alfred E. Chapin.

St. John's Lodge, No. 233, F. & A. M., of Pittston. Membership, 132. Officers: Oscar M. Davenport, W. M.; Jesse B. Carpenter, S. W.; Cornelius R. Evans, J. W.; Thomas Ford, Treas.; James Ryan, Sec.; James Davis, representative to grand lodge; Joseph Langford, Alex. Craig, William Abbott, trustees; past masters: Alex. Craig, William Abbott, Gideon Cadman, Charles Foster, James B. Bryden, A. A. Bryden, Joseph Langford, John Porteous, John B. Smith, R. T. Smiles, J. W. Thompson, Theodore Hart, Jr., Alex. Lendrum, Richard Stephens, John Muirhead, James Ryan, James Davis.

Valley Lodge, No. 499, F. & A. M., of Pittston. Instituted 1872. Membership, 110. Officers: W. I. Hibbs, W. M.; L. D. Bingham, S. W.; Charles Shoemaker, J. W.; Thomas E. Grier, Treas.; A. K. Howe, Sec.; John A. Law, representative to grand lodge; William McDougall, J. C. Kipp, William C. Breton, trustees; past masters: Thomas E. Grier, J. S. Hurlbut, A. K. Howe, T. B. Lance, H. T. Helper, Isaac E. La Barre, Charles E. Howitz, John B. Law, T. W. Kyte, William D. Evans, Alex. McDougall, John D. Green, Charles C. Bowman, William L. McDougall, Hubert D. Judd, William C. Breton, John A. Law.

Pittston Chapter, No. 242, R. A. M., of Pittston. Instituted 1873. Membership, 51. Officers: James Ryan, M. E. H. P.; G. Taylor Griffin, K.; L. D. Bingham, S.; Thomas E. Grier, Treas.; Thomas W. Kite, Rec.; Adam Harkness, representative to grand chapter; past high priests: Thomas E. Grier, Addison K. Howe, James Davis, John Merritt, W. McI. Ostrander, I. E. La Barre, Alex. McDougall, J. B. Law, John D. Green, John Muirhead, William L. McDougall, William D. Evans, Hubert D. Judd, Adam Harkness.

Wyoming Valley Commandery, No. 57, K. T., of Pittston. Instituted 1878. Membership, 46. Officers: William L. McDougall, E. C.; Frank C. Mosier, Gen.; Hubert D. Judd, C. G.; Alex. McDougall, Treas.; Thomas W. Kyte, Rec.; James Ryan, L. D. Bingham, G. Hagadorn; John A. Law, representative to grand commandery.

Wyoming Chapter, No. 1, Order of Eastern Star, of Pittston. Instituted 1888. Membership, 120. Officers: Mrs. Isaac Montanye, W. M.; James Ryan, W. P.; Mrs. B. F. Bowkley, A. M.; Mrs. J. Langford, Treas.; Mrs. E. A. Frear, Sec.; Mrs. H. Oliver, conductress; Mrs. Etta Evans, associate conductress.

Laurel Lodge, No. 467, F. & A. M., of White Haven. Instituted May 23, 1870. Membership December 27, 1891, 90. Officers for 1892: Rev. J. W. Bischhoff, W. M.; Harrie B. Price, S. W.; Dr. H. J. Laird, J. W.; J. J. Baker, Treas.; Daniel Heimbach, Sec.; George O. Sackett, representative to grand lodge; Jerome Scott, John Fisher, Samuel Wallace, trustees; past masters: Edwin Shortz, J. Fisher, Lafayette Le Van, W. F. Streeter, J. W. Wray, Jerome Scott, Josiah Lower, S. R Porter, J. J. Baker, Jr., Daniel Heimbach, C. A. Schumaker, George W. Koons, S. H. Talley, George O. Sackett, M. G. Peters, Charles M. Driggs, John M. Taylor.

Wyoming Lodge, No. 468, F. & A. M., of Wyoming. Membership, December

27, 1891, 41. Officers for 1892: Nice H. Minegar, W. M.; Henry L. Morgan, S. W.; David O. McCollum, J. W.; Dr. C. P. Knapp, Treas.; Richard E. Hutchins, Sec.; Jacob I. Shoemaker, representative to grand lodge; Charles F. Wilson, Robert K. Laycock, John A. Hutchins, trustees; past masters: H. A. Laycock, R. K. Laycock, G. F. Townsend, G. S. Richmond, Walter Bodle, T. H. Atherton, O. F. Ferris, Charles P. Knapp, J. P. Smith, Charles F. Wilson, Jacob I. Shoemaker.

Knapp Lodge, No. 462, F. & A. M., of Berwick. Membership, December 27, 1891, 79. Officers for 1892: John A. Kepner, W. M.; William T. Emery, S. W.; James E. Smith, J. W.; Benjamin Evans, Treas.; John W. Evans, Sec.; John W. Evans, representative to grand lodge; W. A. Ross, H. C. Angstadt, B. F. Crispin, Jr.; trustees; past masters: John H. Taylor, Frank E. Brockway, David H. Thornton, William A. Bauchar, H. C. Angstadt, Benjamin, F. Crispin, Jacob L. Shuman, Robert G. Crispin, William E. Smith, Julius Hoft, Elias P. Rohbach.

Sylvania Lodge, No. 353, F. & A. M., of Shickshinny. Instituted June 29, 1865, A. L. 5865. Membership, December 27, 1891, 51. Officers for 1892: Edwin S. Stackhouse, W. M.; Lebbeus T. Seward, S. W.; Jasper N. Culver, J. W.; William A. Campbell, Treas.; Washington B. Poust, Sec.; John F. Nicely, Jesse Beadle, Charles A. Boone, trustees; Reese M. Tubs, representative to grand lodge; past masters: A. B. Weil, J. F. Nicely, W. A. Campbell, W. B. Poust, J. W. Campbell, C. A. Boone, Charles H. Campbell, A. C. Laycock, W. F. Kline, Joseph Wandell, D. F. Hollopeter, H. W. Search, D. O. Coughlin, Charles P. Campbell, Reese M. Tubs.

Kingston. Membership, December 27, 1891, 103. Officers for 1892: Richard H. Scureman, W. M.; Anthony G. Peiper, S. W.; Charles F. Swallow, Jr. W.; George H. Flanagan, Treas.; Walter B. Gunton, Sec.; Zachary T. Keller, representative to grand lodge; William Loveland, John E. Nugent, J. H. Franck, trustees; past masters: Charles Graham, Erastus Hill, William Bryden, Frederick Corss, William F. Church, Charles Hutchison, Alfred Darte, P. Butler Reynolds, Alanson B. Tyrrell, James H. Franck, George H. Flanagan, Luther C. Darte, Robert Cooper, James M. Coughlin, Fred W. Tyrrell, Charles Graham, Jr., Zachary T. Keller.

Coalville Lodge, No. 474, F. & A. M., of Ashley. Membership December 27, 1891, 91. Officers for 1892: Galusha A. Peck, W. M.; John McConnell, S. W.; John Tanner, J. W.; John Schwab, Treas.; J. K. P. Fenner, Sec.; Charles M. Bell, representative to grand lodge; John B. Graham, David Halliday, Samuel E. Stair, trustees; past masters: James A. Fleming, John C. Wells, Benjamin F. Tucker, Thomas C. Williams, Linus E. Tennant, John Schwab, Henry A. Lawn, James K. P. Fenner, David Halliday, John B. Graham, Samuel E. Stair, Charles M. Bell.

George M. Dallas Lodge, No. 531, F. & A. M., of Dallas. Instituted March 1, 1875. Membership December 27, 1891, 34. Officers for 1892: C. A. Spencer, W. M.; Joseph A. Rogers, S. W.; T. D. Makeel, J. W.; P. T. Raub, Treas.; John F. Garrahan, Sec.; Elmer B. Shaver, representative to grand lodge; A. D. Hayes, P. T. Raub, Asa B. Shaver, trustees; past masters: Asa B. Shaver, Theo. F. Ryman, Joseph M. Shaver, Ira D. Shaver, Phil. T. Raub, Ziba B. Rice, Lewis R. Shaver, R. A. Whiteman, Charles H. Cooke, Robert Holly, Oliver L. Fisher, B. William Brickel, Elmer B. Shaver.

Improved Order of Red Men — Maneto Tribe, No. 257, I. O. R. M. Chief of records, James H. George.

Moconaqua Tribe, No. 128, I. O. R. M. Chief of records, David Clocker.

Tippecanoe Tribe, No. 283, I. O. R. M. Chief of records, F. A. Thieme.

Paxinosa Tribe, No. 165, I. O. R. M. Chief of records, E. H. Groff.

Modoc Tribe, No. 182. Chief of records, John T. Williams.

Susquehanna Chieftains' League, No. 12, I. O. R. M. Keeper of records, E. E. Damon.

Wyoming Valley Council, No. 6, Degree of Pocahontas, I. O. R. M. Keeper of records, Mrs. J. D. Thomas.



John H. Sandel, M.D.

Maneto Council, No. 257½, I. O. R. M. Permanent Haymaker's Association, I. O. R. M. Collector of straws, James H. George.

Susquehanna Council, No. 44, Degree of Pocahontas. Keeper of records, Mrs. C. S. Gabel; resident great chiefs, I. O. R. M., J. H. George, great guard of Wigwam, of Pennsylvania; Harry Nesbitt, great keeper of wampum; C. S. Gabel, Brig.-Gen. and Inspector Gen.; R. R. Hughes, deputy great chief, sachem; Mrs. M. J. George, Deputy Great Chief, Degree of Pocahontas.

National Chieftains' League of America, I. O. R. M. Sec., E. E. Damon.

I. O. O. F. Wyoming Lodge, No. 29, of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted April 23, 1831. Officers: Loyal C. Hill, N. G.; C. F. Hillard, V. G.; Ira D. Sax, Sec.; W. A. France, Asst. Sec.; W. W. Brown, Treas. This was the first lodge organized in the county, and the first officers were Whitney Smith, N. G.; George G. Vest, V. N. G.; John R. Dean and William Hartley, secretaries, and William Merritt, Treas.

Aurora Encampment, No. 130, of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted June 21, 1860. Officers: Simon Kaufer, C. P.; Fred G. Hartman, H. P.; Jacob Falk, Treas.; Joseph Kraft, Sec.

Outalissa Encampment, No. 39, I. O. O. F., of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted August 5, 1846. Officers: John D. Bachman, C. P.; George Moore, S. W.; W. R. Schmoll, H. P.; Martin Frey, Treas.; H. C. White, scribe.

Vulcan Lodge, No. 292. Instituted January 31, 1848. Officers: Oliver Pervis, N. G.; David J. Thomas, V. G.; H. H. Behee, Sec.; Edward Chubb, Asst. Sec.; S. Y. Kittle, Treas.

Rebekah Lodge, No. 142. Instituted June 4, 1884. Officers: Elizabeth Bush, N. G.; Genofeva Eckardt, V. G.; Gustav Kintzel, Sec.; Barbara Liem, Treas.; Adolphine Gorner, trustee.

Centennial Lodge, No. 927. Instituted January 1, 1876. Officers: A. D. Tuck, N. G.; Irvin Rhinard, V. G.; John D. Bachman, Treas.; E. H. Kittle, Sec.

Hoffnung Lodge, No. 425. Instituted March 4, 1851. Officers: Lewis Groll, N. G.; John Sisser, V. G.; Henry Rhode, Treas.; Joseph Kraft, Sec.

Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 704. Instituted December 2, 1889. Number of members 92. Officers: I. C. Howey, P. G.; F. L. Underwood, N. G.; A. J. Dubois, V. G.; E. H. Kulp, Sec.; G. W. Coolbaugh, Asst. Sec.; L. Steindler, Treas.

P. O. S. of A., Camp No. 11, of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted February 13, 1890. E. H. Kulp, Sec.

Camp No. 118, P. O. S. of A., Wilkes-Barre. Instituted September 7, 1885. Officers: L. C. Honeywell, Pres.; M. L. Line, V.-Pres.; William Neyhard, M. of F. & C.; G. Steidel, Treas.; Oran Underwood, Rec. Sec.; E. Ritter, F. Sec.; J. P. Raymond, E. A. Lowe, J. T. Knnelly, trustees.

Luzerne Commandery, No. 41, P. O. S. of A., of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted May 10, 1888. Officers: William Eicke, C.; E. W. Clark, V. C.; M. B. Smith, J. V. C.; W. H. Neyhard, Sec.; W. S. Stark, Treas.; P. H. Kunsman, F. Sec.

Washington Camp, No. 408, P. O. S. of A., of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted February 21, 1888. Officers: George D. Whitesel, P. Pres.; J. G. Long, Pres.; Charles B. Dana, V.-Pres.; D. Waller, M. of F. & C.; A. R. Smith, C.; H. R. Behee, Treas.; L. G. Swetland, F. Sec.; J. H. Derby, Rec. Sec.

Camp No. 287, P. O. S. of A., of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted January 23, 1888. Officers: Conrad Malkemes, P. Pres.; C. Mahoney, Pres.; A. J. Herman, V.-Pres.; B. C. Laubach, M. of F. & C.; J. B. Houser, Rec. Sec.; Peter Butz, F. Sec.; Wilbert Benning, Treas.; Norton Houser, C.; Adam Corps, Insp.

Knights of Malta.—John Knox Commandery, No. 12, K. of M., of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted August 21, 1890. Officers: Thomas Ralph, Sir Knight Com.; George E. Fancourt, generalissimo; E. A. Hance, Capt.-Gen.; L. L. Beisel, Rec.; James H. Binney, Treas.; W. S. Arnold, Prel.; past commanders: Thomas Worth, H. H. Harris, H. E. Ibach, H. A. Kline, James H. Binney, J. J. Beisel.

Prince of Peace Commandery, No. 69, K. of M., of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted August 22, 1890. Officers: James Love, Sir Knight Com.; Jesse Briggs, generalissimo; Oliver A. R. Roth, Capt.-Gen.; Charles B. Newhart, Rec.; George Kechner, Asst. Rec.; T. J. Lawall, Treas.; Robert Blatchford, Prel.

Jr. O. U. A. M.—Columbia Council, No. 43, Jr. O. U. A. M., of Wilkes-Barre. Officers: John F. Miller, C.; Charles Wiggins, V. C.; W. W. Hon, A. R. S.; S. G. Robbins, F. S.; C. Bart Sutton, C. B. Johnson, John F. Miller, trustees; I. V. Robbins, R. S.

Wilkes-Barre Council, No. 161, Jr. O. U. A. M., of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted May 30, 1877. Officers: Frank Mace, C.; Oscar Dilley, V. C.; Ed J. Hummell, R. S.; J. W. Richards, A. R. S.; Fred Brown, F. S.; Hiram Mace, Treas.; Jesse Briggs, Charles Williams, J. W. Richards, trustees; Cyrus S. Weiss, representative to grand lodge.

Anthracite Council, No. 487, Jr. O. U. A. M., of Wilkes-Barre. W. K. Hoster, R. S.

W. J. Byars Council, No. 282, Jr. O. U. A. M., of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted December 12, 1888. Officers: August Miller, C.; H. A. Rittenhouse, V. C.; Joseph G. Pierson, A. R. S.; T. W. Peters, F. S.; N. Fegley, Treas.; John Miller, J. G. Pierson, D. H. McCarty, trustees; B. H. Kilmer, R. S.

O. U. A. M.—Luzerne Council, No. 108, O. U. A. M., of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted 1874. Officers: H. W. Leffler, C.; W. A. France, V. C.; John H. Kreidler, R. S.; W. A. Coyle, A. R. S.; W. H. Snyder, F. S.; E. B. Trivley, Treas.; W. H. Rockwell, Ind.; J. W. Simmer, Ex.: H. W. Leffler, J. W. Simmer, W. H. Rockwell, trustees.

Knights of Pythias.—Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 174, K. of P., of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted September 7, 1869. Reorganized November 1, 1875. Number of members, 150. Officers: G. E. Grum, P. C.; W. J. Williams, C. C.; M. Gottfried, V. C.; A. Cunningham, M. at A.; J. M. White, Prel.; Joseph McReynolds, M. of F.; John Brent, M. of E.; W. R. Kline, K. of R. & S.

Eintracht. Lodge No. 272, K. of P., of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted November 8, 1870. Number of members, 115. Officers: August Filipski, P. C.; Herman Zetterberg, C. C.; John Miller, V. C.; Moritz Schultz, Prel.; Herman A. Wagner, K. of R. & S.; Otto Rauchle, M. of E.; Robert Meyer, M. of F.; Herman Altenhoff, M. at A.; August Liese, O. G.

Prospect Lodge, No. 490, K. of P., of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted June, 1883. Officers: Joseph J. Davis, P. C.; David Joseph, C. C.; John Bashin, V. C.; Jacob D. James, M. E.; William R. Jones, K. R. S.; David J. Williams, M. of F.

Rolling Mill Hill Lodge, No. 87, K. of P., of Wilkes-Barre. Officers: John Jonah, P. C.; Ben Davy, Jr., C. C.; Lewis Davis, V. C.; John Wynne, M. of A.; John Thomas, K. of R. S.; Harry Spangleberger, M. of E.; Harry Gardner, M. of F.; Mahlon Van Norman, Herbert Brader and John E. Jones, trustees.

A. O. K. M. C.—Cryptic Castle No. 3, A. O. K. M. C., of Wilkes-Barre. Officers: Jesse Comstock, Com.; John Nott, V.-Com.; Theodore Rush, First Lieut.; John Symons, Rec. (38 Chester street); W. S. Solomon, Treas.; A. F. Snyder, F. S.; John Nunes, C. of S.; James Symons, A. C. of S.; Mathew Broglin, Chap.; S. Benney, George Freeman, Charles Olson, trustees.

S. P. K.—Golden Rule Conclave, No. 20; S. P. K., of Wilkes-Barre. Officers: George Gardner, Com.; Peter Dodson, V.-Com.; William Gardner, Jr., herald.; John Varlow, marshal; W. S. Solomon, Rec.; R. G. Homer, Treas.; W. Robinson, ensign: James Horn, Chap.; D. B. Williams, W. H. Chappell, Charles G. Smith, trustees.

Royal Arcanum, Wilkes-Barre Council, No. 396, Royal Arcanum. Officers: James H. Hughes, regent; William Wasley, V.-R.; B. G. Crawford, orator; H. G. Merrill, P. R.; J. G. Torborg, Sec.; George W. Bachman, Col.; Iorworth Jones, Treas.; H. E. Draper, Chap.; H. C. Mason, guide; S. C. Falk, warden; John Roderick, Sen.; David Cottle, trustee for three years.

G. U. O. of T.—Anthracite Lodge, No. 1629, G. U. O. of T., of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted June, 1873. Officers: Elijah Robertson, N. F.; William Jackson, P. N. G.; Fred Stevenson, N. G.; G. C. Overton, V. G.; John Logan, Sec.; Samuel Norman, Treas.

World's Fair Auxiliary.—The Ladies' Auxiliary World's Fair Committee for Luzerne county is as follows: Mesdames Charles Parrish, Thomas H. Atherton, George S. Bennett, J. W. Hillman, H. J. Denniu, J. C. Powell, F. C. Johnson, J. Harris Jones, Fred C. Ahlborn, William L. Conyngham, all of Wilkes-Barre; Mrs. Daniel Edwards, Kingston.

Woman's Relief Corps.—Conyngham Post. Instituted January, 1886. Officers: Mrs. Maria T. Wheaton, Pres.; Mrs. B. W. Marcy, Sr. V.-Pres.; Mrs. Netta Hartland, Jr. V.-Pres.; Mrs. Mary D. Hungerford, Sec.; Mrs. Elizabeth Birbeck, Treas.; Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd, Chap.

Hancock Circle, No. 9, of Wilkes-Barre.—Instituted March 30, 1887. Officers: Mrs. J. D. Kline, Pres.; Mrs. N. Vosburg, Sr. V.-Pres.; Miss Estella Freeman, Jr. V.-Pres.; Mrs. J. Ney, Chap.; Mrs. E. Groff, Treas.; Mrs. C. S. Gabel, Sec.; Mrs. Steidinger, Asst. Sec.

Daughters of American Revolution.—Wyoming Valley Chapter, D. A. R., of Wilkes-Barre. Instituted April 29, 1891. Officers: Mrs. Katherine Searle McCartney, regent; Mrs. Sarah Richards Butler Woodward, V.-R.; Miss Ella Munroe Bowman, Sec.; Miss Mary A. Sharp, registrar; Miss Sallie Sharpe, Treas.; local board of managers, Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds Ricketts, Mrs. Annie Buckingham Dorrance Reynolds, Mrs. Grace Goodrich Fuller Reynolds, Miss Emily Cist Butler; advisory board: Hon. Stanley Woodward, Hon. Charles E. Rice, Col. R. Bruce Ricketts, Gen. W. H. McCartney, Alexander Farnham and Sheldon Reynolds.

Oratorio Society.—Wilkes-Barre Oratorio Society. Instituted 1886. Officers: Capt. C. Straw, Pres.; George P. Loomis, V.-Pres.; George A. Edwards, Sec.; Alfred Hand, Fin. Sec.; Dr. R. Davis, Treas.; board of trustees: John Welles Hollenback, Calvin Parsons, J. Ridgeway Wright, L. D. Shoemaker, Charles A. Miner, Joe C. Powell, Capt. C. Straw, D. J. J. Mason.

Grand Army of the Republic.—There are in Luzerne county seventeen organized posts, all of which are in a flourishing condition, and are enumerated as follows: No. 20, Robinson, Hazleton, George T. Carpenter, Com.; No. 97, Conyngham, Wilkes-Barre, D. S. Clark, Kingston, Com.; No. 109, Capt. Asher Gaylord, Plymouth, David A. Kline, Com.; No. 113, Capt. D. J. Taylor, White Haven, William Buckalew, Com.; No. 147, Maj. C. B. Coxe, Freeland, Sandy Allen, Drifton, Com.; No. 161, Lape, Nanticoke, Eugene N. Alexander, Com.; No. 186, Wilcox, Plains, William S. Stark, Com.; No. 213, J. Stewart Robinson, Huntington Mills, W. D. Fritz, Com.; No. 245, W. G. Nugent, Pittston, Enos Williams, Com.; No. 257, Lieut. C. B. Post, Shickshinny, Joseph H. Gross, Com.; No. 283, N. T. Pennington, Fairmount Springs, Edward Ramaly, Com.; No. 339, Capt. John J. Whitney, Dallas, O. L. Roushey, Com.; No. 444, Keith, Wilkes-Barre, S. J. Patterson, Com.; No. 499, George F. Moore, Sweet Valley, Miles Ross, Com.; No. 563, Lieut. Solomon Stair, Conyngham, John Cunions, Drums, Com.; No. 567, Lieut. Charles H. Riley, Wyoming, J. L. Shoemaker, Com.; No. 598, E. L. Dana, West Nanticoke, William Winders, Com.

Historical Society.—February 11, 1858, Dr. C. F. Ingham, Dr. W. F. Dennis, E. L. Dana, J. P. Dennis, G. P. Parish, William P. Miner, S. Woodward, H. M. Hoyt, G. B. Nicholson, C. E. Wright, W. H. Beaumont, S. Bowman, S. S. Winchester, J. B. Conyngham, and others, met at the old Fell tavern, in Wilkes-Barre to celebrate, Stewart Pearce says, the fiftieth anniversary of the successful experiment of burning anthracite coal in a grate. The old grate, with which Judge Fell experimented, was procured and set up in the fire-place, and a bright coal fire was soon glowing, and warming the assembled company. At this meeting it was proposed to establish a historical society, and the proposition meeting general approval, a com-

mittee was appointed to draft a constitution, to be presented at the next meeting, to be held at Templar hall. [This appears to be nearly an official recognition of the claim of Judge Fell to the discovery claimed. But on the other hand, it is said that even the "old grate" was apochryphal.—Ed.]

"It is to be regretted that a historical and geological society was not formed in this county many years ago, while a number of the early settlers were yet living, and at a period when many curious relics of former ages, now beyond our reach, might have been procured and preserved among us. The writer collected, in Wyoming valley many years ago, a large number of Indian curiosities, which are now deposited in the British museum. There are numerous articles of interest in the Philadelphia, New York and New England cabinets, which were procured in Luzerne county."

On May 10, 1858, the Wyoming Historical and Geological society received corporate privileges, and soon after rented a cabinet-room on Franklin street, Capt. E. L. Dana having been elected the first president. This room, it was supposed, would be sufficiently large for the wants of the society for many years to come. But, owing to the praiseworthy exertions of the cabinet committee, and to the liberal donations of many gentlemen and ladies in and out of the county, it is now full and overflowing with a great variety of rare and valuable specimens of minerals, shells, coin, Indian relics, etc. The society is in possession of the valuable collection of H. A. Chambers, of Carbondale, who spent twenty years in gathering valuable curiosities of ancient and modern times, especially coins and medals, of which he had upward of 3,000 pieces. The society is indebted to Gen. William S. Ross for his cabinet of rare curiosities, he having purchased the entire collection of Mr. Chambers for the sum of $2,000 and presented it to the society. The purposes of this society and the men into whose hands have rested its work have been an assurance that in time this will be one of the most valuable voluntary associations in this part of the state, as already it is one of the most prosperous and highly valued.

Harvey's Lake Association.—About the beginning of the century an association giving itself the above name was formed of the young men of Wilkes-Barre and vicinity, the object being to meet at this beautiful lake every 4th of July and fittingly celebrate Independence day. This was royally kept up many years and on each recurring day a feast was prepared from the delicious fish in the lake and the game of the surrounding mountain forests.

The Wilkes-Barre Debating Society was organized March 8, 1804, and was the first in the county of which we have any record. The proceedings, when deemed expedient by the society, were to be kept secret, and any member violating this provision of the constitution was severely dealt with. Absentees were fined 50 cents, and any member refusing to take part in the debate paid 25 cents into the treasury. This association was organized by Thomas Dyer, Charles Miner, John Evans, Arnold Colt, Nathan Palmer, Josiah Wright, Ezekiel Hyde, Thomas Graham, Thomas Wells and Roswell Wells. The first question for debate was as follows: "Is celibacy justifiable by the laws of God, or consistent with moral principles?" The discussion was animated and long drawn, but finally, of course, decided in the negative. In 1809 the name was changed and became the Wilkes-Barre Beneficial society—a secret organization.

The Quincy Society or Tribe started in Wilkes-Barre in 1806, a debating society, and was kept up under various names until 1839, when the Wyoming Literary society was established. Many men, who afterward became eminent, participated in the establishment and proceedings of these associations. There were Denison, Griffin, Cist, Mallery, Scott, Bowman, Wright, Beaumont, Bidlack, Woodward, Butler, Conyngham, Lane, Burnside, Hoyt, Nicholson, Lee, Ross, Smith and many others who trained their faculties for debate in these societies. The Hon. Charles Miner and Thomas Dyer, Esq., two of the original members of the first debating society survived the other first members.

In 1806 the Wilkes-Barre or Wyoming Library company was formed. Its object

was to procure a collection of valuable books, to be placed within the reach of all who desired knowledge. As is generally the case with libraries in country towns, the books became scattered, and many were lost. In 1826 a search committee was appointed, to restore the collection as far as practicable. The remaining books were brought together, and were divided among the members of the company by lot.

In 1839 the Wyoming Athenæum was established; has a collection of books, numbering about 1,500 volumes.

Ninth Regiment Infantry.—Third Brigade, N. G. P. Field and staff, Col. Morris J. Keck; Lt.-Col., B. F. Stark; Maj., William C. Price; Adjt.; John S. Harding; Q. M., E. G. Mercur; Surg., William R. Longshore, M. D.; assistant surgeons, W. Stewart, M. D., W. G. Weaver, M. D.; Chap., Rev. William J. Day; inspector of rifle practice, Lieut. C. Bow Dougherty; volunteer aid, Capt. George W. Zeigler.

Non-Commissioned Staff. Sergt.-Maj., S. L. Barnes; Q. M. S., A. E. Collamer; C. S., W. E. Renshaw; hospital steward, H. C. Tuck; principal musician, Jacob Batz.

Wilkes-Barre City Battalion.—Company A., Wilkes-Barre. Capt., W. H. Brodhead; 1st Lieut., Charles L. Peck; 2d Lieut., Harry R. Williams.

Company B, Wilkes-Barre. Capt., W. S. Marshall; 1st Lieut., Thomas Ohlman; 2d Lieut., E. G. Lorah.

Company C, Pittston. Capt., J. W. Burns; 1st Lieut., J. F. J. Callahan; 2d Lieut., E. G. Gage.

Company D, Wilkes-Barre. Capt., Charles R. Connor; 1st Lieut., O. Hillard Bell; 2d Lieut., F. F. Turner.

Company E. Parsons. Capt. George Wallace, Jr.; 1st Lieut., O. F. Sword; 2d Lieut, Robert Wallace.

Company F, Wilkes-Barre. Capt., Nelson Stranberg; 1st Lieut., D. Myers; 2d Lieut., E. W. Newton.

Company I, Plymouth. Capt., S. L. French; 1st Lieut., S. W. Davenport; 2d Lieut., F. L. McKee.

Wilkes-Barre Armory Association.—Col. M. J. Keck, Pres.; Lt.-Col. B. F. Stark, V.-Pres.; Maj. W. C. Price, Sec.; Maj. J. Ridgway Wright, Treas.; board of control: Hon. C. A. Miner, chairman; Col. G. M. Reynolds, Maj. Irving A. Stearns, Lt.-Col. B. F. Stark, Col. Morris J. Keck, Maj. William C. Price, Capt. Nelson Stranberg, Capt. W. H. Broadhead; Supt. of armory, Capt. G. W. Zeigler; armorer, Lieut. E. W. Newton.

Ninth Regiment Band, incorporated as Wilkes-Barre Musical association. Bandmaster, J. I. Alexander.

Central Poor District.—Pres., Owen B. McKnight, Plains; Sec. and Treas., Abram Nesbitt, Kingston; Supt., Moses Eichelberger; medical attendant, Charles Long, M. D.; directors: Marx Long and William Dickover, Wilkes-Barre; Stephen B. Vaughn, Kingston; Owen B. McKnight, Plains; Ira Davenport, Plymouth; E. N. Alexander, Nanticoke; Andrew J. Bellas, Newport; average number of inmates, 100; average number of inmates in insane asylum, 170.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Pres., R. L. Ayres; V. Pres., Dr. F. C. Johnson; Treas., W. E. Preston; Rec. Sec., J. W. Raeder; librarian, A. L. Williams; Gen. Sec., S. M. Bard; Asst. Sec., E. B. Buckalew; Phys. Dir., Walter R. Brown; managers: Christian Walter, J. W. Hollenback, Dr. H. N. Young, Dr. L. H. Taylor, L. E. Sterns, I. M. Thomas, J. T. Morgan, Dr. J. I. Roe, H. W. Dunning, H. A. Fuller; trustees: J. Vaughan Darling, Dr. G. W. Guthrie, D. P. Ayars, A. F. Derr, Col. C. M. Conyngham, R. L. Ayers; medical examiners: Drs. J. I. Roe, A. G. Fell. Their elegant building on North Main street was erected in 1891–2.

Wyoming Historical and Geological Society was incorporated May 10, 1858. Corporators: Henry Martyn Hoyt, Stanley Woodward, L. D. Shoemaker, Andrew

T. McClintock, George Butler, Welding F. Dennis; attorney for the society, E. S. Dana. Officers: Pres., A. T. McClintock, LL. D.; vice-presidents, Rev. H. L. Jones, Hon. E. B. Coxe, Capt. Calvin Parsons, Hon. L. D. Shoemaker; trustees: Hon. C. A. Miner, Edward Welles, S. L. Brown, Dr. L. H. Taylor, H. H. Harvey; Treas., A. H. McClintock; Rec. Sec., Joseph D. Coons; Cor. Sec., Sheldon Reynolds; librarian, Hon. J. R. Wright; Asst. librarian, F. C. Johnson; curators: Mineralogy and conchology, I. A. Stearns; paleontology, R. D. Lacoe; archæology, Sheldon Reynolds; numismatics, Rev. H. E. Hayden; historiographer, George B. Kulp; meteorologist, Rev. F. B. Hodge, D. D.

Osterhout Free Library.—Directors: Hon. H. B. Payne, Pres.; Sheldon Reynolds, Sec.; Andrew H. McClintock, Treas.; trustees: Rev. F. B. Hodge, D. D., Rev. H. L. Jones, A. F. Derr, Maj. C. M. Conyngham, Dr. L. H. Taylor, H. A. Fuller; librarian, Miss H. P. James; assistants, Misses Myra Poland, Ruth A. Nicholson, Lucy S. Faser, Rose Palmer, Margaret S. Camp. Circulation, 50,000; volumes, 14,440.

Susquehanna Dental Association.—Dr. H. N. Young, Pres.; Dr. F. L. Hollister, V.-Pres.; Dr. H. Gearheart, Lewisburg, Treas.; Dr. V. S. Jones, Bethlehem; Dr. J. C. Hertz, Easton, and Dr. T. W. Thomas, Wilkes-Barre, secretaries; Dr. C. S. Beck, Dr. G. W. Klump, Williamsport, and Dr. W. H. Hertz, Hazleton, executive committee.

Conyngham Post G. A. R.—Com., D. S. Clark; S. V. Com., I. P. Long; J. V. Com., P. F. Welteroth; Q. M., H. Cohen; Chap., Rev. George Frear, D. D.; Surg., Edward Conners; O. of G., J. H. Bates; delegates to department encampment: C. N. Metzger, Alfred Darte, Giles Ross, Z. T. Moyer, B. W. Marcy, George Engle, C. H. Gresh, O. A. Parsons; alternates, J. E. Dickson, G. R. Lennard, H. Cohen, I. P. Long, George Deitrick, T. R. Conner, W. E. Doron, I. H. Steidinger.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.—Pres., Charles J. Long; V.-Pres., Lewis Casper, Fin. Sec., Felix Levy; Cor. Sec., Morris Levy; Treas., Alex Schwarz; librarian, Cosmer P. Long; trustees, Louis Schloss, A. B. Constine, A. Kline.

St. Aloysius Society.—Membership, 600; Pres., Thomas Mack; V.-Pres., Dennis Mackin; Fin. Sec., J. J. Dougher; Rec. and Cor. Sec., Andrew Feldman; Treas., Charles J. Kelly; marshal, Edward McLoughlin; S. at A., Arthur Wilson; S. at L., Anthony Toole; first district, Cornelius Corbin; second district, Thomas Kennedy; third district, Thomas Lally; delegates to diocesan convention, M. J. Keating and J. F. McGinty.

St. Mary's F. M. Society.—Pres., M. J. Walsh; V.-Pres., John Fox; Rec. Sec., Charles Lavin; Fin. Sec., T. F. Fitzimmons; Treas., John Masterson; marshal, Lawrence McCarthy. The president, vice-president and the two secretaries constitute the board of trustees.

Westmoreland Club.—Incorporated 1889. Resident membership, 150; non-resident, 40. Pres., A. H. Dickson; V.-Pres., Dr. O. F. Harvey; Sec.-Treas., J. R. Edgar; Govs: A. F. Derr, W. C. Price, J. S. Harding, Shepherd Ayars; membership committee: A. H. McClintock and W. A. Lathrop; steward, N. L. Banks.

Columbia Club.—Established 1890. Membership, 70. Pres., John T. Lenahan; vice-presidents, Hon. D. L. O'Neil and Hon. George J. Stegmaier; Sec.-Treas., A. C. Campbell; board of Govs., Joseph McGinty, Roger McGarry, Dr. Kirwan and John A. Schmidt.

W. C. T. U.—Pres., Mrs. H. W. Palmer; vice-presidents, Mrs. E. W. Sturdevant, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. A. Ricketts, Mrs. Loop, Mrs. Frear, Miss Briggs, Mrs. Dr. Cressler; Rec. Sec., Mrs. A. L. James; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Lance; Treas., Mrs. W. N. Jennings.

Caledonian Society.—Nathan Kelly, C.; Peter McClosky, 1st C.; Gavin Burt, Treas. or 2d C.; Thomas M. Graham, Sec. or 3d C.; Thomas H. A. Ford, Cor. Sec. or 4th C.; Robert Aveny, librarian; James Blair, Chap.

German Societies.—Säengerbund. Membership, 150. Pres., H. German; V.-Pres., S. Kraus; Dir., Prof. Schmidt.

Concordia. Membership, 200. Pres., John Reinig; Sec., S. S. Chan; Fin. Sec., H. Bauman; Dir., Prof. A. Hansen.

Liedertafel. Membership, 125. Pres., Nicholas Hower; Sec., B. Frank; Dir., Prof. Drippe.

St. Conrad Verein. Pres., J. H. Schmidt; Sec., George Becker.

St. Francis Pioneer Corps. Pres., B. Walther; Sec., J. Ruhl.

St. Joseph Verein. Pres., Jacob Schappert; Sec., John Becker.

St. Nicholas Verein. Pres., Anton Endler; Sec., Thomas Keller.

St. Peter's. Pres., Jacob Schmidt; Sec., D. Lauser.

Young Men's Verein. Pres., Henry Rudenauer; Sec., Carl Glasser.

Hermann Verein. Pres., David Laufer; Sec., John Becker.

Wyoming Verein. Pres., Jacob Becker; Sec., Joseph Zimmerman: Treas., Ph. Blaum.

The Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association.—The Wilkes-Barre Law and Library association was organized June 18, 1850, with Hendrick B. Wright as Pres.; Andrew T. McClintock, Treas., and George Byron Nicholson, Sec. The original members were John N. Conyngham, Hendrick B. Wright, V. L. Maxwell, Harrison Wright, Andrew T. McClintock, Horatio W. Nicholson, George Byron Nicholson, Henry W. Fuller, Warren J. Woodward, Jonathan J. Slocum, Charles Denison, L. D. Shoemaker, Asher M. Stout, E. B. Harvey. The successive presidents have been Hendrick B. Wright, Edmund L. Dana and Andrew T. McClintock. Present officers: Alexander Farnham, Pres.; Allan H. Dickson, Sec. and Treas.

West Side Park Association.—Pres., W. J. Harvey; V.-pres., George H. Parrish; Treas., John Laning; Sec., George P. Loomis.

Halls.—Grand Opera (built 1892), Music Hall (theater), Armory hall, Brodhun's hall, Cady hall, Caledonian hall, Coal Exchange, River and Market, Concordia hall, Forester's hall, German Odd Fellows hall, Germania hall, Hirsh's hall, Jeremy's hall, Landmesser's hall, Lawall's hall, Livingston's hall, Loomis Hall, McGreevy's hall, Masonic hall, Memorial hall, Mystic Chain hall, Odd Fellows hall, Osterhout Building hall, Red Men's hall, Säengerbund hall, Sr. O. U. A. M. hall, St. Aloysius hall, St. Conrad's hall, Stump's hall, Y. M. C. A. hall, Y. M. H. A. hall.

CHAPTER XVIII.

AGRICULTURE.

In the Valley Originally it was only Farmers—Time has Brought the Change—Now it is only Collieries—Fair Grounds and Associations—The Beginning and End of the Story—Some of the Early Manufacturing Industries—Etc.

HISTORICALLY this is not to be classed any more as an agricultural county. Yet it was these rich valleys and many productive hills that originally were the sole incentives that brought that peculiarly hardy and brave race of men whom it would seem were the only men then on the earth capable of finding their way to this remote and generally rugged region, and fight out the battles that they crowned with such signal victories.

Forty years ago and now tell the story of agriculture in Luzerne county. The coal man and the manufacturer who naturally hunts for the cheapest fuel have nearly completed the change; but another century and *then*. The next fifty years will see one continuous city of the county with its heaviest artery along the valley

of the Susquehanna. In the famous long and wide Wyoming valley are the largest tracts of fruitful lands. Practically to-day all these are given over to the coal companies. And the urban population is growing at a tremendous pace, while the rural is disappearing at a nearly corresponding ratio. A vast city, made up possibly of many small towns, but that are linked so closely, in area as to occupy the available portion of the county. And wealth seeking out the lakes and the tallest mountains for "cottages." This is now almost as fixed as fate for Luzerne county.

We are told that another 100 years will exhaust these great and finest coal fields in the known world. What then? It is hardly possible that then the people will or can go back to the occupation of their ancestors and peacefully till the soil. Is the world wearing out? Here and there, but in the end, surely everywhere the agriculturist is to be driven from the fields.

Forty-two years ago some of the leading men in the county met in Wilkes-Barre, realizing that agriculture was perceptibly declining, and proposed to make an effort to revive it. This meeting (1850) appointed delegates to the farmers' convention, to meet at Harrisburg; the meeting adjourned to meet again in January, 1851. At this last meeting it was resolved to act and the Luzerne County Agricultural society was formed. Able addresses were made by Judge Conyngham, George E. W. Sturdevant, S. F. Headley and others. April following officers were elected: Gen. W. S. Ross, president; S. D. Lewis, treasurer; George H. Butler, recording secretary, and Washington Lee, Jr., corresponding secretary; Charles Dorrance and William P. Miner, curators. Two hundred leading farmers became members. That was all there was of it. The chronicler of the day says the "coal speculation ended it."

In 1858 another brave attempt was made to put on its feet another agricultural society, at a meeting in Kingston. Charles Dorrance, president; Gen. E. W. Sturdevant, Samuel Wadhams, Benjamin Harvey and C. D. Shoemaker, vice-presidents. A constitution was adopted, and all was prepared to hold a county fair October 27 and 28, 1868, near the village of Wyoming. The fair was held and pronounced a success; owing to the exertion and influence of Col. Dorrance largely.

In January, 1810, the Luzerne County Agricultural society, was first organized, in the old courthouse at Wilkes-Barre. Jesse Fell was chosen chairman, and Dr. R H. Rose secretary of the meeting. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers were chosen for the year: Jesse Fell, president; Matthias Hollenback, vice-president; Thomas Dyer, treasurer; Peleg Tracy, recording secretary; and Dr. Rose and Jacob Cist, corresponding secretaries. The preamble to the constitution declared the object of the society to be for the improvement and advancement of agriculture, by introducing improved breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and the best grain, such as wheat, rye, corn, etc., and the improvement of the soil by lime and manure.

The prominent and efficient actors in this movement were Dr. Rose and Jacob Cist, both enterprising men, laboring for the advancement of useful knowledge, and possessing perhaps a greater share of scientific agricultural information than any other two gentlemen in the county.

No proceedings of the society have been preserved other than a report made in 1811, on nineteen specimens of cloth, presented by Mr. Ingham, all of which were pronounced creditable. The pieces particularly noticed were those wrought by Miss Luckey, Raphael Stone, R. Ingham, A. Stevens, N. Stevens and Joseph Ingham.

There is preserved also a list of premiums proposed in 1824, as follows: For the best field of wheat, less than thirty acres, $5; for the best field of corn and rye, $5; for the best field of oats or buckwheat less than 30 acres, $3; for the best acre of potatoes, $3; for the best half acre of flax, $4, etc.

In this list of premiums there was not enough consideration given to the



Elliott P. Kisner

women's department. All real life then was, as they supposed, in the tendency of the broad acres and the deft women who handled the spindle and the flax were considered hardly as secondary adjuncts to the men and their work.

Nearly all the first settlers in Luzerne county were farmers, who handled the axe and the plow, who sowed the grain and gathered the harvest. Their wives and daughters did not scorn the labor of the kitchen; they prepared the rich milk, the delicious butter and cheese, and, when occasion required, assisted their husbands and fathers in the field. Their hands were familiar with the wash-tub and the dough-tray, they spun flax, and wove cloth for the backs of the men, and carpets for the floors of their houses. Almost every house contained a loom, one or two spinning-wheels, and a dye pot. The men were agriculturists, and the women were manufacturers. The young ladies of one neighborhood or township frequently vied with those of another in spinning, weaving, and coloring cloth. It was not uncommon for young ladies to spin 100 knots in a day. Miss Mary Smith, of Pittston, frequently spun 120 knots in a day. In 1828 Miss Rachel Jenkins spun and reeled 135 knots in twelve hours, and Miss Selinda Jenkins spun 136 knots of filling in the same time. The farmers on the east side of the river contended with those on the west side, in raising wheat, rye, corn and vegetables, the most and best on a given lot of ground. It was the high ambition of the young men to become good farmers, and wed industrious and accomplished girls, such as Rachel and Selinda Jenkins.

In such communities never comes congested wealth, nor the dawdling butterflies of society, nor the commonwealth of poverty and crime—those sub-cellars of social life reeking with filth, abomination and despair—these districts of uninvited famine of food and morals where souls are polluted and bodies worse than damned.

In 1851 another Luzerne county agricultural society was organized, with Gen. William S. Ross president, Hon. John Coons and Hon. William Hancock vice-presidents; S. D. Dewis, treasurer; George H. Butler, recording secretary; Washington Lee, Jr., corresponding secretary, and Charles Dorrance and William P. Miner curators. Although the society had 200 members and gave great promise of usefulness, its existence was brief, by reason of the speculation in coal lands which at about that time overshadowed almost every other interest.

The third society was organized in 1858. From the records of this society the following facts concerning it are gleaned: On the 25th of September of that year a meeting of persons interested in farming and gardening was held in the "house of Mr. Wambold," at Kingston. Rev. Thomas P. Hunt presided, and William P. Miner acted as secretary. Col. Charles Dorrance reported a constitution and by-laws for the organization then and there to be formed, which were adopted. The constitution named the association the Luzerne County Agricultural society; declared the object to be "to foster and improve agriculture, horticulture, and the domestic and household arts;" fixed the fee for annual membership at $1, and for life membership at $5; provided for a meeting on the third Tuesday in February of each year, at which should be elected a president, nine vice-presidents (of whom "three-fourths" should be practical farmers or horticulturists) to look after the interests and report the condition of agriculture, recording and corresponding secretaries, a librarian and an agricultural chemist and geologist; also a general meeting in connection with the fair, and special meetings as called by the executive committee, which was to consist of the officers and five other members.

At this meeting 136 men joined the society. They chose for president Charles Dorrance; corresponding secretary, Thomas P. Hunt; librarian, L. D. Shoemaker, and the following vice-presidents: Charles D. Shoemaker, Kingston; Samuel Wadhams, Plymouth; E. W. Sturdevant, Wilkes-Barre; Benjamin Harvey, Huntington; William W. Bronson, Carbondale; David G. Driesbach, Salem; Clark Sisson, Abington; Abram Drum, Butler, and Calvin Parsons, Plains. At a meeting of the executive committee two days later Anson A. Church was elected treasurer, and Thomas P. Atherton recording secretary.

James Jenkins offered fair grounds at Wyoming for four years free, fenced and provided with a trotting track, and the offer was accepted. Since the expiration of that time the grounds have been rented from several proprietors.

In the summer of 1859 an exhibition building, 100 covered stalls and a secretary's office were constructed, and a well was dug. The expense of these improvements was $1,436.48. In arranging for the fair of 1859 it was voted that there should be no "shows or Jim cracks" on the ground.

At the annual meeting held February 21, 1860, the number of vice-presidents was changed to twelve, and the time of meeting thereafter to the second Thursday in February.

By invitation of this society the State Agricultural society held its fair on the Wyoming grounds in 1860. Additional sheds and stalls were built for the occasion, which were bought by the county society for $100.

The proceeds of the fair of 1862 were appropriated to the aid of the families of soldiers engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion.

November 14, 1867, it was announced that James Jenkins, J. B. Schooley and John Sharps, Jr., wished to resume the occupancy of portions of the fair ground belonging to them, and arrangements for reducing it were made accordingly.

On July 5, 1873, it was voted to reorganize the society on a stock basis, shares being offered at $10 each. August 16 the reorganization was completed by the election of officers, including John Sharps as president, and ten vice-presidents, of which John B. Smith, of Kingston, was "first vice-president." That officer and the president, secretary and treasurer were made the executive committee.

At the annual meeting of 1879 it was voted to pay John Sharps $50 per year for the use of the fair grounds. The annual meetings, as well as the fairs of the society, have been held at Wyoming. Quarterly meetings of the executive committee were held under the old regime.

The presidents of the society have been as follows: Charles Dorrance, 1858–68; Payne Pettebone, 1869—resigned September 11, and Peter Pursel was elected for the unfinished term and the next year; Ira Tripp, 1871; Steuben Jenkins, 1872–3; John Sharp, August 16, 1873, after the reorganization, and for the succeeding term; John M. Stark, 1875; J. B. Smith, 1876–9.

In 1891 the grounds were plotted and laid off into lots, and are now a part of Wyoming borough.

The fair association had dissolved previously, and the grounds had been deserted for fair purposes. This ended practically the struggle between agriculture and coal in the valley.

The only representative of the agricultural interests now in the county, represented by a fair association, is that of Dallas, and this is appropriately located in the north part of the county, the only portion that can longer be classed as exclusively agricultural.

Concerning early industries in the country we take the following items from Stewart Pearce's *Annals:*

In 1812 Messrs. Buckingham, Cahoon, Tuttle & Parker erected a paper-mill on Toby's creek,in Kingston township,near the present flouring-mill of Col. Charles Dorrance, and the first paper manufactured was used in the printing office of the *Gleaner* during the same year.

In 1829, when the mill was owned by Mathias Hollenback, four men, one boy and ten girls were employed, producing, when working on foolscap writing paper, eight reams per day; when on super royal, five reams; and when on wrapping paper, ten reams per day. The entire work, except preparing the rags, was performed by hand, and the annual sales of paper amounted to about $7,000. It was the first paper manufactory erected in this county. It was abandoned several years ago, but it manifested the spirit and enterprise of the people of that day.

In 1778 John and Mason F. Alden erected a forge on Nanticoke creek, near

Col. Washington Lee's gristmill in Newport township. It contained a single fire and one hammer. This hammer was brought from Philadelphia, in a wagon, to Harris' Ferry (Harrisburg) and thence up the Susquehanna in a boat. The iron ore of Newport produced about thirty-five per cent of metal, and was manufactured into bar iron, affording the only supply for the smith shops of that day. As to the quality of the iron, we have the testimony of several persons who used it, and who declared it to be of a superior sort, equal to the best bar iron of Centre county. In 1828, a short time before the works were abandoned, Col. Lee, then owner, sold bar iron at $120 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

In 1830 E. & J. Leidy erected a forge on the Nescopeck creek, in Nescopeck township, containing two hammers and three fires. They manufactured bar iron and blooms from the iron ore of Columbia county, and also from pig-metal. For several years Gen. Simon Cameron was connected with this forge, which finally passed into the hands of S. F. Headley, Esq., who enlarged the buildings, increased the number of fires and conducted the business successfully. The works were in operation until 1854, since which time they have been unemployed.

In 1811 Francis McShane erected a small cut-nail manufactory in Wilkes-Barre, and used anthracite coal in smelting the iron. He conducted a successful business for several years, selling nails by wholesale or retail to suit purchasers.

In 1836 George W. Little built a small charcoal furnace on Toby's creek, near the site of the old paper-mill. The wood for the charcoal was procured from the neighboring hills and mountains, and the iron ore was brought from Columbia county in boats to Wilkes-Barre, and carted thence to the furnace, about three miles, in wagons. Mr. Little and his successors, Benjamin Drake and others, found the business unprofitable, and after a few years the works were abandoned.

In 1842 H. S. Renwick, of New York city, erected an anthracite furnace, operated by steam-power, at Wilkes-Barre, eight feet in the boshes. These gentlemen carried on the manufacture of pig-iron for about one year, after which the furnace was suffered to lie idle until 1854. It was then purchased by John McCauley and the Messrs. Carter, of Tamaqua, who enlarged it and put it in blast.

The iron ore and limestone were transported by canal from Columbia county; and the works, under the direct management of Mr. McCauley, yielded six tons of iron per day. The establishment was consumed by fire in 1856, and has not been rebuilt.

In 1847 Samuel F. Headley, Esq., and the Messrs. Wilson, of Harrisburg, erected a charcoal furnace of water-power, eight feet in the boshes, at Shickshinny, and for several years manufactured a considerable quantity of superior pig-iron from the Columbia county and Newport ores, which they mixed. The charcoal-iron of this furnace was sought after by the owners of foundries in Bradford and other counties, as being superior for stove purposes. In 1852 Messrs. Headley & Wilson sold this furnace to William Koons. Mr. Koons built another furnace on Hunlock's creek, 11½ feet in the boshes, and capable of manufacturing seventy-five tons of pig-metal per week.

In 1840 Thomas Chambers, E. R. Biddle & Co., erected a large rolling-mill and nail factory at South Wilkes-Barre, about one mile from the courthouse, at a cost of $300,000. While these works were in operation, during a year or two, Wilkes-Barre increased in population and business; but the establishment becoming involved, it was finally sold on a debt due the Wyoming bank. It was purchased by the Montour Iron company and transported to Danville. It seems strange that our capitalists would allow these works to be sold for one-fifth their value, and to be conveyed away to a neighboring county. This circumstance will act as a discouragement to others, who, looking to our location in the midst of a superior coal field, might be inclined to establish manufactories here. It is beyond all question that a superior quality of iron can be profitably manufactured in Luzerne county by combining our ores with those of adjoining counties or States. What are essential to

success are intelligence, experience and prudent management. Surely, the day can not be very distant when the smoke of scores of furnaces will ascend from the valleys of Wyoming and Lackawanna.

The first engine constructed in the county for service was manufactured in Wilkes-Barre by Benjamin Drake and J. C. Smith, in 1836. Its cylinder was nine inches in diameter, with three feet stroke, and 15 horse power. It was placed in Smith's gristmill in Plymouth.

CHAPTER XIX.

CITY OF WILKES-BARRE.

The Proud Queen of the North Susquehanna—Founded by John Durkee—First Settlers—First Improvements—First House was Abbott's, Corner of Main and Northampton Streets—Forts—Reminiscences of the Early People and Buildings—Banks, Factories and Industries—City Improvements—Etc.

THE important city and the first settlement in Luzerne county is the one descriptive phrase applicable to this city. A beautiful city, queen of the Susquehanna north of Harrisburg to its source: a crown-jewel on the east bank of the river and in the center of the far-famed Wyoming valley; the county seat of Luzerne county, the center and hub from where flows out in every direction by electric and steam railroads, her rich trade, and the daily and hourly ever swelling stream of visitors for business and pleasure; a city truly, a rich and beautiful city, now invested with all that you may find in the way of luxuries in the great metropolis, as well as the forest trees, the flowing peaceful river and the pure air that comes of a rural life; where is elegance, refinement and culture; where there are more families of great wealth, comparatively to numbers, than can be found in any other city in the United States. A city that never had a "boom" but that now is forging ahead at a marvelous step, and on every hand are suburban boroughs that are progressing rapidly. Here is the capital of a county that is of itself a rich and distinct empire.

The settlement of Wilkes-Barre by whites began within the limits of the present town. According to a certified warrant many of Wilkes-Barre, which has been consulted, the land now embraced within the township limits was granted to the following named persons: Wilbur Bennett, Ebenezer Bowman, Samuel Bowman, Robert Bennett, Lord Butler, Hugh Conner, Aziel Dana, Anderson Dana, Amelia Durkee, Jabez Fish, Jesse Fell, Hugh Forseman, Matthias Hollenback, Rev. Jacob Johnson, William Ross, Jonathan Slocum, Stephen Tuttle, Andrew Wickeizer, Conrad Wickeizer and Elizabeth Wigton.

Prior to 1772 the small population being busily engaged in the pioneer steps of agriculture, there was no organized local government, nor was such needed under the existing circumstances. Owing to the unsettled condition of civil affairs, arising from disputed proprietorship, the local government was inseparable from that of the five townships as organized by the Susquehanna company in 1773; each of which was entitled to three representatives whose duty it was to meet in Wilkes-Barre every three months for the settlement of any disputes which arose from time to time. June 2, 1773, Maj. John Durkee, Capt. Zebulon Butler and Obadiah Gore, Jr., residents of Wilkes-Barre, were appointed to serve in such capacity until the first Monday of the following December.

The laws were not elaborate, though sometimes enforced with undue zeal. They required that the people live orderly, soberly and peaceably, and they were impartially executed. Idleness and disorder were punished at the whipping-post and

at the stocks. The more serious crimes of burglary and adultery were sometimes attended with exclusion from the community or forfeiture of property.

Lands in Wilkes-Barre, as the town was then bounded, were very cheap in the early days. From records of sales in 1772–3 it appears that lots brought the following prices: July 6, 1772, Silas Gore sold to Jonathan Stowell of Ashford, Conn., for £20, one whole settling right, which included "the home or house lot No. 28, the meadow lot No. 50 and the third division or back lot No. 44." August 21, 1772, Asa Stephens sold to Enoch Judd for £43 one settling right. "being meadow lot No. 20, house lot No. 27, and back lot No. 8." February 22, 1773, Elijah Loomis, of Harrington, Litchfield county, Conn., sold to Elisha Swift a whole right, including "town lot No. 2, meadow lot 28 and back lot No. 26," for £100. The old Wilkes-Barre burying ground with an area of nearly three acres, was purchased in 1772 for £9 10d.; and in that burial place were laid to rest many whose names will live in the history of Wyoming long after the monuments erected to their memory shall have crumbled into dust—the fathers and mothers and defenders of the valley.

At the first town meeting for the town of Westmoreland, held March 1 and 2, 1774, Wilkes-Barre was made a district of the said town, which included all of the settlements from the Delaware river to fifteen miles beyond the Susquehanna, and from the Lehigh north to Tioga Point.

In 1776 a struggle occurred between Wilkes-Barre and Kingston for the county seat of Westmoreland, which, during that year, was created a county by the assembly of Connecticut. The contest terminated disastrously to the last-named settlement. The first court of the new county was held at Fort Wyoming, on the river bank at the foot of Northampton street. From 1778 to 1782, when the Connecticut jurisdiction ceased, the courts were held in Fort Wilkes-Barre on the public square.

In the measures taken by the authorities of the town of Westmoreland for the public weal and progress, residents of Wyoming, the Wilkes-Barre district bore an important and conspicuous part, holding many offices; but the civil history of Westmoreland, embracing so extensive a territory, can not be treated in an article relating to the township or city of Wilkes-Barre, which by a decree of the county court in 1790 became one of the eleven original townships of Luzerne county. Those honored with positions of trust in the town of Westmoreland were Zebulon Butler, Anderson Dana and other residents of Wilkes-Barre. Capt. Butler was chosen moderator at the first and several succeeding town meetings.

After a period of rivalry on the part of the citizens of Kingston, Wilkes-Barre was regarded as the most important point in the town, and there most of the public business was transacted. At the second town meeting, held April 1 and 12, 1774, it was voted "that for ye present ye tree that now stands northerly from Capt. Butler's house shall be ye town sign-post." This house stood on the corner of Northampton and River streets, in the town plot, and the tree stood on the river bank.

"This matter of a legal sign-post," says Miner, "is of weightier import than, without explanation, might be imagined. Newspapers were little known in those days, save in the larger cities. It had, therefore, been enacted that a sign-post be established in each town, on which notices of public sale, stray animals taken up, etc., should be nailed or placed to render them legal. It is proper to add that, as an accompaniment to the sign-post, which was also the legal whipping-post, a pair of stocks was provided for a punishment of the guilty and warning to deter from crime. These (now abjured) monuments of civilization and law were derived from England, and brought over, nay, almost venerated by our Puritan fathers." That this tree had previously been used as a public sign-post is evident from a notice dated November 18, 1772, which can be seen at the rooms of the Historical and Geological society. It is a call for a town meeting of the proprietors, and shows the perforations of the tacks which held it to the tree. By the operation of the

Trenton decree of December 30, 1782, the jurisdiction of Wyoming was transferred from Connecticut to Pennsylvania, and the town of Westmoreland ceased to exist.

Upon the erection of Luzerne county a strife arose between Wilkes-Barre and Forty Fort, in Kingston, as to which should be the county seat town, which, for various reasons, was ultimately decided in favor of the former. From 1782 to 1786 no courts had been held at Wilkes-Barre, as under the Trenton decree Northumberland was the seat of justice of what had been Westmoreland. The first court of the newly-created Luzerne county was held May 27, 1787, at the residence of Zebulon Butler, at the corner of River and Northampton streets, the site of the present residence of Hon. Stanley Woodward. The public offices were in the building for several years, in charge of the celebrated Timothy Pickering, who performed the multifarious duties of prothonotary, register, recorder and clerk of the courts.

The civil history of Wilkes-Barre under the Luzerne county organization is even more difficult to trace than that of a prior date, there being no regularly kept records in existence.

Wilkes-Barre township has been reduced as follows at the dates given: By the erection of Wilkes-Barre borough, March 17, 1806; by the erection of Covington township in January, 1818; by the setting off of a portion to form part of Plains township, November 10, 1851; by the erection of Bear Creek township, April 7, 1806; and by the erection of the city of Wilkes-Barre, May 4, 1871.

As a matter of interest, the names of some of the early constables are appended, though it has been found impossible to complete the list. The successive constables elected by the combined vote of the township and borough, previous to 1819, were as follows: Josiah Lewis, 1806; Enoch Ogden, 1807; Jonathan Bulkley, 1808; Isaac Carpenter, 1809; Peter Yarrington, 1810; Joseph Vonsick, 1811; Andrew Coget, 1812; John Hancock, 1813–5; Phineas Walker, 1816; James Gridley, 1818. The first high constable elected was George Griffin, a member of the Luzerne county bar. He did not qualify, for the reason that it was decided that the two positions were incompatible. A special election was ordered to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and Peter Yarrington was elected and sworn in. The first constable elected by the voters of the borough for "Wilkes-Barre, county town," was Barnet Ulp, in 1819. John Hancock, son of Jonathan Hancock, was his deputy.

The Wilkes-Barre town plot was surveyed and dedicated in 1772, by Col. John Durkee. It was near the center of the township north and south, on the river, and embraced 200 acres of land, laid out in eight squares, with a diamond (the public square) in the center. By the opening of Washington and Franklin streets these squares were afterward divided into sixteen parallelograms.

March 17, 1806, the borough of Wilkes-Barre was duly incorporated, embracing the town plot and the public common bordering the river, according to the following survey:

"Beginning at a stake at low water mark, on the south side of the northeast branch of the Susquehanna river, and running thence south thirty-four degrees forty minutes east, ninety-four perches, to a stake on the main street; thence on the south side of said street south thirty-four degrees forty minutes east, sixty-four perches and two-tenths of a perch, to the south corner of said town plot; thence on the southeast side of said back street, and continuing that course fifty-five degrees twenty minutes, four hundred and five (405) perches, to a post where that line intersects the north side of Jacob Johnson's lot; thence on the line of said lot north fifty-one degrees thirty minutes west, ninety-nine perches to a post; thence south fifty-five degrees twenty minutes west, one hundred and eighteen perches, to a post on the north side of North street; thence north thirty-four degrees forty minutes west, fifty-six perches, to an iron bolt in a rock at low water mark of the said Susquehanna river; thence down the said river the several courses thereof at low water mark to the place of beginning."

By act of assembly approved March 13, 1847, the borough limits were changed as follows:

"That portion of the borough lying northeasterly of North street, which runs southeasterly and northwesterly below the tannery of Bowman & Lewis in said borough is separated from the borough and attached to the township of Wilkes-Barre, and the upper or northeasterly side of said North street extending from the Susquehanna river to the southeasterly line of the borough shall be the northeastern boundary, and the line between the borough and township of Wilkes-Barre."

By an act passed in 1868 the limits were a second time changed, as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the Susquehanna river, at low water mark, in line with the northerly side of North street; thence along North street to the road leading to Coal brook; thence along the northerly side of said road about twenty rods; thence by a line nearly parallel with Canal street to the southerly side of the towing path of the canal; thence along the southerly side of the towing path of the North Branch canal to a point in line with the division between lots number 22 and 23 of certified Wilkes-Barre; thence along that line about one hundred and fifty-three rods toward the river Susquehanna; thence by a line parallel with River street to a point on the river aforesaid, at low water mark; thence up the said river to the beginning."

By an ordinance approved May 2, 1870, the following territory was added to the borough:

"Beginning at the southwesterly corner of the borough, thence southwesterly by the prolongation of the southwesterly line of the borough to a point on the westerly side of the Careytown road; thence southwesterly and along the westerly side of said road to a point opposite the division line of the lands of E. W. Sturdevant and of the estate of Mary Richards, deceased; thence southeasterly by the said division line and the prolongation thereof to a point on the easterly side of the roadway of the Lehigh & Susquehanna railroad; thence northerly along the easterly side of said railroad roadway to the westerly bank of Coal brook; thence northerly along the westerly bank of said brook to the southerly bank of Mill creek; thence westerly along the southerly bank of Mill creek to the Susquehanna river at low-water mark; thence southwesterly down the river at low water mark to the northwesterly corner of the borough; and thence by the northerly, easterly and southerly lines of the borough to the point of beginning."

By an ordinance approved October 29, 1870, another addition was made to the territory of the borough, as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly line of the borough in the prolongation of the southerly line of Stanton street or road toward the borough lines; thence by said line and the southerly line of said Stanton street or road southeasterly to the easterly side of the Empire road; thence northeasterly along the easterly side of said Empire road to the northerly side of Coal street; northwesterly to a point in the prolongation of the line between lands of Mrs. Ellen J. Wells and the Hollenback Coal company; thence by said line northwesterly to a point on the easterly line of the borough in the line of the prolongation of the southerly side of Union street, and thence by the easterly line of the borough to the point of beginning."

The act of creating the borough did not separate it from the township of Wilkes-Barre nor constitute it an independent election district, but left its citizens still inhabitants of the township, its voters being voters at the township elections for the township officers until 1818 or 1819, when the borough ceased to have any connection with the township election and from that time forward elected its own constable under the somewhat lengthy title of "Constable of Wilkes-Barre County-town;" but it was not until 1835 or 1836 that the borough was made a separate election district and ceased to vote with the township at general election. The first mentioned of the two changes above referred to was effected by an action of the voters in Wilkes-Barre township outside the borough limits, who took possession of the election board and ballot boxes and denied the right of any resident of the borough

to vote for township officers; and at the succeeding session of the legislature the borough was empowered to elect its own constable, of which right the voters availed themselves as above stated.

Jesse Fell was named in the act of incorporation as a commissioner to proclaim the first borough election, which was held May 6, 1806. There is no record of the number of votes polled, but it has been estimated at about sixty. As the result of that election Jesse Fell became the first burgess and Mathias Hollenback, Roswell Wells, Lord Butler, Arnold Colt, Nathan Palmer, Charles Miner and Samuel Bowman constituted the first council. May 14, 1806, the first meeting of the borough council took place, and a more efficient board never met. They were all first-class men socially and in business life. Messrs. Hollenback and Butler were the principal merchants of the town. Messrs. Wells and Palmer were lawyers of ability. Charles Miner, the subsequent historian of Wyoming, was a printer and the editor of the *Federalist*, and a leader in borough affairs as long as he remained a member of the council. Arnold Colt, a blacksmith by trade, was a man of sterling qualities. Peleg Tracy was appointed clerk. Soon after organizing, the council adopted a series of rules for the government of its proceedings, the last of which imposed a fine of 25 cents upon the councilman for non-attendance at regularly authorized meetings. These regulations were thirty-two in number, and are said to have been drawn up by Charles Miner. Rule 32 first had application in the case of Col. Hollenback, who was absent at the second meeting of the council and was accordingly fined.

Under an act of the legislature of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the regulation of boroughs, passed in 1851, a new charter was granted to Wilkes-Barre borough at the April term of court in 1855, under which it existed until 1871.

The city of Wilkes-Barre was incorporated by an act of assembly approved May 24, 1871, and included the borough of Wilkes-Barre and all of the township of Wilkes-Barre lying west of the Empire road, projected northerly to the township line of Plains and southerly to the township line of Hanover. It was divided into fifteen wards.

The first municipal election resulted in the choice of the following officers: Ira M. Kirkendall, mayor; F. D. Vose, high constable; Isaac S. Osterhout, Adolph Voigt and J. A. Rippard, auditors. The following named gentlemen composed the first board of councilmen: J. E. Clarke, M. Regan, J. C. Williamson, H. B. Hillman, Hiram Wentz, William A. Swan, Walter C. Sterling, H. C. Fry, George H. Parrish, Charles A. Miner, C. P. Kidder, Joseph Schilling, Anthony Helfrich, C. B. Dana and John Gilligan.

The following named persons have served successively as mayor: 1871–3, Ira M. Kirkendall; 1874–6, M. A. Kearney; 1877–9, W. W. Loomis; Thomas Brodrick 1880–6; C. B. Sutton 1886–92. Present mayor, F. M. Nichols, elected in April, 1892.

In 1772 the population of Wilkes-Barre was so small that there were within its borders only five white women; but during the year several of the settlers went East to bring out their families. The whole number of buildings in 1778 was twenty-six, and twenty-three of these were burned by the Pennamites during that year. The population of the village in 1800 is not definitely known; but the entire number of taxables in the township, as then bounded, the previous year was 121. At the date of the incorporation of the borough (1806) the number of persons living within its limits is said to have been about 500, and there were only forty-eight houses between North and South streets. The borough had attained to a population of 732 in 1820. In 1830 it was 1,201; in 1840, 1,718; in 1850, 2,723; in 1860, 4,259. About this time the borough began that rapid growth which caused the number of its inhabitants to reach 10,174 in 1870 and to increase to 23,340 in 1880; 1890, 37,718, out of a total of 201,120 for Luzerne county; and from the different school censuses and other semi-official sources it is estimated that at present (October, 1892) the city has a population of over 45,000.



John F. Dills

The history of the city of Wilkes-Barre has never been written. Those early events which have made its name and location famous to all readers of the pioneer history of Pennsylvania have been recorded from time to time in the various works relating to Wyoming and its tragic past, and isolated articles have appeared which treated of special elements in its growth and prosperity, while a few of the operations incident to its earlier advancement have formed no uninteresting portions of the words above referred to; but the history of the city, as a fact, as a separate identity, remains to be unfolded. Of course, practically for half a century after the first settlement it had really no other history than that of the valley, of which it was a part and parcel merely. Even after it became a borough it was still a part of the township, and therefore it really had no distinct history of its own until it began to approach the importance of a city.

Those events, which occurred within the limits of the present city subsequent to the first settlement of Wyoming, and during the trying periods of the Revolutionary and Pennamite wars, were so intimately related to others whose *locale* was up and down and across the river, in adjoining villages and townships, that it has been found impossible to consider them separately from those other events which, with these, formed the material for the thrilling history of Wyoming. As a remarkable chain of tragic occurrences they have, in their entirety, excited remark from the pens of distinguished historians, poets and novelists on both sides of the Atlantic. They have taken their place in the annals of the commonwealth as without parallel for the many terrible elements which rendered the beautiful Wyoming valley an abiding place for horror, rapine and murder, and to the general history of the county the reader is referred for such record as they have seemed to deserve at our hands. The erection of Forts Durkee, Wyoming and Wilkes-Barre within the borders of the town plot, Fort Ogden, just within the border of Plains and Fort Jenkins on the Wilkes-Barre mountain; the capture of John Franklin in 1787, and of Timothy Pickering, June 26, 1788; the zeal of Wilkes-Barreans in the Revolutionary cause; the burning of the village, July 4, 1788; the capture of Frances Slocum by the Indians and her subsequent interesting story; the sojourn of the Duke of Orleans, the Duke of Montpensier and the Count of Beaujolais, French exiles, at Arndt's tavern in June, 1797, and other noteworthy occurrences, are most of them among those referred to above, and all help to form the events in a history as striking and as full of tragic interest as that of any part of the United States. Those events of which the forts mentioned were the centers would, if they could be written of as isolated occurrences, properly belong to the history of the township and present city of Wilkes-Barre. Those events and measures which have contributed to the growth and prosperity of Wilkes-Barre successively as a frontier settlement, a charming country village, a thriving borough and a busy city, it is designed to consider in the following pages.

"The leading families of Wilkes-Barre," says Clark, "are nearly all direct descendants of the pioneers of Wyoming valley, and are cultured to an enviable degree. * * * A few of the familiar names may be cited as exhibiting the social status of the city. Here is the Ross family, historical as descended from Gen. William Ross; the Hollenbacks, tracing with pride to the old colonel, of whom every household in northern Pennsylvania has heard; the Butlers, from Gen. Zebulon Butler; the Dorrance family, from Col. Benjamin Dorrance; the Pettebones, from Noah Pettebone, an old hero in the early struggles; the Johnsons, from Rev. Jacob Johnson; the Myers family; Shoemaker family; the Denisons, from Col. Nathan Denison; the Swetlands, McKerachans and Careys; the Ransom and Jenkins families; Inmans, Ives and Abbotts; Blackmans and Starks; the Harding and Dana descendants, now prominent in local history; Beach, Jameson, Perkins, Searle and Gore; Young, Durkee, Sill, Fitch, Atherton, Harvey, Pierce, Gere, Gaylord, Miner, and a long line of others too numerous to mention." Mr. Steuben Butler, a son of the colonel commanding, and a daughter of Col. Denison (Mrs. Sarah Abbott) who was second

in command on the field of massacre, are the last living immediate descendants of that fated band of heroic men who fought so desperately on the plains at Wyoming in opposing the savage invaders of the valley in 1778.

There were numbers of young men ready to embark in mercantile enterprises in the new territory to the full extent of their means, anticipating large return profits for their limited outlays. The first settlers brought their first year's supplies with them, and a merchant would have found small resultant profits who depended upon the early settlers alone for his patronage; but here was a promising field for Indian commerce—a great volume of the peltry trade, extending from the Nanticoke falls up the Susquehanna river to Seneca lake and thence to Niagara, the central point of the Indian traffic in furs—both before and after the Revolutionary struggle.

It is pretty certain that there were Indian traders in Wyoming before the first advent of the Yankee colonists in 1763, and subsequently in 1769; but of these traders there is no record among the archives of the Susquehanna company, though it is a well established fact that John Jacob Astor visited the valley as early as 1775, and made the tour to Niagara with Matthias Hollenback as his guide and partner in trade. It was during this journey that Mr. Hollenback marked out his future program as a trader from Wilkes-Barre to Niagara. He came to the valley from Lebanon county, whither his father had come from Virginia, and another branch of the family had settled in Montgomery county. It is quite certain that Mr. Hollenback kept a store on South Main street, just below the corner of Northampton, previous to the battle of July 3, 1778; and this store was kept after the restoration of peace up to about 1820, when it was removed to the new brick store of George M. Hollenback. Mr. Hollenback was the first regular merchant of Wilkes-Barre, and one of only two merchants in Westmoreland in 1781. His business extended for many years after the war up the Susquehanna river to Niagara, with branches at Wysox, Tioga, and a fur trading house at Niagara, in which he had succeeded John Jacob Astor in 1783.

After the peace of 1783 and the return of the fugitive settlers to Wilkes-Barre there was no lack of storekeepers. Among the first if not the very first was Lord Butler, on the corner of River and Northampton streets. This establishment was continued up to 1820. About the same time John P. Schott opened a retail store on River street between Lord Butler's and South street, but did not continue long in trade. As early as 1795, or perhaps earlier, Thomas Wright and Thomas Duane opened a store in Wilkes-Barre, on the corner of the public square and North Main street, which in 1801 was removed to Pittston Ferry and made an adjunct of Wright's "Old Forge." In 1800 Rossett & Doyle opened quite an establishment on the corner of Market and River streets, which they continued to 1803 or 1804. They were succeeded by Jacob and Joseph L. Suitan, who in 1816 removed to the corner of Franklin and Market streets, where they flourished for many years on the ground where now stands the Wyoming bank. In 1803 Allen Jack came from the north of Ireland to Wilkes-Barre and opened a store on South Main street in the residence of Dr. M. Covell, where he sold goods until his death, in 1814.

In 1840 Benjamin Perry kept a small store on the corner of Northampton and Main streets, and on the opposite corner Nathan Palmer dispensed dry goods and groceries. Both these establishments were short-lived. Mr. Palmer sold out to Zebulon Butler, who discontinued the business after a brief period. Ziba Bennett came from Newton (now Elmira), N. Y., in 1815, and began trade in company with Matthias Hollenback. In 1826 he embarked in business singly, on North Main street, where he continued in trade until his death, in 1878, having been connected with the mercantile business of Wilkes-Barre over sixty years, and having enjoyed the distinction of being recognized as the oldest merchant in Luzerne county.

These were the principal storekeepers of that early period, when the goods were brought from Philadelphia to Harrisburg by wagons and shipped in Durham boats up the Susquehanna to Wilkes-Barre.

From 1800 to 1802 Joseph Hitchcock was the leading builder, and was succeeded by George Chahoon, who did a very large business up to 1816.

In the early days hominy blocks were plenty in the township. The necessity for these rude appliances was done away with in 1782 by the erection of a grist-mill on Mill creek, near the river—the extreme northern city limits. The builder was James Sutton, who had previously erected mills in Kingston and Exeter townships.

In 1804 there were six distilleries in Wilkes-Barre township. A shipyard was established on the public common, and the construction of ships was begun in the hope that they could be navigated to the ocean by way of the Susquehanna, and there disposed of profitably. In 1803 a small ship named the "Franklin," in honor of John Franklin, was built and reached the ocean in safety. A stock company was organized, and begun operations in 1811; and early in the following year a vessel named the "Luzerne," of between fifty and sixty tons measurement, was finished. The builder was Mr. Mack, but J. P. Arndt was the principal proprietor. It was launched early in April, and a few days later started on its voyage down the river, only to be dashed to pieces on the rocks at Conawaga falls, near Middletown. The loss of this vessel was a disaster, not only to its proprietor, but to many who had hoped to drive a profitable trade in timber, and to others who hoped to reap profit from the sale of lots when the ship-building interest should become permanently established. But like many another alluring project before and since, this had failed, and no more ships were built at Wilkes-Barre.

A small cut-nail manufactory was established by Francis McShane in 1811, and for several years a somewhat extensive wholesale and retail business was carried on. There were other enterprises, which were begun early and flourished for longer or shorter periods, leaving their impress on the advancement and prosperity of the village and township, though the men who conceived them have long been dead.

Abel Yarrington kept a house of entertainment, which was probably the first in Wilkes-Barre, on the ground now occupied by the Judge Conyngham homestead, on River street, at a very early period. In his journal John Franklin mentions having been at Mr. Yarrington's, February 28, 1789, and again in the following month. Mr. Yarrington removed to what was afterward the Wyoming hotel, on Main street, below the public square.

Jesse Fell kept the "Old Fell house" before the beginning of this century, it having been erected in 1787 or 1788.

Another old-time inn, and one that had historic associations, was the Arndt tavern, which stood on River street below Northampton, on the site of the residence of E. P. Darling. The proprietor was John P. Arndt, who, with his brother Philip, came from Easton at an early date and engaged in various business enterprises. Thomas H. Morgan succeeded Mr. Arndt, and he in turn was followed by Maj. Orlando Porter, whose stay was brief, he soon taking charge of the then new Phœnix, out of which has grown the Wyoming Valley hotel. The fame of the old tavern declined gradually, and it eventually became a dwelling-house. The old Arndt tavern sheltered the royal fugitives of France, princes of the Orleans-Bourbon line, afterwards Louis Phillippe, king of the French, and his two brothers, the Duke de Montpensier and Count de Beaujolais, on their way to Bradford county, where Robert Morris had purchased for them 1,200 acres of land lying on the Susquehanna river. This place is still known as Frenchtown. Another noted visitor at the old inn, which was pre-eminently the center of social gaiety, was the beautiful and accomplished wife of Herman Blennerhasset, so graphically described by William Wirt in the trial of Aaron Burr for treason. This visit was made subsequent to Burr's conspiracy, which resulted in the ruin of the Blennerhassets.

At a later date a hotel at the corner of Market and River streets was kept by a little round fat man named Richardson, and afterward by a widow Johnson. Thomas Duane, John Paul Scott, and afterward Jonathan Hancock kept a hotel

where the Luzerne house now is. The latter also kept open house at the corner of Market and Franklin streets. Archippus Parrish kept a hotel on the public square near the site of the *Daily Record* office. It was set fire to and burned down in warming it for a Washington's birthday ball. Mock's tavern, on the hillside just below South Wilkes-Barre, is well remembered by many of the present citizens of Wilkes-Barre.

When Col. Durkee laid out the town plot of Wilkes-Barre he donated the public square and the common for "the use of the public forever," and they were successively under the jurisdiction of the town of Westmoreland, the township of Wilkes-Barre and the borough and afterward the city of Wilkes-Barre. The original boundaries of the common were probably the same as those of the present day. Years ago it was much wider than now, numerous floods having washed away a portion. "As I first remember this common," wrote Mr. James A. Gordon, "it was a beautiful lawn extending from South street along the river bank to North street. Between Union and North streets, along the base of Redoubt hill, was a low, wet marsh, very imperfectly drained, or rather not drained at all. Immediately at the northern base of the redoubt, lived Mollie McCalpin, in rather a hard-looking shanty, built by herself with the aid of Job Gibbs, who was at that time reputed to be the laziest man in Wilkes-Barre. But Mollie was not the only trespasser upon these public grounds." Mathias Hollenback's warehouse, and another, the property of John P. Arndt, stood on the common; but both disappeared long since, and mother McCalpin's shanty is seen no more. At various times enterprising or speculative business men have attempted to lease portions of the common for the erection of buildings in which to carry on commerce. In 1808 an effort was made by certain parties to drain that part lying between North and Union streets, the ulterior object being to obtain and hold possession of the land for the benefit of the proposed drainers; but that and all subsequent attempts failed, it having been decided that the borough had no authority to lease the common nor any portion of it; and it remains to-day the property of the public, a place much frequented by both residents and visitors, and one of the most attractive spots in the city. Forts Durkee and Wyoming stood on the common, which, because of its historical associations, will long remain a point of interest.

The early settlers were too poor to build a bridge between the settlements of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston, but they had recourse to a cheap and convenient means of crossing in the way of a ferry. When the borough of Wilkes-Barre was incorporated the borough authorities were granted the exclusive right to maintain a ferry between the two localities, and, until it was superseded by the bridge, it was let annually to enterprising parties, who paid certain rentals into the borough treasury.

The Wilkes-Barre Bridge company was incorporated in 1807. The bridge was completed in 1818, at a cost of $44,000, and they were two years engaged in its construction. In 1819 the pier nearest to Wilkes-Barre was undermined and two reaches of the bridge lost. The damage was repaired by the State at an expense of $13,000. In 1824 the entire bridge was lifted from the piers by a hurricane and deposited on the ice several feet distant from its original location. Fifteen thousand dollars, to be devoted to its repair, was appropriated by the State, which by this added sum became possessed of $28,000 stock in the concern, which was subsequently sold. The bridge, with occasional repairs and renewals of certain portions, existed until 1892, when the superstructure was replaced with the present iron bridge with its street-car track on the south side.

The bell on the old courthouse was made in Philadelphia in 1805, and during the years that followed served to summon the inhabitants of the town to meetings of every kind common to such a community. It called the criminal to receive his sentence, and the man who had not been proven guilty to receive his acquittal; it summoned the people to hear the preaching of the gospel and the eloquence of political advocates; if the people were to be assembled for any purpose the old courthouse

bell was generally brought into requisition. Various were the uses to which the courthouse was put, serving for all judicial and deliberative proceedings and as a public or town hall. It is said to have been utilized as a dancing academy and as a church, and it is authoritatively stated that a meat market was kept in the basement at one time, as Mistress Tuttle had, before its time, sold cakes and beer in the lower story of the old log building. June 11, 1810, an ordinance was passed by the council of Wilkes-Barre ordaining that until a suitable market house could be erected the cellar of the courthouse should be used as a market place "on and after July 13 next." Two days in the week were set apart as market days, Wednesday and Saturday being so distinguished, and the place was ordered to be kept open from 5 to 10 A. M. and the clerk of the market was authorized to erect one or more stalls, benches and blocks, and provide scales and other articles necessary to the traffic of the place.

In 1777 a post route was opened between Hartford, Conn., and Wyoming.

A postoffice was established at Wilkes-Barre in 1794, with Lord Butler as postmaster. It may easily be conceived that his official labor must have been the reverse of arduous, and that his office, at the corner of River and Northampton streets, must have contrasted greatly with the city postoffice of the present day. But it was not until after the close of the Revolution, and the organization of Luzerne county in 1786, that provision was made for a weekly mail between Wilkes Barre and Easton. Clark Behee was the postrider, but whether the first over the route does not appear, though there is evidence that he filled that position in 1897, during which year weekly mails were carried from Wilkes-Barre to Berwick via Nanticoke, Newport and Nescopeck, the return route being via Huntington and Plymouth. At this time Wilkes-Barre enjoyed the distinction of being the only regularly established post town in the county, and mail for residents of the township mentioned was left at certain houses within their limits chosen by the postmaster at Wilkes-Barre.

A mail route was established between Wilkes-Barre and Great Bend in 1798, and another between Wilkes-Barre and Owego, N. Y. The mails were received by the former route once a fortnight and by the latter once a week. Both were sustained by private contributions chiefly, if not entirely, like those of the early settlers before the war. It is said that subscribers to newspapers had to pay at the rate of $2 a year to the mail carrier for the privilege of receiving them. In 1800 Jonathan Hancock was a post rider between Wilkes-Barre and Berwick. In 1803 Charles Mowery and a man named Peck carried the mails on foot between Wilkes-Barre and Tioga, making the trip once in two weeks.

The history of the advance in mail facilities from this time forward is coincident with that of "staging," nearly all the stages having carried the mails. With the first railroad came added mail conveniences, which have been increased from year to year since, until the residents of the city in 1892 can have but a faint conception of the difficulties under which their forefathers labored in this respect one hundred or seventy-five or even fifty years ago.

Fire Department.—W. P. Ryman contributed to the *Historical Record* concerning the early fire department; the borough of Wilkes-Barre was incorporated in 1806, thirty-seven years after the first house was erected and thirty-four years after the town was first laid out.

Among the first things to occupy the attention of the officers of the new borough was the question of how best to protect it from fire, and the first action taken was at a special meeting of the council called for this purpose March 31, 1807. There were present Mathias Hollenback, president *pro tem.*, Nathan Palmer, Charles Miner, Arnold Colt and Samuel Bowman. On motion of Miner it was "resolved to appoint a committee to obtain information as to the expense of a fire engine."

Messrs. Palmer and Miner were appointed as this committee, but they never made any report except to offer a resolution, which was adopted January 11, 1808, requiring all householders to provide themselves with fire buckets.

April 12, 1808, a committee, consisting of Councilmen Ebenezer Bowman, Jonathan Slocum and J. P. Arndt, were appointed "to purchase the patent right of a water machine for the borough of Wilkes-Barre," and it seems the committee paid $8 for the same.

The fire problem did not long stay solved by the "water machine." August 16, 1609, on motion of Mr. Sinton the borough council resolved "that a committee be appointed to endeavor to obtain opinion of inhabitants of the borough on the propriety of procuring a fire engine, to form an estimate of the expense and whether the funds of the corporation are sufficient to defray the expense." Thomas Dyer, Charles Miner and Joseph Sinton were made the committee. This committee did not make any report until June 18, 1810, when they delivered themselves as follows: "That they have considered the subject submitted to them; are of opinion that it is expedient to have an engine procured."

At the same meeting Mr. Arndt, in behalf of committee, brought in a bill to purchase an engine. Nothing was done with this resolution, nor was any action ever taken on it afterward. After these efforts the council rested from its labors for nearly three years. Tuesday, March 16, 1813, council met. Present, Jesse Fell, president, and members Arndt, Bowman, Cahoon, Drake, Robinson and Sinton.

A petition was presented by Ebenezer Bowman, in behalf of himself and others, stating "they desired the council would take such measures as may be thought necessary to procure without delay a fire engine for the use of said borough."

It was also resolved to appoint a committee of two, Messrs. Arndt and Sinton, "to procure an engine as soon as the funds of the borough shall be sufficient to meet the expense." It was also at the same time resolved "that the sum of $700 be appropriated for that purpose." This committee was never heard of by report, or otherwise, afterward. Nothing more was done in the matter for three years next following.

In the meantime there seemed to grow up a conviction that something more than resolutions and committees would be necessary to secure the fire engine. A petition was drawn with so much adroitness that it completely captured the county commissioners, and induced a grant of one-half of the entire cost, not only of the engine, but also of the hose and other fittings, when they supposed they were only contributing about one-third of cost of the engine alone.

A petition was laid before the grand jury, and they made report that $200 be given by the county. This recommendation was approved by the court. Nothing more was done in relation to the fire engine until March 7, 1818, when the council resolved that the check drawn by the county commissioners of Luzerne county on the treasurer for $200 be received; also, resolved that Messrs. Beaumont and Ulp be appointed a committee to contract with John Harris, or some suitable person, to haul the fire engine from Philadelphia.

April 18, 1818, it was "Resolved, that Messrs. Dennis, Ulp and Beaumont be appointed a committee to cause to be built and prepared a suitable building to receive and preserve the fire engine and appendages belonging to the same, on the back of the academy lot, if the trustees of the academy will admit thereof."

Also, "that an order be drawn in favor of Perkins & Co. for $300 on account of the fire engine, and delivered to the treasurer, who has advanced the said sum."

May 13, 1818, new council was convened. Messrs. Dennis, Tracy and Miner were appointed to superintend the erection of the engine-house. John Barton was paid $40 for building an engine-house.

A total of $34.48 was charged Mr. Harris for hauling the engine.

December 27, 1819, Joseph Dennis contracted to dig a well.

December, 1819 it was resolved to procure the hose, ladders, buckets and fire hooks, and Gen. W. S. Ross, Col. Bowman, Joseph Sinton and David Scott were appointed fire wardens.

Wilkes-Barre, 1820, had a population of 732, and with the equipment and

appropriation thus obtained there were no changes or improvements made in the fire department for the next ten years.

Nothing more was done by the borough in this matter until March 18, 1831, when the council resolved to appropriate $250 for the purchase of a fire engine.

October 1, 1831, Mr. Davidge and Mr. Laird appointed committee to draw funds from county commissioners, and to make arrangements with Joseph P. Le Clerc, Esq., with respect to purchasing an engine and to give him instructions on the subject.

October 21, 1831, it was resolved that an order be drawn for $650, being the amount appropriated for the purchase of an engine.

November 5, 1831, the engine "Reliance" was purchased.

December 3, 1831, Dr. Christell, Mr. Davidge and Mr. Howe were appointed a committee to make any arrangements necessary to obtain the engine and to take charge of it when it arrived. Also the president and secretary authorized to draw an order on the treasurer for the freight bill for engine upon examination and ascertaining the amount.

December 30, 1831, Mr. Morgan, Dr. Christell and Mr. Howe appointed committee to locate engine-house and ascertain its cost, etc.

February 21, 1832, resolved: "That when the funds in the hands of the treasurer shall amount to $100 the construction of the engine-house be commenced."

Also resolved: "That Mr. Barnes be authorized to take such boards as may be used for roof boards of the engine-house and enclose a part of the market-house for the temporary reception of the engine."

April 7, 1832, "The account of Gilbert Barnes presented for material labor furnished and done for the engine-house for $11.90½ and an order drawn therefor."

August 30, 1833, "A petition presented from very many of the citizens of the borough, soliciting the erection of an engine-house in connection with a set of weight scales."

September 27, 1833.—Matter of engine and weighhouses was called up and resolved "that the old engine-house be converted into a scalehouse, and that the scales be immediately built, or as soon as funds sufficient for the purpose shall have accumulated in the treasurer's hands." The committee on engine and weighhouse were continued, and instructed to obtain and prepare the lower room of the academy for the reception of the meetings of the town council and fire company during the coming winter. They also were instructed, if possible, to obtain a suitable site for an engine-house.

August 2, 1834, a petition from many young men praying for privilege to have the small engine appropriated to their use as junior fire company, was read and accepted. Whereupon a committee was appointed to consult with the "Reliance" Fire company and ascertain their views on the matter in question: Hugh Fell, A. C. Laning and W. S. Bowman, committee.

Saturday, September 26, 1834, committee on small engine matter reported as follows:

"Whereas, The Reliance Fire company have delivered to the town council the small engine, and a petition has been presented by a number of young gentlemen who are desirous that the town council should place said small engine in their hands:

"*Therefore, Resolved*, That the small engine, 'Davy Crocket,' be placed under their control, and to be under the immediate control of a director selected by said young men from among the members of the Reliance Fire company, who, in case of fire, shall be subject to the general control of the directors of the Reliance Fire company."

Thus the long struggle for a fire engine and company was at last ended, and from that day to this the good work has gone on uninterruptedly.

The city has a paid fire department, and it is accounted as efficient now as any similar service in the State. Four steamers, fully manned, numbered from one to

four inclusive; one hook and ladder company and three hose companies, with ample and suitable buildings so distributed over the city as to give the greatest facility in reaching conflagrations.

Fire Department.—The equipment and efficiency are equal to the best. There are thirty-one Gamewell non-interference alarm boxes, and four fine engine-houses, including the new one on Ross street, finished March 1, 1892, costing $16,000; a new hosehouse, with stable on Barney street. There are constantly employed five hose-cart drivers, four stokers, four engine drivers, one hook and ladder truck driver and one tillerman. Chief engineer, T. S. Hillard; A. Constine and E. F. Roth, assistants; steamer foremen: No. 1, G. A. St. John; No. 2, Charles Sauermilch: No. 3, W. A. Richards; No. 4, G. J. Stegmaier; hook and ladder, No. 5, C. Shiber; hose No. 6, J. G. Shuler; No. 7, D. R. Gates; No. 8, S. W. Bartleson; No. 9, Alex. Lendrum.

The *Historical Record* says:

"Reference has already been made in these columns to an old pocket account book in the possession of H. B. Plumb, author of the *History of Hanover Township*, the same having been kept by his great-grandfather, Elisha Blackman. Not only is the book valuable as affording ideas of the manner and cost of living in those early days, but it is interesting as furnishing what is almost a directory of that time. How interesting would a complete directory be. The book mentions fully half the families of Wilkes-Barre. The whole number of names in this account book is sixty-five. Of these, fourteen were killed in the battle and massacre of 1778; there were also in the battle six who escaped. Fifteen of them or their sons served in the continental or Revolutionary army during the war for independence.

The accounts cover date from 1772 down to the battle and massacre, July 3, 1778, and Mr. Plumb has kindly furnished the *Record* with a list of the names, together with brief mention by himself of each one. Though the comment is brief it has required no little research by Mr. Plumb to cull the matter from published and unpublished sources. The original orthography of the names is given:

Jonathan Avery: In Wilkes-Barre in 1775–6; nothing further known of him.

Benjamin Baley lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1774–8; was a corporal in Capt. John Franklin's company of militia previous to 1782.

Samuel Becket: In Wilkes-Barre, January, 1774–8; nothing further is known of him.

James Badlock [Bidlack] lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1775–7. As there was a James Bidlack, Jr., who was slain in the battle and massacre of Wyoming in 1778, it is uncertain whether this is father or son. The father was taken prisoner by the Indians on the flats opposite Wilkes-Barre in 1779, and carried into captivity. His son, Benjamin, was in Spalding's company in the United States army, after June 23, 1778.

Elisha Blackman, Sr.: The owner of the account book in which these names appear lived in Wilkes-Barre from 1772 to 1778; the family fled to Connecticut after the massacre. He returned in 1787 to Wilkes-Barre, where he resided till his death in 1804, aged eighty-seven. Some of the descendants are still here. His sons Elisha, Eleazer and Ichabod left large families.

Elisha Blackman, Jr.: Son of the above, was eighteen years old at the time of the Wyoming battle and massacre in which he fought, and escaped with his life, and fled the next day with his father to Stroudsburg, the rest of the family having fled earlier in the day. While the family returned to Connecticut whence they came, he returned to Wyoming early in August with Capt. Spalding's men, helped to gather such of the harvests and crops as they could, helped to bury the dead on the fatal battle-field in October (and he always said they were buried in two graves or trenches a half mile or so apart); and then enlisted in the active army in the field, and served to the end of the war. He received two pensions, one from the United States and one from Connecticut. His brothers were too



W. H. Longhurst

young to be in the army. His residence was in Hanover from 1791 till 1845 when he died, aged eighty-six.

Joseph Blackman: In Wilkes-Barre, in January, 1778; but probably never lived here.

Esquire Zebulon Butler: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in January, 1773, was a colonel in the United States army 1775 to 1783, was one of the first settlers in Wilkes-Barre, was in command of the militia in the battle of July 3, 1778, at Wyoming, being home on furlough at the time. He escaped the massacre, and served in the army till the end of the war.

Mr. —— Carr: Was in Wilkes-Barre in 1773. Capt. Carr and Philip Goss were murdered by Indians below Wapwallopen in November, 1778. Daniel Carr was taken prisoner before the battle. Either of these may be the man.

Uriah Chapman: Of the Lackawack settlement, was a mill owner, removed there from Norwich, Conn., in October, 1773. Mill irons carried to Minisink for him that year by Elisha Blackman, Sr.

Dr. John Corkins: Lived in Wilkes-Barre 1775 to 1778, was a noted surgeon in New London, Conn., came here in 1773. Many of the people desiring to have him establish himself here, drew up a petition and procured subscribers, the money to be laid out in a "lot for his benefit and use." It is supposed the issue was favorable, for his name is found here as late as 1789.

Joseph Crooker: Lived in Wilkes-Barre previous to 1778; probably kept the lower ferry at the foot of Northampton street, as he bid £10 10s. 0d. for it; was killed in the battle and massacre.

Anderson Dana: In Wilkes-Barre, 1774, to March 30, 1778; was slain in the battle and massacre; was a lawyer by profession. Descendants of his still live here.

Clemans Daniel: In Wilkes-Barre in November, 1775; nothing further known of him except that he resided in Wilkes-Barre as late as 1789.

Dugles Daveson: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1773; belonged to Capt. Durkee's company; in the army from 1776 to 1778; did not belong to Spalding's company in 1778; lived here long afterward.

William Davison: In Wilkes-Barre in 1776; belonged to Capt. Durkee's company in the United States army 1776 to 1778; did not join the consolidated company of Capt. Spalding. Nothing more known of him.

Col. [Nathan] Denison: In Wilkes-Barre in 1776 to 1778; escaped the massacre; was a colonel of the militia in the battle July 3, 1778; afterward judge of the court till 1782–3.

Mathew Dolson: In Wilkes-Barre, in January, 1776; nothing further known of him.

Mr. [George] Dorrance: Lived in Kingston; 1776 collector of rates; lieutenant-colonel of the militia July 3, 1778, and was killed.

Daniel Downing: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in November, 1775 to 1778; was in James Bidlack's company in the battle and massacre and escaped; returned to Wilkes-Barre the same fall, and afterward resided there as late as 1792. Afterward there is a Joel and a Reuben named.

Capt. Robert Durkee: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1774 to May, 1777. He was commissioned captain of one of the two Wyoming companies, August 26, 1776; on the day of the battle of Wyoming, he with Lieut. Pierce came spurring their jaded horses to Forty fort, about a half hour after our men on foot about forty miles off, and had ridden in to assist their families and friends. "We are faint, give us bread." Having snatched a morsel of food, they hastened to the field. Both were slain.

Thomas Durkee: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1776–7. Nothing further is known of him.

Thomas Ells [probably Ellis]: In Wilkes-Barre in 1773. His lot was put into Springfield.

John Ewens: Lived in Hanover 1773–8, assisted by Elisha Blackman, Sr., to

move into Hanover in 1773 from Lancaster county, Pa., was a resident till the massacre, after which he lived in Lancaster county.

Daniel Fine [or Finny, or Kinne, or Kinny]: in Wilkes-Barre in January and October, 1774. Nothing further is known of him. The name seems to be uncertain.

Jonathan Fitch: In Wilkes-Barre in 1776, was sheriff of the county of Westmoreland till the very last; was an old man and probably one of the Reformadoes to guard the block-house in Hanover, in 1778; after the battle and during the flight he was the only man among 100 women and children to lead and direct them across the mountains in Hanover, along the Warrior path to Fort Allen [Weissport now], on the Lehigh. From 1780 to 1782 he was elected assemblyman to Connecticut four times.

Mr. —— Forsids [Forsythe]: In Wilkes-Barre in 1776; lived in Hanover in 1779–80, and it is understood he lived there for many years afterward.

John Franklin: Of Hanover, May 1773–8, was slain in the battle and massacre of July 3, 1778, together with his brother Jonathan. His brothers, Lieut. Rosewell Franklin and Arnold Franklin, escaped.

Capt. Stephen Fuller: Lived in Wilkes-Barre, 1776; a private in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, and was killed; had been captain in the Wyoming militia in 1775.

Jedediah Goor [probably Obadiah Gore, Jr.]: Came to Wilkes-Barre in 1769; was a resident of Wilkes-Barre in 1773; was in the United States army, lieutenant in the company of Capt. Weisner, 1776 to 1782. Afterward lived in Sheshequin; was an associate judge of Luzerne county; died in 1820.

Mr. —— Gordon: In Wilkes-Barre, in 1776; was the surveyor of the town of Westmoreland; laid out the public roads in September, 1776; the roads had been laid out before by the townships, but it would seem from this they were not lawful roads or highways of the "town of Westmoreland."

Benjamin Harve [Harvey]: Lived in Plymouth, 1774; belonged to Capt. Durkee's company in the United States army 1776, till his death in the service; unless, as is probable, this Benjamin is the father, who had another son, Silas, killed in the battle and massacre of Wyoming, and in 1780, in December, himself and only remaining son Elisha, were taken prisoners by the Indians and driven to Canada. They survived and were afterward released, and lived and died in Plymouth.

Jonathan Haskel: Was one of the original settlers on the Delaware or Lackawaxen in 1773; was assisted by Elisha Blackman, Sr., in moving to the Minisinks, on the Delaware, from Connecticut in October, 1773. He was constable, collector of rates and key keeper for his district in 1774.

Asel Hide: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1775–6; was corporal in Capt. Durkee's company in the United States army 1776 to June 23, 1778, when he joined Capt. Spalding's consolidated company as a private till 1782, the end of the war.

John Hide: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in October, 1775; nothing further known of him.

Simon Hide: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1775; nothing more known of him.

John Hollenback: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1777 to 1794; mill owner on Mill creek; some of his descendants still reside in Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. — Jenkins: Lived in Kingston in 1776; collector "for rates;" supposed to be John Jenkins. He was, in 1777, taken prisoner by the Indians and taken to Canada; was sent for exchange for what turned out to be a dead Indian chief; he however, made his escape. He joined Capt. Spalding's company and was made lieutenant in 1778, and came into the valley with them in August; he was with the army which under Gen. Sullivan invaded and devastated the Indian country in New York in 1779; served in the United States army till the end of the war. He died in Kingston or Wyoming in 1827. Descendants of his still reside there.

Timothy Cyes [Keys]: Lived at this time, October, 1772, in Wilkes-Barre; in 1775 was ensign in the Wyoming militia; afterward lived up the Lackawanna, and after the battle of July 3, 1778, early in the fall, or perhaps in August, he was taken

prisoner by the Indians together with Isaac Tripp, Esq., Isaac Tripp, his grandson, and a young man named Hocksey. The old man they let go, but up in Abington on the Warrior path to Oquago, they murdered Keys and Hocksey.

Ebenezer Lain: Wilkes-Barre in 1776; nothing further known of him.

William Lisk: Was in Wyoming in 1775 to 1776; nothing further known of him.

Alexander Lock: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1774–6; bought a quarter of a town lot No. 32, in the town plot of Wilkes-Barre of Elisha Blackman, Sr., March 28, 1774, for £2 14s. Connecticut currency—$9 in United States money of these times. A James Lock was killed in the massacre, probably his son.

Daniel Mackmullen: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1778; was in the battle and massacre and escaped. Nothing further known of him by the writer.

John Obed: In Wilkes-Barre in February 1777; nothing further known of him.

Ebenezer Phillips: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1775–6; belonged to Capt. Durkee's company in the United States army 1776–8 till its consolidation with Ransom's in June, 1778, under Capt. Spalding; nothing further known of him.

Mr. — Porter: In Wilkes-Barre in 1774; a Thomas Porter was in Capt. Durkee's company in the United States army in 1776, and was killed by a cannon ball in battle. A Thomas Porter was in the lower Wilkes-Barre company in the Wyoming battle and escaped the massacre. They may be father and son.

Jabez Post: In Wilkes-Barre in July, 1774; nothing further known of him.

Mr. Prid [Pride]: In Wilkes-Barre in 1775–6; nothing more known of him.

Mr. Sill [Jabez Sill]: Resided in Wilkes-Barre in 1776; was one of the first 200 settlers in Wilkes-Barre, 1769; had two sons in the United States army with Capt. Durkee, Elisha N. and Shadrack. On the consolidation of the two companies at Lancaster on June 23, 1778, Shadrack re-enlisted with Capt. Spalding, but Elisha N. came home. Another son, Jabez Sill, Jr., belonged to Capt. Franklin's company of militia in Wyoming previous to 1782, [after the massacre,] during the war. Elisha N. Sill after the war went to Connecticut, studied medicine there and practiced, and died there a very old man.

David Smith: In Wilkes-Barre in 1774; nothing further known of him.

Isaac Smith: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1776. Belonged to Capt. Durkee's company in 1776 and to Spalding's consolidated company to the end of the Revolutionary war.

Capt. Josiah Smith: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1776 or 1768; bid for the Upper ferry £6 6s. 0d. This ferry was at the mouth of Mill creek, and Miner says yielded half as much as the Lower ferry. He says from $25 a year, the rent of the Lower ferry soon rose to $60; and the Upper to half that sum, until discontinued on the erection of mills in Kingston:

In Connecticut currency—		
The Lower at	£10 10 0	$35 00
The Upper at	6 6 0	21 00
Total revenue at this sale per year		$56 00

Derias Spaford: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1775; was killed in the battle and massacre; was a blacksmith; was son-in-law of Elisha Blackman, Sr., the proprietor of the pocket account book from which these names are taken.

Dr. Joseph Sprague: Lived in Wilkes-Barre, June, 1872–7; was a physician by profession; he had come to Wyoming as a settler in 1770; he had a son killed in the battle and massacre, July 3, 1778; he died in Virginia; his step-daughter was the wife of William Young, of Hanover, and he was also in the battle, but escaped the massacre.

Asa Stevens: Was in Wilkes-Barre, January, 1772, to April, 1778; was slain in the battle and massacre of July 3, 1778; was lieutenant in the lower Wilkes-Barre company.

Mr. Stuart: Lived in Hanover, 1776; collector "for rates."

Daniel Tracy: In Wilkes-Barre in 1774; nothing more known of him.

Flebas Waterman: In Wilkes-Barre in 1776. This name and the one below, Flavill Waterman, are so nearly alike, and both so near Flavius Waterman, the lieutenant in one company of our little army in the battle of Wyoming in 1778, and who was slain there, as to make the names of both uncertain.

Flavill Waterman: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1776 to 1777. [See Flebas Waterman above.]

Elihu Waters: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1776–7; was killed July 3, 1778.

Capt. Wigden [probably Capt. James Wigton]: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1778; was in the Wyoming battle and massacre as a private in 1778 and was killed; belonged to the lower Wilkes-Barre company of Capt. James Bidlack.

Aaron Wilder [or Wildor]: In Wilkes-Barre in 1774; nothing more known.

Mr. —— Woodworth, in Wilkes-Barre in 1775; a boarder; nothing further known of him.

Abel Yereton [Yarington]: Lived in Wilkes-Barre in 1777; was in Capt. John Franklin's militia in Wyoming in 1782; lived in Wilkes-Barre as late as 1791.

The following incident of the Wyoming massacre may not be without interest to your readers: "Mrs. William Miller was born January 1, 1760, and was, therefore, eighteen and a half years old at the time of the massacre, but, young as she was, she was a mother, living in the vicinity of the Old Forge, her husband being in the continental army. She was taken prisoner, with her child, by the Indians, and held for some time, just how long is not known. She wandered about with them, but at length they determined to release her, and, learning that her former home had been in Orange county, N. Y., they painted her face and that of her child and sent them thither under an escort. She walked and carried the child in her arms the whole distance. The painting was done, as their custom was, to show that they had been released, and that other Indians might not molest them; consequently when any met them they would say: "*Jogee jun, jogee jun*," meaning "Go on, Indian; go on, Indian." Her husband survived the war and joined her, after which they returned to Wyoming valley and lived for some time in the vicinity of Pittston. They subsequently moved to Clifford, in Susquehanna county, where her husband died in 1816, and after his death she came to live with her son, the late Jonathan Miller, in Pleasant Mount, where she resided until her death, which occurred June 23, 1845. The terrible scenes of the massacre and her captivity were ever present in her memory, and none the less so as age advanced. After her mind became impaired by age, stumps, in her imagination, were transformed into Indians, and she would start at almost every passing object and exclaim: "The Injuns are coming; the Injuns are coming." J. Miller, of Pleasant Mount, and James W. Miller, of Pittston, are her grandsons, and she has descendants living here to the sixth generation.

From Deacon John Hurlbut's diary, 1773, we extract the following:

"Afternoon, Mr. Chapman drew the plan of intervales. These intervales near the river are generally very good, being overflown frequently in winter. That quantity of these lowlands in both towns is about 5,000 acres, that is dry enough to bear English grass, to which may be added, about, of land contiguous, 3,000 acres of swamp, part of it of good kind and the rest a bad kind, being composed of willow or bog meadow; a portion is about three feet high and entirely clear of trees or bush. The timber on the best part is on ye south end—beach, elm, shagbarks, walnut, maple, ash, birch, black and white oak—but toward the middle of the town is chiefly walnut; solely white pine and hemlock on points and higher lands, butternut also and chestnut; the smaller growth is thorn, black, speckled and common alder, spicewood, hazel and some other small trash. Of the herbs or grass kind are mandrakes, nettles, wild grass or joint, wild oats, spikenard, balm, and a variety of other kinds of herbs. Gooseberry bushes, also, and other weeds to which low lands are incident.

"Thursday, May ye 20.—A little wet, but warm and sunshine about 10 o'clock. This day was spent in planning the intervale lots.

"Friday, May ye 21.—Layed out eight lots of intervale in Parkbury next adjoining those laid out, which are No. 30 to 37. At night drew 17 lots. My lot was 32.

"There is in this town five houses, about thirty men and lads and five women. The town is situate on ye side of an hummock, facing toward ye northwest, about one-half mile from ye river. The lands from ye meadow generally rise a little too high for conveniency, although in many places the ascent is very easy. The timber is chiefly white pine, but in some places white oak, but not of ye best kind, and ye land is mostly too stony, but far from being ledgy, and about a mile and one-half from ye fort the intervale or river land is barked with vast, large plains, with a few yellow pine. This land is sandy, but entirely free from stone, covered with a sort of vine and wintergreen. The bark lands and hills are well watered with little brooks and springs.

"Saturday, May ye 22nd.—Bounded out a number of our lots, and my lot in particular. This day's work was very bad, for, after wading all day, came on a shower at night, and we had near four miles to travel through wet bushes.

"Sabbath day, May ye 23rd.—Attended meeting with Capt. Parke.

"The number and names of lots laid out and drawn: Elisha Gifford, 1; Abel N. Kimball, 2; Capt. Silas Park, 3; Benjamin Lathrop, 4; Kendrel Edwards, 5; Gilbert Denton, 6; Ephraim Killam, 7; William Edwards, 8; Jonathan Haskal, 9; Capt. Silas Park, 10; Elijah Park, 11; Samuel Hallett, 12; Jepthah Killam, 13; John Westbrook, 14; Matthias Button, 15; John Ansley, 16; Capt. Zeb. Parrish, 17; Reuben Jones, 18; Deliverance Adams, 19; James Adams, 20; Elijah Witter, 21; James Dye, 22; Abner Newton, 23; Nathanell Gates, 24; Daniel Denton, 25; David Gates, 26; Isaac Parish, 27; Ezekiel Yerington, 28; Hezekiah Bingham, 29; Capt. Silas Park, 30; Lebens Lathrop, 31; John Hurlbut, 32; William Pellet, 33; John Pellett, 34; Walter Kimbal, 35; Stephen Parish, 36; Eliab Farnam, 37; Uriah Chapman, 38; Ezra Tracy, 40; Jeremiah Park, 41; Jacob Kimbal, 42; Deacon Griswold, 43; Zadock Killam, 44; Obadiah Gore, Jr., 45.

"Monday, May ye 24th.—Abont 10th clock, passed Laquawack river and took my journey to Susquehanna, in company with Capt. Parish and Mr. Benajah Park, went that day to Laquanar, about — 32 miles.

"Tuesday, May ye 25th.—Visited Mr. Johnson at Chapman Mills, went to Wilkbury fort — 3 miles. In ye afternoon went over to Capt. Gore's in Kingston, then returned to Wilgbury. Went up to Abraham's Plains. Again returned to ye fort. At a town meeting at night; returned to Kingston to Benedict Satterly's. Slept there that night.

"Wednesday, May ye 26th.—Went down on ye fields to Plymouth and then back to Capt. Gore's, then returned to Wilkbury again. Visited Mr. Johnson. Was with him about two hours and a half. Found him in a low disconsolate state, but looking like rain rid for Lackawanna fort. Came on a very black cloud of thunder and rain in ye shower reached ye fort. After ye rain rid to Rason's about two miles. Tarried there that night.

"Thursday, May ye 27th.—Came thro Capows great hill and great swamp at night; came to Hallet's ferry and so to ye fort.

"Friday, May ye 28th.—Settled my affairs at Parkbury with ye settlers.

"Saturday, May ye 29th.—Took my journey towards home; tarried that night on ye east of Delaware river, at Isaac Fenarties, in ye Minisinks.

"Sunday, May ye 30th.—Rode to Honas Deikers; breakfasted there; afternoon rid 20 miles to Owen's.

"Monday, May ye 31st.—To walking thence to North River about noon, thence up ye Fishkills to Bakers in ye Patents.

"Tuesday, June ye 1st.—Thro ye Patents kent into Litchfield to Mack Neals; these 3 days very hot and dry; especially the last."

MISCELLANEOUS MEMORANDA.

Kingston on the Susquehanna, May ye 26th, 1773.

Received of John Hurlbut ye sum of one pound, ten shillings and 3d. I say received for me. STEPHEN HURLBUT.

1,241
14

1,255 acres and 35 rods. A streight line from ye bounds at each end of ye town of Huntington, leaveth 1,255 acres on ye east side and taketh off the town of Parkbury 569 acres. 1,255 less 569–686.

My cost of purchase and expense on ye affairs of the Western Lands. Febry ye 2nd, A. D. 1773.

Purchased ½ a Susquahannah.

	£	s	d
Right Cash	5	0	0
Paid Capt. Joseph Hurlbut	0	3	0
March ye 15th took a deed of gift of ye Delaware 2nd purchase and part of ye 1st purchase deed	0	1	0
Expense	0	5	0
May ye 10th paid to Capt. Park for a draught of that grant	0	18	0
For lotting out	0	9	0
For lotting out ye town of Huntington	0	8	0
Drawing lots. Expence	0	5	0
March ye 15th and 16th, 1774, at a meeting in Norwich respecting ye Delaware rights. Expence	0	10	0
	8	4	0
Received of Capt. Hurlbut	0	3	0
Remains	8	1	0
Oct., 1774, paid to my brother Stephen, for cost and expenses in surveying and lotting my rights in ye district of Groton Susquhanna purchase	0	12	0

"A *Record* man met Isaac M. Thomas the other day (1887), that gentleman remarking that his mother, widow of Jesse Thomas, could give the desired information in regard to the old house at the corner of Frankling and Union streets, now undergoing demolition to make room for a handsome block of residences. Mrs. Thomas was accordingly called on at her home on South Franklin street. She remarked that the old house was built about 1811 or 1812 by her father, Hon. Charles Miner, and that she and her brother, William P. Miner, founder of the *Record of the Times*, were born under its roof. While her father was engaged in its erection he occupied the house at the corner of Union and River streets, now occupied by Dr. Ingham. In 1817 Mr. Miner sold it to Judge Burnside, who was a distinguished jurist."

All the corners except one, that occupied many years later by Hon. Andrew Beaumont's house, were built upon. These were older than Mr. Miner's house, and the one in the southwest corner was demolished in 1862. It was called the Evans house, its owner being quite a prominent man in his day. On the northeast corner, the Stickney block, was the Palmer house, known to a later generation as the "old red house." The Palmers afterward removed to Mount Holly, and they were a large family. The Beaumont house was built years after, in the early days of the canal, and was intended by Mr. Beaumont as a warehouse for canal shipping rather than for a dwelling. This was demolished during the summer of 1892 and a block of residences erected by Col. E. B. Beaumont, son of Hon. Andrew Beaumont.

Franklin street ended at Union seventy years ago. Above Union it was called the "green lane," and was a favorite playground for our parents and grandparents during the first decade or two of the century. There were no houses above Union except that of Capt. Bowman, now the residence of Mrs. Col. A. Bowman.

Owing to the fact that Mrs. Thomas spent most of her days away from Wilkes-

Barre, she can not tell who occupied the Miner house subsequent to Judge Burnside, though she recollects that Joseph Le Clerc lived there in 1833.

Mrs. Thomas well remembers the consecration of the first St. Stephen's Episcopal church, in 1823, by Bishop White. It was a great event in Wilkes-Barre, and as Mrs. Thomas had lived among Quaker influences, she (then nine years old) had never seen a surpliced clergyman before. She remembers coming to visit Wilkes-Barre at that time, and that a fellow traveler in the stage coach over the Easton pike was a gentleman who was also coming to Wilkes-Barre. The little girl and her mother did not know the gentleman, though they were curious too, because he was constant in his kindly attentions to the child. What was their surprise at afterward seeing their fellow-passenger a conspicuous figure at the church consecration, he being a candidate for ordination, Bishop White laying his hands upon his head with the bestowal of the apostolic blessing. Rev. Samuel Sitgreaves, for this proved to be his name, served as rector of the parish for a year. Bishop Bowman died in 1861, and his wife was a sister to the young deacon who rode across the mountains with little Miss Miner on that bright June day in 1823. The church, Mrs. Thomas says, was a low, frame building painted white, with a gable end to the street, a flight of half a dozen steps leading up to a long porch. The Presbyterian church was built a little later, and was similar to the Episcopal, except that its pulpit was at the front while that of the Episcopal was at the farther end from the entrance.

William Penn Miner contributed the substance of the following to *The Historical Record*: Among the old daguerreotypes taken by C. F. Cook, just before he went to war, is one of a passenger canal-boat on its way from Laning's foundry to the river. It was built in the abandoned foundry by Capt. B. F. Welles, and floated down to the outlet lock at Nanticoke.

He thinks some of the figures in the crowd are distinguishable—the long cloak and hat of Squire Gilbert Burrowes, and the partially shaded features of Dr. C. F. Ingham. At the door of the Anheiser building, next to the Welles building, is a figure very like Anning or Urbane Dilley with his white apron on. The Bowman building across from Anheiser's was then standing, but a sign "New Clothing Store" indicated the beginning of a change. These have passed completely away. He says he well remembers the engine-room in the Butler mill; and in an old-time address by Dr. T. N. Miner, he mentions especially this mill as the evidence that the town is rapidly improving. The mill was operated by Col. John L. Butler. And Lord Butler lived in the frame house where is now the steam power of the *Record* office. The mill of Abram Thomas stood on the north bank of the canal, between Franklin and River streets, but like the Hillard block on Main street was ruined by the State's delay in completing the North Branch canal, upon the hopes of which they had too early builded.

In 1886 Dr. C. F. Ingham demolished an ancient landmark at the corner of Union and River streets. This house was built by Rev. Jacob Johnson, more than one hundred years old at the time, who died in the house in 1797; then occupied by J. P. Johnson, who, in 1826, sold to Arnold Colt and removed to Laurel Run, where he died in 1830. Dr. Ingham occupied the place thirty years before it was torn down and made modern improvements.

Dilton Yarrington, "the village blacksmith," deserves a place in the reminiscences of the city of Wilkes-Barre, if for nothing else than for the many communications that in the latter years of his life recounting his recollections of the old times. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, October 8, 1803, and says, in 1880, he commenced reading in 1813 the local papers and is still reading them. He says he remembers well the great eclipse of 1806, when he was two years and eight months old. [The eclipse was in 1807, so he was three years and eight months; this makes more reasonable his statement that he remembered it.—Ed.] He was aged eighty-five when he sent this communication. Speaking of the eclipse, he concludes:

"That was the first day that I knew I was in this world, and from that day during the next forty years I remember almost everything that came under my observation, but the last forty years appear like looking down a long, shady and dark road."

Wilkes-Barre eighty years ago will be seen in the following from the pen of Mr. D. Yarington: "On the last day of February, 1825, I left my home in Wilkes-Barre and walked to Dundaff. I had previously made a contract with Col. Gould Phinny to work a year for him at my trade (blacksmith). I went up the turnpike from Wilkes-Barre through Pittston to Hyde Park, and while there I looked over to Capouse (now Scranton), and I saw the residence of Maj. Ebenezer Slocum, and eight or ten tenant houses in which his workhands resided, and there were apparently ten or twelve acres of cleared land where Scranton now is. Maj. Slocum had a forge there and manufactured what was called bloomer iron, and soon after the war of 1812 I used to go up with my father to purchase iron of Mr. Slocum, my father being a blacksmith. Where Scranton now is was then a dense wilderness with the exception of the few acres around his house. I went on up the turnpike through Greenfield and arrived at the Dundaff hotel about sundown. Then I found an old Wilkes-Barre friend and his family with whom I was acquainted, Archippus Parrish, whose horses I had shod from 1818 to 1822, at which time he had moved with his family to Dundaff. He ran the hotel there for a number of years and then moved back to Wilkes-Barre. I felt perfectly at home and boarded with the family a year, and I can positively say that it was one of the happiest years of my life.

"I will now go back a few years with the occurrences of my boyhood at Wilkes-Barre. When I was ten years old (1813), my father carried on the blacksmith business. At that time there were no hardware stores in Wilkes-Barre, and no edge tools could be found in either of the four or five stores there, except now and then an old-fashioned one-bladed Barlow knife at a huge price. Such an article as a cast-iron plow or a cut nail was not known, but about the close of the war a man by the name of Francis McShane started a cut-nail machine, a very simple affair indeed, but himself and his helper (Shepard Marble, a Wilkes-Barre young man) could cut and head about twenty pounds daily; this caused a great excitement in town, hundreds of people from town and county came to see the nail factory. The price of wrought iron came down from 20 and 25 cents a pound to the price of 12½ cents. Cut nails were sold at 10 cents. The three fires in my father's shop were used as follows: First, at his fire were made all the edge tools, including cradles and scythes, chopping axes and various kinds of carpenter's tools. At another fire nothing but the various kinds of wrought iron nails were made, and the third fire was kept busy at the various kinds of customer's work as it was called for. During the War of 1812 the great ship "Luzerne" was built on the river bank in front of John W. Robinson's store. I saw the launch. A thousand or more people were present. The war spirit was rampant at that time, and the people of our town expected that the noble "Luzerne" was going to assist in bringing the "flag of Great Britain" down. A few days after the launch a sufficient flood arose and the ship was manned and started down the river toward the ocean, but in passing the Falls of Conawago she ran on the rocks and lay there till the ice in the river broke up the next spring, when she was totally destroyed.

John P. Arndt was one of the stockholders—probably the largest one—in the vessel. Several others, including my father, had from $3,00 to $500 of the stock. There was great excitement in Luzerne county about those days. The war spirit prevailed to a great extent. There were two recruiting stations at Wilkes-Barre and the recruiting officers were very busy for one or two years. Business of every description was brisk, and all kinds of provisions were high—wheat, $2.50 per bushel; corn, $1.25; pork, $18 to $20 per barrel, and everything else in the line of provisions proportionally high."

Old houses like old people have to go: "That historic old residence corner of Franklin and Union streets, once occupied by Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson,



G. W. Mitchell

is now (1888) in process of demolition to make room for the block of six private residences to occupy the same lot extending from Union street to the old canal, now L. V. railroad track. This is an old structure, so old that perhaps no one living here remembers when it was built or by whom; the frame is yet stanch and sound, but the style of architecture is too antiquated for the present generation, and more than that, land is too scarce to allow a half acre to each dwelling here in the central portion of the city.

The old frame building adjoining the *Leader* office is about to be removed to make room for two fine wholesale stores, though it may not be considered as among the "old landmarks," is not yet of very recent date. It was first used as a public house by Archippus Parrish, after the destruction by fire of his former hotel, which stood on the east side of the public square, about where Josiah Lewis' stores now are. The old tavern was burned on the night of February 22, about the year 1831. The sleighing was fine on that day, and there was to be a Washington's birthday ball at night. Bright fires had been kindled to warm up some of the upper rooms for the comfort of expected guests during the early evening, when at 9 o'clock a cry of fire was heard on the public square and flames were seen shooting up through the shingles of the roof, and in half an hour the old hostelry was reduced to ashes. The new building was used but a short time, before Mr. Parrish removed to another hotel, corner of the public square and East Market street, which was also destroyed by fire many years ago.

The following in substance was printed in Stewart Pearce's *Annals of Luzerne* as he found it printed in the *Federalist* of March 30, 1810. It was probably written by some local wit, under the guise of a foreigner traveling through this part of the country, and was "takin' notes i'faith to print 'em." It is not material what the motive or who it was, it is something of a picture of the village eighty-two years ago. The writer, printer and all that were animate here then, are now gathered in "the silent city." *A stranger in Luzerne* is the heading and then follows:

"Cloudy day—rain towards night—4 o'clock, came in sight of a small town—a delightful and extensive valley, sufficiently watered by Susquehanna and its tributary streams. Set this county down rich—the soil undoubtedly will reward the labors of the husbandman with an abundant harvest.

"Came down into the town (Wilkes-Barre)—found it regularly laid out—handsome place, though too many small houses for beauty. Streets terribly muddy—almost impossible to get along. Wonder the inhabitants don't have a sidewalk, at least, so that foot-people may not have their legs pulled out by the roots.

"Came down into the street—extends north and south—two men running horses! Mud knee deep. Well, they sputter it agoing bravely; they spout it around like Mount Etna in a fit of the colic. Huzza! there goes a man and his horse heels over head—spatter, dash, souse all over in the mud—a new way of dismounting. Walked up to the center of the place—saw a meeting-house—courthouse—an academy, I guess, with one end of it fenced in—a jail probably, by the high yard fence—four public buildings, religion, justice, knowledge, and iniquity—curious compound. Wonder what old, huge, antique stone building that is with new roof and windows—contrary to Scripture—put no new cloth upon an old garment. This is the first building that bears such strong marks of antiquity, and which appears to have been too rough for the devouring jaws of time, which I have seen in America. I can find no date upon it. Went a little further—found six great, strong, robust men playing cards without any concealment. Inquired if they had any laws in this State, or, perhaps their magistrates are blind, like Justice of old. Went down to the river—a delightful bank, save the mud, which for the purpose of brevity, I wish might always be excepted when this place is mentioned hereafter. A big house on the bank—foundation all gone from one end—a little more will tumble it down the hill. Saw a man drunk—he had business on both sides of the way (there was once an insurrection in this State on account of taxing whiskey).

Saw another man moving with great obliquity—made inquiry—found he was a candidate for sheriff. Do all sheriffs in Pennsylvania step quick two or three times and then with a long side-way stride? The river is wearing away the bank very rapidly—from appearance it seems to incline side-ways, like the man I saw just now.

"Two men rode up from the river—one horse kicked up and threw the rider head and heels in the mud—the people all flocked around just as they do to see dogs fight—made inquiry and found the man was a Methodist minister. Well, if I remember right, this sect of Christians hold to falling. I went down a little further—saw a tavern, heard a bell ring and found there was a Methodist meeting. Went and found many people there. The minister delivered a forcible, impressive, eloquent and Scriptural sermon.

"March 21.—Rose at 6—walked out upon the bank—saw only one man up and he, from his looks, will be down before night. At 7 went to the store opposite the ferry, found all closed and silent. Walked on—saw a new white house, very handsome situation—fence all gone around it. What! a printing office! Saw another store—found it open and doing business—good many people in it—inquire if this man does not tend his own store, of course, makes more money. Going back saw a man without a hat—his hair pointing to every quarter of heaven, his mouth open and both hands working daylight through his yet closed eyelids—hope he has a large patrimony to doze over. Returned to the tavern—found a good many men come to get their morning charge. After breakfast walked around town; at 11 o'clock went to the academy—steeple as big as an eel basket—saw a number of great tall boys gaping and leaning against the side of the house, and stretching as if for victory.

"Went on—saw things which I shall never forget—returned to my lodgings sick—evening pleasant—many people came in, and as they poured down the whiskey they drowned out the politics. If they should drink less, talk less, and read more, won't they understand the subject better? Went up street—going by the courthouse heard a stamping, like that of a livery stable in fly time—made inquiry and found there was a dancing-school kept there."

The Allen Jack brick storehouse, on Main street, was erected in 1813, and the G. M. Hollenback store and dwelling on the corner of Market and River streets, in 1816.

Old Iron Mill.—That was a memorable time in Wilkes-Barre way back in 1842, when the town made a gala day of it to turn out and see the new rolling-mill start up. The canal then raged and the canal horn quickened the heartbeats of the people as the flying packet-boat, Capt. Wells commanding, would proudly come into port. A distinguished mark of a heavy man about town then was to be able to rush on board, shake familiarly the captain's hand and indulge in one of the boat's gorgeous meals for the sum of 25 cents. It is now fifty years to a day since that memorable day, October 1, 1842, and the whole country gathered in to see the iron mill start. There were two engines, one 100-horsepower, the other sixty, and all else was in proportion. Mr. Ellis was superintendent, and Capt. John Y. Wren, of Plymouth, had the proud satisfaction of starting one of the engines. The engines moved all right. The blast was finally turned on, but then the imperfections became palpable. The flames instead of going to the iron blew out of many crevices. The furnaces were a sad failure. They were remodeled, but it never would roll well; the rails being imperfect and badly finned and ragged all along. It was run, never to advantage, for some years and then dismantled. Capt. Wren thus speaks of his recollections of Wilkes-Barre fifty years ago: "Leaving the canal bridge toward the public square there were only green fields and blooming orchards. The two buildings that attracted the captain's eye especially were the armory of the Ninth regiment on Main, and Ely Post No. 97 building. He regards these as the two proud monumental buildings of the city. It is hardly necessary to state that Capt. Wren in the *Historical Record* gave the facts of the old mill.

C. E. Wright contributed to the *Historical Record* his recollections of some of the leading business men of Wilkes-Barre, and pays the following glowing tribute to Jacob Cist, of whom he says the first time he ever saw him he was acting ing postmaster. He was busy writing and seemed to be annoyed at the interruption. "No wonder," he says, "it was shameful that a man so far outstripping his fellow countrymen in science, art and philosophy, should be chained down to the routine of a menial clerkship. But he must make his bread like other men, though all the aspirations of his genius rose to the contemplation of grander things. * * * He should have been a companion of Humboldt in his voyages of scientific exploration; he was fitted for the task. From a bug or a butterfly up through the range of all the ologies to an iron mountain and the inauguration of the coal trade, he was in his proper sphere. When other men were groveling in the mud of De Witt Clinton's ditches and blocking the channels of our grand river with dams, Mr. Cist was foretelling the superior system of railroads as means of transportation. If the legislature had listened to him a great deal of blasphemy might have been saved to the raftsmen and our supply of shad escaped annihilation. But he knew and others did not. But a few months before his untimely death he made a day's visit to my father's house. Such was the delight his courteous manner excited in my boyish heart, that I forgave him the coolness of the postoffice scene, and to this day I esteem it a great privilege to have thus intimately met the most cultured man of the North."

Of the first merchants Mr. Wright rambles along, and in his delightful way, says that G. M. Hollenback ranks first. Along the whole bank of the Susquehanna no man was better known. His amenity of address and winning expression of face were remarkable. He dressed with more taste than any man in the county; his manner was perfection. I was accustomed to regard Mr. Hollenback with an awe of deference and admiration never since bestowed on any man on earth.

When I first knew the brick store on the corner at the bridge, Ziba Bennett was head clerk. He was certainly a model merchant. He was a paragon in the line of business, adopted in early life and continued through so many succeeding years. He was the idol of country customers for many miles around.

Following Mr. Bennett came two other individuals who subsequently established successful careers—N. Rutter and A. C. Laning. It was their good fortune to begin life under the influence of such a man as Hollenback. Then there was another merchant located further down the river, and this was Jacob Cist, above referred to. * * * While less known was one of the great men that made Wilkes-Barre his home.

First Brewery.—As an evidence that the teutonic element was well sprinkled among the early settlers is the fact that an attempt was made about 1823 to establish a brewery in Wilkes-Barre, by Thomas Ingham, on river below Union street. He carried it on, of course, in a most primitive manner, for some time, making what the few beer-drinkers then here swallowed and supposed it rough but the best they could do. In time he sold to Christian Reichard, who ran it until 1833, when he transferred it to Judge John Reichard, his cousin, who was fresh from Germany. When it is remembered everything about it, except the drinkers, had to be wagoned from Philadelphia, it is remarkable that he soon commenced enlarging the works and more than kept pace with the growing demands, and thus it was successfully operated with no very great changes until 1874, when the old building was dismantled, torn down, the machinery having been removed to the new and elegant plant. Here with all modern appliances and improvements it has continued to keep pace with a fast age. It is still in the possession and operated by Reichard & Co., composed of George N. Reichard and George Weaver.

The Stegmaier brewery is a more modern build.

Somewhere about 1825 Isaac A. Chapman, the first historian of Wyoming, erected on North River street, near Union street, what was at that time regarded

as one of the finest residences in the town. Eleazer Carey married Chapman's widow and lived and died in the house. In course of time Caleb E. Wright purchased the property and occupied it many years, but a portion of the lot had been sold. Then Benjamin F. Dorrance became its owner and made his home here until he moved to his Kingston farm. The old place became then a cheap boarding house, until purchased by the Jonas Long estate, when the old landmark was torn down and the present elegant residence, in 1888, was erected. What memories are in the story of even the old dumb buildings.

In 1888 the old building on North Main, near the *Record* office, where Ziba Bennett commenced business was torn down. This was immediately after he had withdrawn from his connection with George M. Hollenback. By a singular coincidence this building and the old Hollenback store were demolished to make room for better ones, at the same time. At the Bennett place were chopped down some trees that had been planted forty years preceding by Mr. Bennett, a maple measured twenty-nine inches, perfectly sound.

Old Bridge.—The first river bridge at Market street which succeeded the ferry at Northampton street was built for the Wilkes-Barre Bridge company, incorporated in 1807, at a cost of $40,000. It was two years in building, and was completed in 1818. In 1819 the first pier was undermined and the first span carried away. The same was repaired by the State at a cost of $13,000. In the winter of 1824–5 a violent hurricane carried the bridge off the piers and deposited it some distance above upon the ice. It was again rebuilt by the aid of the State, which remitted $15,000 in State claims against the county by an act of the legislature, and appointed G. M. Hollenback, Garrick Mallery and Calvin Wadhams commissioners to rebuild the bridge. Andrew Beaumont was appointed by the commissioners to collect the money and let the work. The State claims against the bridge now amounted to $28,000, which were taken up by the company in after years. The Hollenback storehouse was built to accommodate the river traffic in salt, plaster, grain, etc., which was brought down from York state in arks during high water in the river. The salt was in barrels and the plaster in bulk, which was deposited upon the bank and weighed out to farmers in quarter or half tons, as required. The same was true of the "Arndt stone house," which stood opposite the Darling property. John Arndt kept the tavern, which stood upon the site of the Darling property, adjoining which was his store. Thomas Morgan kept the Stage house there in 1830, from which the Troy coaches departed for New York, Philadelphia, etc. As money was scarce in those days, most of the business was barter of produce for goods, and farmers brought grain in wagons many miles to trade. This grain was also deposited in these storehouses, taken from the wagons to the shoulders of the clerks and carried up into the second story and deposited in the bins. It was in the Arndt stone house that "old Michael" lived alone for many years and died there. In the year 1846 John Myers, not being able to agree with the terms of the Bridge company, started a ferry immediately below the bridge and ran a flat and skiff until he brought the company to terms. The tolls were high, and many farmers and others tied up their teams on the west side and crossed on foot with light produce, and so many took advantage of the free ferry that it was kept going to its capacity. The trade in butter, eggs, etc., was never so great in the town. Butter was worth from 8 to 10 cents, and tons of it were brought in, showing what an advantage a free bridge would have been. Several attempts were made by our merchants to make the bridge free, but they never succeeded, except that they caused a reduction of tolls.

Prominent Men, 1818, who were living in Wilkes-Barre.—For this list we are indebted to Dilton Yarington, who wrote a letter in 1888 to the *Historical Record* and recalled the past when he was a well-grown youth. In his letter he gave as he remembered them the business men in the borough in 1818, omitting himself. William S. Ross, Lord Butler, Jr., Charles Tracy, Washington Ewing, Jacob E.

Teetor, Chester A. Colt, David Conner, as he considered them only youths, not yet to be ranked among the "business men." Noah Wadhams and Joshua Green were not that year residents of the place. Rev. Ard Hoyt had gone as missionary to India and he did not mention the "great Indian fighter," Abram Pike, as he was not then engaged in business. A man of whom Historian Miner said: "No man then living had rendered greater service to his country in time of her greatest need." With this explanation we give the following as a valuable directory of Wilkes-Barre business men in 1818:

J. P. Arndt, shipbuilder.
Philip Abbott, farmer.
Abial Abbott, carpenter.
Nathan Allen, carpenter.
H. C. Anhiser, merchant.
Lloyd Alkens, carpenter.
William Apple, carpenter.
Ziba Bennett, clerk.
John L. Butler, coal dealer.
Steuben Butler, printer.
Chester Butler, lawyer.
Zebulon Butler, farmer.
Pierce Butler, farmer.
Eleazer Blackman, farmer.
John Bettle, bank cashier.
Nathan Barney, farmer.
Andrew Bolles, farmer.
Stephen Bowles, book-keeper.
Jonathan Bulkley, sheriff.
Eliphalet Bulkley, clerk.
Anthony Brower, tailor.
Thomas Brown, farmer.
William Brown, distiller.
Brittania Barnes, merchant.
Aaron Batty, painter.
Moses Beamer, ferryman.
Isaac Bowman, tanner.
Samuel Bowman, farmer and tanner.
William L. Bowman, tanner.
Gilbert Barnes, carpenter.
Alex. H. Bowman, U. S. cadet.
Horatio Bowman.
James W. Bowman, lawyer.
Ebenezer Bowman, lawyer.
Andrew Beaumont, postmaster.
Henry Barrackman, farmer.
Job Barton, carpenter.
William and George Blane, farmers.
Thomas Bartlet, school teacher.
Josiah Brown, butcher.
Miles B. Benedict, hatter.
Gideon Bebee, ferryman.
William Bolton, carpenter.
Elisha Blackman, cabinet maker.
Oristus Collins, lawyer.
Edward Chapman.
Jacob Cist, merchant.
Thomas J. Carkhuff, sheriff.
Samuel Colkglazer, plasterer.
John and Peter Conner, carpenters.
Thomas Dyer, lawyer.
John and Robert Downer, soldiers.
Chester Dana, river pilot.
Reuben and Daniel Downing, farmers.
Eli and Aaron Downing, farmers.
F. Dupuy, confectioner.
Jacob J. Dennis, gunsmith.
John Davis, farmer.
Putnam Catlin, lawyer.
Charles Catlin, lawyer.
George Chahoon, carpenter.
A. O. Chahoon, merchant.
Daniel Collins, silversmith.
Mason Crary, M. D.
Edward Corill, M. D.
Arnold Colt, justice peace.
Henry Colt, surveyor.
Harris Colt, United States soldier.
John Carey, farmer.
Eleazer Carey, J. P.
George Clymer, merchant.
William Cox, painter.
John Covert, laborer.
Richard Covert, stage driver.
Joseph H. Chapman.
Isaac A. Chapman, author.
John Carkhuff.
Daniel Colkglazer, school teacher.
Hugh and Cornelius Conner, carpenters.
George Denison, lawyer.
James Dickens, soldier of Revolution.
Anderson and Francis Dana, farmers.
Jonathan and Bateman Downing, farmers.
Jonathan and David Dale, shoemakers.
Jesse Downing, farmer.
James Decker, farmer.
Thomas Davidge, shoemaker.
Thomas Dow, farmer.
Joseph Davis, carpenter.
Louis Delamanon, merchant.
Hiram Eicke, carpenter.
John Ewing, court crier.

George Evans, lawyer.
Samuel Fell, carpenter.
Abel Flint, stone cutter.
George Graves, laborer.
Job Gibbs, carpenter.
Gordon Groves, tailor.
Dominick Germain, merchant.
Mathias Hollenback, associate judge.
Jonathan Hancock, landlord.
William and John Hancock, farmers.
John Hannis, farmer.
George Hotchkiss, painter.
William Hart.
George Haines, county surveyor.
Miller Harton, stage line.
Mathias Hoffman, shoemaker.
James C. Helmer, cabinet maker.
Lewis Hepburn, lawyer.
Jacob Hultz, hatter.
Joel and Joseph Jones, teachers.
Jehoida P. Johnson, miller.
John M. Kienzle, constable.
Jacob Kyte, laborer.
Caleb Kendall, preacher.
Gilbert and Grover Laird, shoemakers.
James Luker, shoemaker.
Lewis Du Shong, merchant.
Benjamin Drake, blacksmith.
George Eicker, teamster.
Thomas, James and George Ely, stage line.
Jesse Fell, associate judge.
Edward Fell, blacksmith.
Jabez Fish, farmer.
James Gridley, constable.
John Greenawalt, miller.
Luman Gilbert, laborer.
Hugh Gorman, laborer.
G. M. Hollenback, merchant.
James Hancock, farmer.
Thomas Hutchins, harness maker.
Joseph Hitchcock, farmer.
Jacob Hart, sheriff.
Abraham Hart, shoemaker.
Isaac Hartsell, J. P.
Jesse and Lewis Harton, stage line.
Oliver Helme, landlord.
Patrick Hepburn, saddler.
Joseph Huckle, distiller.
Lathan W. Jones, physician.
Amasa Jones, manufacturer.
John Jameson, Spring House hotel.
Jacob Kithline, baker.
Jacob Kutz, tailor.
Lewis Ketcham, painter.
George Lane, preacher.
Josiah Lewis, surveyor.
Elan Lawry, teamster.
Peter P. Loop, merchant.
Charles Miner, printer.
Joshua Miner, stonemason.
Garrick Mallery, lawyer.
Shepherd Marble, nailmaker.
William Miller, laborer.
Felix McGuigan, laborer.
Samuel Maffet, printer.
Thomas Nutting, laborer.
Thomas B. Overton, lawyer.
Godfrey Perry, book-keeper.
Titus Prime (colored).
Nathan Palmer, lawyer.
Archippus Parrish, landlord.
Thomas Quick.
William Ross, farmer.
Francis Rainnow.
Elijah Richards, farmer.
Philip Rymer, cloth dresser.
John Raymond, laborer.
Peter and Jack Rafferty, laborers.
David Scott, president judge.
Jonathan Slocum, farmer.
Henry and George Sively, farmers.
Jacob and Joseph Suiton, merchants.
Abram Tolls, wagon maker.
G. W. Trott, physician.
Henry Tillbury, farmer.
Sidney Tracy, farmer.
Henry F. Lamb, druggist.
Washington Lee, lawyer.
Thomas W. Miner, physician
John Miller, sexton.
Francis McShane, nailmaker.
Thomas Morgan, hotel and stage.
Joseph McCoy, cashier and poet.
Abram Mock, landlord.
Simon Monega, laborer.
John Ogden.
Abram Pike (Indian killer).
Benjamin Perry, clerk H. of R.
Thomas Price, cooper.
Thomas Patterson, blacksmith.
George Peck, preacher.
William Russell, potter.
A. H. Reeder, landlord.
David and William Richards, farmers.
George Root, stage driver.
Samuel Raub, farmer.
Joel Rogers, preacher.
Jacob Rudolph, shoemaker.
Joseph and Zebulon Slocum, blacksmiths.

Zura Smith, druggist.
Benjamin St. John.
Jacob Sills, farmer.
Conrad Teeter, first stage to Athens.
Stephen Tuttle, merchant.
Peleg Tracy.
Edwin Tracy, harness maker.
Charles Taintor, painter.
Edmund Taylor, harness maker.
Philip Weeks, farmer.
Andrew Vogle, hatter.
Phineas Waller, farmer, distiller.
Moses Wood, farmer.
Asa C. Whitney, doctor.
Thomas Wright, farmer.
Joseph Wright, physician.
Rosewell Wells, lawyer.
Winthrop Wells, merchant.
Peter and Luther Yarrington, blacksmiths.
Henry Young, gunsmith.
Abram Thomas, merchant.
Barnet Ulp, hatter.
Mr. Van Zeek, physician.
Seth Wilson, tailor.
Lewis Worrell, potter.
Isaac Williams, basket maker.
Josiah Wright, printer and editor.
William Wright, teacher.
Daniel White, wagon maker.
Ranselear Wells, blacksmith.
Conrad Wickizer, farmer.

As an appendix to this list, a correspondent, "W. J.," sent to the *Record* in 1887 the following items, of great interest concerning some of the parties named above:

Philip Abbott's son Philip went to St. Paul, Minn. H. C. Anhiser, father of Joseph Anhiser and Mrs. F. Keorner. Ziba Bennett, his son George S. and daughter, Mrs. J. C. Phelps. John L. Butler, father of Frank Butler and Mrs. Judge Woodward.... Steuben Butler's children, C. E. Butler, Mrs. Alexander Shiras,... and the late William H. Butler. Pierce Butler, his son Pierce,... daughter Mrs. Mary Reynolds, of Kingston. Zebulon Butler, of these there are no sons or daughters now living.... Jonathan Bulkley, his son C. L. Bulkley, daughter Mrs. A. R. Brundage.... Anthony Brower, daughter Mrs. W. S. Parsons.... Isaac Bowman, son Col. Sam; daughter Mary Bowman.... Andrew Beaumont, his son Col. E. B. Beaumont, now retired officer of the United States army, and daughter Mrs. Julia Gloninger.... Job Barton, sons C. P. Barton and Lehman Barton.... Oristus Collins, son Rev. Charles Jewett Collins. George Chahoon, daughters Mrs. Josiah Lewis and Miss Anna Chahoon. Anning O. Chahoon, son Joseph Slocumb Chahoon.... Daniel Collings, daughter Mrs. Julia Dougherty, Mrs. J. N. Davidson and Eliza.... Henry Colt, son Henry Colt, of Allentown.... Isaac Chapman, his son C. I. A. Chapman of Pittston.... Jacob Cist, daughters Mrs. H. Wright and Mrs. C. T. McClintock. Frances Dana, daughters Mrs. J. R. Coolbaugh and Mrs. William T. Rhoads.... Bateman Downing, son Reuben.... J. J. Dennis, son Capt. J. P. Dennis.... John Davis, his son John, and daughter Mary Ann, deceased. James Ely, son Thomas Ely of Kingston.... George Haines, daughter Mrs. V. L. Maxwell.... James Hancock, son Maj. E. A. of Philadelphia, and D. P. of Peoria, Ill.... George Hotchkiss, daughter Mrs. T. W. Robinson.... Dr. L. W. Jones, daughter Mrs. Thomas Wilson.... J. P. Johnson, son William P. of Dallas, and Wesley Johnson, J. P.... John Jameson, daughter Mrs. E. B. Collings, and Mrs. John Chahoon. Amasa Jones, sons Joel and Joseph of Philadelphia.... Lewis Ketcham, son W. W. Ketcham.... Gilbert Laird, sons J. D. and Grover, and Mrs. Joseph Easterline. Josiah Lewis, his son Josiah.... H. F. Lamb, daughter Mary.... Peter P. Loop, sons Edward Sterling and John Millard Loop. Charles Miner, son William Penn, and daughter Mrs. Jesse Thomas. Samuel Maffet, son W. R. Maffet.... Simon Monega, son C. B., daughter Mrs. P. R. Johnson.... Benjamin Perry, daughters reside on Northampton street. Archippus Parrish, sons Charles and George H., daughter Mrs. F. W. Hunt.... Joseph Slocum, daughter Mrs. Abi Butler, deceased.... George Sively, daughter Mrs. Judge Pfouts.... Abram Thomas, daughter Mrs. Washington Lee.... E. Taylor, sons John, Thomas and Edmund; daughter Mrs. E. H.

Chase.....Phineas Waller, son Rev. David J. Waller of Bloomsburg.....Luther Yarington, son Thomas O. of Reading.....Peter Yarington, son Dilton Yarington of Carbondale.....John P. Arndt and family removed to Green Bay, Wis., one son was drowned in the Susquehanna, another was shot by a fellow member, and died on the floor of the Wisconsin territorial legislature.....Amasa Jones, sons Joel and Joseph. Amasa had lost a leg, and as corks were not then known he was called "Peg Leg." He was a broom-maker. His son Joel became a distinguished judge of Philadelphia, and Joseph a distinguished preacher..... Jesse Fell (history given elsewhere.).....Moses Wood, an Englishman, brought considerable money to this country, and a large family of sons. John G. and George B. Wood are grandsons. David Scott, surviving descendants E. Greenough Scott and Rev. Charles H. Skidder, grandsons.....George Dennison had two sons, Henry M. and George; one married a daughter of Pres. John Tyler..... Francis Du Puy of Pittston, is grandson of Ralph D. Lacoe. Anderson Dana, his grandson, Gen. E. L. Dana.....Joseph Davis, never married, became crazy, and shot and killed a man on Hazel street; spent the remainder of his days in an asylum. Barnet Ulp, grandfather of the Misses Alexander.....Gilbert Barnes, grandsons Stewart L. and Albert Barnes.....Abraham Pike, daughter Mrs. Hannah Porter.....Joshua Miner, grandson Dr. J. L. Miner.....Dr. G. W. Trott, grandfather of Judge Stanley Woodward.

This correspondent says that in the first list of the men of 1818 that in the upper part of Wilkes-Barre township there are many prominent names not mentioned. To the list he adds Benjamin Cortright, father of John M. and James Cortright; "Uncle Fritz" Wagner; near him James Stark, farmer and merchant; his sons, Henry and John M. Stark, of West Pittston; John Stark, of Mill Creek, father of John Stark, Mrs. G. M. Miller and Mrs. O. A. Parsons; Cornelius Stark, father of Col. B. F. Stark; Crandall Wilcox owned the place afterward the property of John Searl, and his son, Samuel Wilcox, worked in the mines. Then Thomas Williams owned the John Mitchell farm; his sons, Thomas, Ezra and George W. Williams. Then the next was Thomas Osborne, laborer, of "Punkin Hollow." He was great-grandfather of the Misses Wildoners, of Wilkes-Barre; Stephen Abbott, farmer, and his son, John Abbott, father of Cassie and Lucy Abbott; Benjamin Bailey, tanner and currier at the corners; Cornelius, or "Case," Courtright, shoemaker; Hiram Post, laborer; Thomas Joslyn, laborer. His son, Thomas, was the first man who lost his life in the mines in this region; Thomas Wooley, farmer, and his large family of sons and daughters; Mathias Hollenback, miller, called "Crazy Matt," who was insane for years; George Dickover, mason and plasterer; his son, William Dickover; Hezekiah Parsons, of Laurel Run, farmer and manufacturer; his son, Calvin Parsons; Stephen Gould, on the Lehigh on the road above Mr. Parsons' place.

C. E. Wright pleasantly tells of the great old-time dancing masters in Wilkes-Barre, as follows: "I doubt if anything makes a deeper impression on the young than the glory of the first dancing school. If any exception be taken to this assertion, all I can say in return is, I am speaking for myself.

"The first teacher I had the honor of performing under was a sedate gentleman by the name of Tobias, from Lancaster. That city had produced some distinguished men, but in my view none were equal to Mr. Tobias. He was a man of good presence, good manner, had the use of his heels and was a medium violinist.

"I think it was in 1839 he opened his school at Morgan's, on the present site of Mr. Darling's dwelling in Wilkes-Barre, and another at Atherton's hotel in Plymouth. To get all out of the thing that was in it, I attended both. It was an easy matter, on a good horse, to ford the river at Plymouth, pass up through the Inman and Lazarus flats, and thence on to Morgan's. Dark nights or stormy ones, or even a slight freshet, was no hindrance to an ambitious youth of nineteen, in search of knowledge. All the young damsels of the county seat attended the school. This probably had some weight, for that class of young ladies has never been excelled.



R. D. Van Nickle

"After this, probably the outcrop of Mr. Tobias' labors amongst us, there was the annual ball on February 22, at the Phoenix. To this came the notables of Berwick, Danville, Bloom, Tunkhannock and other outlying cities.

"Porter, the memorable landlord of the Phœnix, had what was called a spring floor. It was over the long dining-room and supported only at the sides of the apartment. The combined tramp of many feet, in time with the band, produced a vibratory motion, something like the teeter of a buckboard. It always seemed a wonder to me the whole affair didn't crash down with its live freight.

"This short history, pertaining to the subject of the dance, would be deficient without mention of Messrs. Morton and Jones. They were the successors of Mr. Tobias. Their school, very large and successful, was at the Dennis hotel, where is now the National bank.

"Mr. Morton, from Philadelphia, was a very polite gentleman, short of build, yellow-haired, florid complexion and frolicsome on his legs as a young colt. I never look at the picture of Pickwick, in his oratorical attitude, but it reminds me of Morton. Mr. Jones, *per contra*, was a very slim young gentleman. Nature must have had a fiddler in view, when drafting the plans and specifications of his makeup. He had the most delicate of hands, with fingers like straws. How could he be else than a prime manipulator of the strings?

"I suppose it would be proper to seek pardon for making reference to matters of such minor importance, knowing that the cotillion has gone down with many other barbaric usages of our ancestors. Our more favored lasses of the present day will scarce thank me for calling off their attention from the german, the polka, the waltz and other matters coming in on the tide of reform."

Mrs. Jesse Thomas, on the occasion of dismantling the old house at the corner of Franklin and Union streets, in 1887, gave her recollections of the building and times of nearly seventy-five years ago that are very interesting. The house was built by her father, Hon. Charles Miner, about 1811, and under its roof she and her brother, William Penn Miner, were born. Mr. Miner sold the house in 1817 to the distinguished jurist, Judge Burnside, on the occasion of his removing to West Chester, to establish there the *Village Record*. The other corners of the streets, except the one afterward built on by Hon. Andrew Beaumont, were built upon prior to Mr. Miner's. The one on the southwest corner is the only one of the four left. This was the Evans house, its owner being quite a prominent citizen. On the northeast corner, where is now the Stickney block, was the old Palmer house, known latter as the "old Red house." The Palmers were a large family, afterward removed to Mount Holly. The Beaumont house was built in the approaching canal days and originally intented for a warehouse. She says when she can first remember, Franklin street ended at Union street and above Union it was called "Green lane" and was the favorite playground in the first and second decade of the century. The only house above Union was Capt. Bowman's, latterly the residence of Mrs. Col. A. H. Bowman.

Mrs. Thomas' description of her father's printing office, as well as her account of how in this old office her father had used wooden type to teach his blind daughter the alphabet and finally how to read, and when the child was sent to a blind school she was the first ever admitted who could read, how this blind daughter in time became her father's amanuensis and his great aid in writing his *History of Wyoming*. She had a remarkable memory and would accompany her father and listen to the old pioneers tell over their stories of the past and then so readily and accurately recall them when wanted by the writer as he progressed with his history. This valuable history is now out of print and in the interests, if nothing else of the libraries and schools of the world, a new edition should be printed, and the invaluable work placed within the reach of all students of history. It will remain *the* history of Wyoming valley par excellence. Its correctness as history, its brilliance in every line, weaves the facts into a story of transcendent interest. If it has ever been

criticised adversely, that criticism has never gone farther than the alleged fault that a careful reading would disclose the fact that the author was a federalist.

Charles Miner was a native of Connecticut, born in 1780, and came to Wyoming in 1799, and located in Wilkes-Barre, where his brother, Asher (great-grandfather of the present Asher Miner), had established the *Luzerne County Federalist* in 1801, which time the *Wilkes-Barre Gazette*, by Thomas Wright, ceased publication. Asher Miner married the only daughter of Thomas Wright, and Charles Miner married Wright's grand-daughter, Letitia, daughter of Joseph Wright. In 1807 Charles Miner was elected to the legislature, re-elected the following year. In 1810 he sold the *Federalist* to his two apprentices, Steuben Butler and Sidney Tracy. He resumed the office in 1811, sold in 1816 to Isaac A. Chapman, then located in West Chester. In 1824 he was elected to congress, re-elected two years later. In 1825 he was joined by his brother, Asher, and they published the *Village Record* until its sale by them in 1834. Charles returned to the valley in 1832 and Asher in 1834, and they ended their days on adjoining farms at Miner's Mills.

From old newspapers the following: "This line has commenced running regularly between Wilkes-Barre, Northumberland, Williamsport, Harrisburg and Philadelphia and intermediate places. The boat leaves Wilkes-Barre daily at 2 o'clock P. M., and arrives at Northumberland every morning at 7:30 o'clock and at Harrisburg the following evening at 9 o'clock, where passengers will remain over night and take the railroad cars next morning for Philadelphia, etc., through in 48 hours from Wilkes-Barre. Fare to Northumberland, $2; fare to Harrisburg, $4; fare to Philadelphia, $8. For freight or passage apply to P. McC. Gilchrist, Phœnix hotel, Wilkes-Barre, May 7, 1839."

(In our days of "apprenticeship," cheap fuel and rapid transit such things seem very antiquated. Will the next half century bring the consummation, a new caloric and ærial yachts?)

Runaway Apprentice.—In the Wilkes-Barre papers of that day such advertisements as the following appear, accompanied by a picture of a little fellow galloping off with a bundle tied to a stick and thrown over his shoulder:

"Six Cents Reward.—Ran away from the subscriber on the 12th inst., James Pringle, an indented apprentice to the farming business; he was about fourteen years of age, of light complexion; he had on when he went away butternut colored pantaloons and frock coat. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account as no charges will be paid. Isaac Smith, Exeter township, April 9, 1836."

Coal Fifty Years Ago.—(A card.) I am now ready to deliver coal to the citizens of Wilkes-Barre at the following prices, viz.: At the shute, lump coal per ton of 2,240 pounds, $1.25; broken coal and raked, $1.12; fine coal without screening, 75 cents; lime burner's coal, per bushel, 1½ cents, and 25 cents per ton additional for hauling.

The Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company.—President, B. F. Meyers; secretary and treasurer, John Graham. With the beginning of the year 1891 there were in Wilkes-Barre horse-car street railways to Kingston and Luzerne, to Ashley and the suburban road, when some enterprising gentlemen came here, and, in connection with some of the citizens, formed a stock company and purchased the franchises of these lines, and consolidated them under the name given at the head of this paragraph. The company commenced the work of converting the new line into electric roads in October, 1891, and have built and completed the road to Pittston, passing through Kingston, Dorranceton, Forty Fort, Wyoming and on to West Pittston; also have extended their electric line to Plymouth, Nanticoke, Ashley and Sugar Notch. This is one of the most extensive street railway lines by electric power in this country and the system, when complete will have from forty-five to fifty miles of trackage, operating within the immediate suburbs of Wilkes Barre, making the valley practically a part and parcel of this city of 120,000 people. The immense patronage of all these lines well demonstrate the long-felt want of this the most im-

portant improvement that has been added to the city in this generation, and the company find that it is nearly impossible to build and stock the road to keep pace with the public demand. There is but little doubt that next season the line will be extended on the east side of the river to Pittston. The incorporators of the company: John J. Patterson, John Graham, W. F. Sadler, G. Mortimore Lewis, Robert McMeen, J. Howard Neeley. As an evidence of the capacity of these lines it is estimated that at the recent Columbus celebration in Wilkes-Barre their trains handled 45,000 people, and the entire system is not yet completed.

Upper Wagon Bridge was built in 1877–8 and opened to the public, September 1, 1888. The company built in fact three bridges—two of them over culverts connected with the main iron bridge by a heavy grade macadam road. The entire improvement cost $141,000. John B. Reynolds, president; Pierce Butler, secretary; directors: Stephen B. Vaughan, C. E. Stegmaier, T. F. Ryman, Dr. Ed Gumpert, E. R. Troxell, P. M. Gilligan, Liddon Flick, John P. Warwick.

Banks.—A branch of the Philadelphia bank was established in Wilkes-Barre in 1810. It was on River street in a building of late owned by Mrs. Ulp. It was run until 1820 and closed. Stewart Pearce said that the effect of this bank here was to drain the county of specie. At one time Steuben Butler and Col. Bowman, directors of the bank, took $40,000 in silver in wagons to Philadelphia. Philip Reed was the wagoner. After this bank closed the Wilkes-Barre and Easton turnpike issued "shinplaster" notes, as much as $10,000 at one time being out. All received it, as this practically was the only money in the country. These convenient notes were signed by Lord Butler and Stephen Tuttle. This was an important recruiting station in 1812, and it is said that army officers issued their individual notes in $1 and $2 and these passed as money.

In 1816 the *Susquehanna Bank* of Wilkes-Barre was incorporated; Joseph Sinton, president of the board. A wave of hard times, however, prevented the institution from ever opening its doors to the public.

Wyoming National Bank was organized November 16, 1829, under its present name, except "National." Its charter is dated November 4, 1829. William Ross, Henderson Gaylord, John N. Conyngham, William Swetland, Isaac Bowman were commissioners to receive subscriptions. The directors were Benjamin Dorrance, William Ross, John N. Conyngham, George N. Hollenback, O. Collins, Ziba Bennett, William Swetland, H. Gaylord, James Nesbitt, Jr., Steuben Butler, Abraham Thomas and Miller Horton; officers: Col. Benjamin Dorrance, president; Ziba Bennett, secretary of the board until a cashier should be chosen; Edward Lynch, cashier. Benjamin Dorrance resigned the presidency May 18, 1831, but was re-elected and served until May 30, 1832; again resigned and George M. Hollenback was elected and served until his death, November 1, 1866. Gen. William S. Ross elected president and served until he died, June 11, 1868; succeeded by Hon. Ziba Bennett; resigned May 9, 1878; succeeded by Col. Charles Dorrance, who continued in the office until his death, January, 1892, when the present incumbent was elected to the vacancy.

March 17, 1861, the bank moved into its present home, corner of Franklin and Market streets, which, with the adjoining building on Market street, is owned by the bank. It became a national bank January 19, 1865. Capital, $150,000; surplus, $210,000. Officers: Sheldon Reynolds, president; Charles A. Miner, vice president; George H. Flanagan, cashier; directors: Sheldon Reynolds, Charles A. Miner, Henry M. Hoyt, George S. Bennett, Charles D. Foster, B. M. Espy, F. A. Phelps, Andrew H. McClintock and Irving A. Stearns.

First National Bank, organized April 14, 1863; chartered July 21, following, and opened its doors to the public August 8, with a capital of $51,500. The first president and cashier were James McLean and Thomas Wilson, respectively. The capital has been increased and is now $375,000; surplus $130,000. Officers and directors: William S. McLean, president; H. H. Ashley, vice-president; P. M. Carhart, cashier; Samuel H. Lynch, M. W. Wadhams, C. Stegmaier, Jesse Beadle, Charles P. Hunt, George Loveland.

The Second National Bank, organized September 23, 1863, with a capital of $250,000, which has been increased to $450,000, and having a surplus of $145,000. First officers were Thomas T. Atherton, president; M. L. Everett, cashier; Present officers and board of directors: Abram Nesbitt, president; R. F. Walsh, vice-president; Isaac Everett, T. H. Atherton, R. T. Black, L. D. Shoemaker, E. H. Jones, George F. Nesbitt, John M. Ward; cashier, E. W. Mulligan.

Anthracite Savings Bank.—Capital $100,000; surplus $19,000; deposits special and general, $621,632.37. Officers and directors: Benjamin Reynolds, president; Andrew F. Derr, vice-president; C. W. Laycock, cashier; A. N. Rippard, assistant cashier; Benjamin Reynolds, H. A. Fuller, A. H. Dickson, George N. Reichard, Andrew F. Derr, H. W. Palmer, Bernhard Long, William Stoddart, T. F. Ryman.

Bankers.—F. V. Rockafellow & Co., one of the oldest and most reliable banking institutions of Wilkes-Barre.

The Miners' Savings Bank was incorporated by an act of February 13, 1868, and was the first savings bank in the city, the purpose being to establish a savings bank and loan company with powers to transact any other business done by banks in Pennsylvania, and to act as executor or administrator of any deceased testator or intestate. The capital stock is $150,000; the surplus over $50,000. The first officers chosen were: A. C. Laning, president; Ziba Bennett, Walter G. Sterling and A. T. McClintock, vice-presidents; J. A. Rippard, cashier. Present capital, $150,000; surplus, $220,000; deposits, $1,560,465.99. Officers and directors: N. Rutter, president; David P. Ayars, cashier; N. Rutter, T. S. Hillard, A. H. McClintock, H. W. Palmer, Andrew F. Derr, W. L. Conyngham, William J. Harvey, Allan H. Dickson, John Laning.

The Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank was organized May 20, 1871, with an authorized capital of $300,000, $150,000 of which was paid in by the stockholders, and began business July 1, 1871. The first directors were Joseph Lippincott, C. L. Lamberton, Stanley Woodward, C. Brahl, J. McNeish, Jr., W. W. Ketcham, J. P. Williamson, A. J. Pringle and F. J. Helfrich; president, Joseph Lippincott; cashier, J. P. Williamson. Present capital stock, $150,000; surplus, $115,000; deposits special and general, $1,098,538.52. Officers and directors: President, A. H. Van Horn; vice-president, Christian Brahl; cashier, J. C. Bell; A. H. Van Horn, Christian Brahl, Joseph Birkbeck, Morgan B. Williams, Fred Ahlborn, W. W. Amsbry, Woodward Leavenworth, J. J. Roberts, Jr.

The People's Bank was organized and commenced business July 1, 1872, with a capital of $250,000, with authority to increase the same to $1,000,000, $125,000 was called in immediately, and in 1874 the balance of the $250,000 was called in and paid up, since which time (with two exceptions), a regular semi-annual dividend has been declared and paid free of all taxes. This institution moved into its new quarters in the summer of 1892. Capital, $250,000; surplus, $160,134.46; deposits, $718,525.73. Directors: J. W. Hollenback, A. J. Davis, H. B. Hillman, Isaac H. Thomas, Edward Welles, O. B. Macknight, Calvin Parsons, F. J. Leavenworth, Isaac P. Hand, Thomas H. Atherton, A. A. Sterling; J. W. Hollenback, president; F. J. Leavenworth, vice-president; A. A. Sterling, cashier.

The Wilkes-Barre Water Company was incorporated by act of the legislature February 12, 1850. The corporators were: George M. Hollenback, Samuel P. Collings, Henry M. Fuller, W. J. Woodward, Lord Butler, Thomas W. Miner, Peter C. McGilchrist, Harrison Wright, Calvin Parsons, Ziba Bennett, George P. Steel, Samuel Puterbaugh, Oliver B. Hillard, Edward M. Covell, Sharp D. Lewis, Francis L. Bowman and Joseph Le Clerc; president, Hendrick B. Wright; secretary and treasurer, Isaac S. Osterhout; managers, Alexander Gray, John Orquhart, William Wood, Charles Parrish, John Reichard and Samuel R. Marshall. The original capital stock was $40,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $80,000. By subsequent amendments it has been increased from time to time, and in 1879 amounted to $220,000. The company has about thirty-five miles of cement and

wrought-iron pipe laid, the source of water supply being Laurel run and Mill creek.

The Crystal Spring Water Company was chartered April 11, 1861. Its source of supply is a large pond of the same name in the northeast part of Wright township, south of Wilkes-Barre, one of the sources of Big Wapwallopen creek. The company has $80,000 in capital stock, and bonds to the same amount. Officers: J. R. Maxwell, president; Walter Gaston, secretary and treasurer; Elmer Lawall, manager; Ieorworeh Jones, superintendent and engineer.

Laflin Water Company.—Charles Parrish, president; W. C. Allen, secretary; Walter Gaston, treasurer.

Honey Brook Water Company.—J. R. Maxwell, president; E. W. Marple, secretary and treasurer; Elmer H. Lawall, manager.

The Wilkes-Barre Gas Company was charted in 1854, and the works were constructed in 1856. The present capital stock of the company is $130,000. It has eighteen miles of main laid, and makes 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas per annum, furnishing gas for city lamps and lighting most of the leading business places and private residences. Officers: William S. Cunningham, president; A. A. Sterling, vice-president and treasurer; Marcus Smith, secretary and superintendent.

Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company.—The plant was built and started operations in 1884, and the first arc light ever lit in the city blazed out on the night of April 1, 1884. Officers: Sheldon Reynolds, president; Isaac Long, vice-president; H. A. Fuller, secretary and treasurer; T. W. O'Brien, superintendent.

The Wilkes-Barre City Hospital was opened for the reception of patients October 10, 1872. There is also a board of visiting lady managers. Prior to the winter of 1874 the support of the hospital was derived entirely from voluntary contributions made by the people of the city. Since that time appropriations have been made by the State as follows: In 1885 a lot containing about four acres, on River street, near Mill creek, affording an elegant site for a hospital building, was presented by John Welles Hollenback. During the winter of 1875–6 the new hospital building was erected on this lot, and was occupied April 1, 1876, capable of accommodating from seventy-five to 100 beds. Officers: president, Hon. C. A. Miner; vice-president, J. W. Hollenback; treasurer, G. Murray Reynolds; secretary, E. H. Chase; directors: J. Welles Hollenback, S. J. Strauss, Irving A. Stearns, George S. Bennett, G. M. Reynolds, Charles A. Miner, Richard Sharpe, Jr., C. M. Conyngham, E. H. Chase, A. T. McClintock, Liddon Flick; executive committee: Messrs. Miner, Chase, Phillips, Reynolds and Sharpe; board of lady managers: Mrs. C. M. Conyngham, president; Mrs. J. V. Darling, vice-president; Miss E. W. Mayer, secretary; Mrs. S. L. Brown, Mrs. A. A. Sterling, Mrs. M. L. Driesbach, Mrs. A. J. Davis, Mrs. A. Farnham, Mrs. R. J. Flick, Miss Laura G. Brower; resident physician, Dr. H. C. Masland; attending physicians: Drs. Murphy, Fell, Shoemaker, Guthrie, Davis and Harvey; consulting physicians: Drs. Ross and Crawford; registrar, Dr. W. S. Stewart; ophthalmologist, Dr. L. H. Taylor. Cost of maintenance per year (approximately), $15,000.

Nearly 400 patients were treated during 1891; deaths, 20; 259 cured and 76 benefited. Of the whole number 245 were surgical cases. Less than one-fifth were pay patients.

Home for Friendless Children is one of the noble charities of Wilkes-Barre. George B. Kulp, in his *Families of the Wyoming Valley*, expresses the fact that Mrs. Ziba Bennett (*nee* Priscilla E. Lee) was chiefly the originator and founder. She had given very largely to her church and in many ways shown a most liberal Christian spirit of charity. March 22, 1862, a number of ladies interested in benevolent works met at the house of Mrs. Bennett. This meeting had a purpose, and resulted in the first steps toward building the present "Home" on South Franklin street, between Ross and Academy streets. This elegant and spacious edifice is one of the interesting objects of the city, and has indeed been a "Home" to many a

poor orphan that otherwise would have been a waif upon the uncertain charity of the world. At this meeting a board of lady managers was chosen and Mrs. Bennett was chosen treasurer, and the society was soon after incorporated. The management of this noble institution is in the hands of twenty-four women, who regularly meet once a month. For many years Mrs. Bennett has been the efficient president of the "Home," and to her guidance, council and aid much of its success is due.

Officers: President, L. D. Shoemaker; vice-presidents, Richard Sharpe and J. W. Hollenback; secretary, John C. Phelps; treasurer, Francis A. Phelps; trustees, J. W. Hollenback, Richard Sharpe, Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, F. J. Leavenworth, John C. Phelps, Edwin Shortz, Andrew T. McClintock, Francis A. Phelps, Marx Long, Hon. Stanley Woodward, C. M. Conyngham, Charles Morgan, M. B. Houpt, A. H. Dickson, Isaac M. Thomas.

Lady managers: President, Mrs. Ziba Bennett; vice-president, Mrs. E. G. Scott; secretary, Mrs. G. M. Reynolds; treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Phelps; Mrs. A. R. Brundage, Mrs. R. J. Flick, Mrs. T. S. Hillard, Mrs. F. W. Hunt, Miss Mary Ingham, Mrs. George B. Kulp, Mrs. F. J. Leavenworth, Mrs. M. B. Houpt, Mrs. Fred Mercur, Mrs. T. C. North, Mrs. Thomas W. Brown, Mrs. Susan Beach, Mrs. F. V. Rockafellow, Mrs. William H. Sturdevant, Mrs. Isaac M. Thomas, Mrs. Mathew Wood, Mrs. Stanley Woodward, Miss Hetty Wright, Mrs. Garrett Smith, Mrs. E. C. Wadhams, Mrs. J. C. Phelps.

Average number of children, forty-five; a small annuity from an invested fund, about $800 per annum from paid boarders, and the balance from private donations, make up the $4,000 annually necessary to maintain the home.

Telephone.—This important addition to modern civilization first received the attention of the people of Wilkes-Barre in the summer of 1877. Some of the good people had heard of the curious invention by which people could talk and distinctly hear each other, though a mile or more apart. A few had seen it in the city, but they were like the man's sign about touching it: "Don't monkey with the buzz-saw." But the movement was seriously set on foot by several of the enterprising men of the city, and it was resolved to establish the Wilkes-Barre Telephone exchange. William L. Raeder, aided by L. C. Kinsly, proceeded to get subscribers to the new enterprise, and their efforts were soon crowned with success, and the exchange office opened February 1, 1880. After it was well established, in 1882, the company was consolidated with the Scranton company and formed the North Pennsylvania Telephone & Supply company. The long-distance telephone is now reaching out from Wilkes-Barre to all portions of the county, recently making connections to reach all the principal cities of the East and Chicago by the line just completed from New York to the latter place.

Board of Trade.—The Wilkes-Barre board of trade, after the usual abortive attempts to establish such an institution, was permanently organized in 1884, when a charter was granted and the following officers elected: president, C. M. Conyngham; first vice-president, S. L. Brown; second vice-president, Isaac Long; treasurer, F. V. Rockafellow; secretary, George A. Wells. The only change in the officers were the late J. K. Bogert became president; he was succeeded by Col. G. Murray Reynolds. Mr. Wells was succeeded as secretary by Leo W. Long. A committee consisting of Hon. C. Ben Johnson, G. Mortimer Lewis and Maj. C. N. Conyngham was appointed when the interest in the institution began to lag, and they gave it a fresh impetus, and since then it has been quite successful. Hon. C. Ben Johnson was made secretary, rooms fitted up, and the membership soon swelled to 300.

Industries.—In 1810 there were in the township thirty-three hand looms, and during a year which included a portion of the one mentioned, 129 yards of cotton, 1,717 yards of woolen and 6,531 yards of linen cloth were manufactured. Francis McShane established a small cut-nail factory at Wilkes-Barre, using anthracite coal for smelting iron, and for several years conducted a successful wholesale and retail

business. There was in the early days of the borough the usual diversity of mechanics' shops, and the proprietors changed from time to time, rendering the tracing of the history of these common industries more than difficult.

A large rolling-mill and nail factory was erected at South Wilkes-Barre by Thomas Chambers, E. R. Biddle and others in 1840, at a cost of $300,000. The firm became involved and the establishment was sold to satisfy a debt due the Wyoming bank; and, passing into the hands of the Montour Iron company, was removed to Danville, Montour county.

In 1840 Lewis Le Grand opened a blacksmith and general jobbing, ironing and repair shop on South Main street. In 1859 he began the manufacture of wagons—his main shop having been erected in 1857. In 1871–3 D. R. Malvin was a partner in the concern. December 4, 1872, C. D. Le Grand, son of Lewis Le Grand, patented the well-known buckboard wagon, since so extensively manufactured at this establishment. November 11, 1878, the patent was renewed to cover recently perfected improvements. In 1842 H. S. & E. Renwick, of New York, erected an anthracite furnace, operated by steam power, and carried on the manufacture of pig-iron for about a year; but the furnace was subsequently permitted to lie idle until 1854, when it was purchased by John McCanley and the Messrs. Carter of Tamaqua, who enlarged it and began business on quite an extensive scale. The iron ore and limestone were brought from Columbia county by canal, and the works, under the supervision of Mr. McCanley, yielded six tons of iron per day. In 1856 the establishment was burned.

Planing Mills.—In 1844 S. Y. Kittle established himself as a manufacturer of furniture on South Main street, below Ross. He introduced improved machinery from time to time, and putting in power planers about twenty years later, engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of planed lumber and moldings. He was the inventor of Kittle's patent carving machine. In January, 1854, Price & Wetzel established a planing mill at the corner of Canal and Union streets, where buildings were erected for that purpose. A year later the firm became Price & Haas. Ten years afterward C. B. Price became sole proprietor, and remained so until 1876, when the firm became C. B. Price & Son. About 1864 the original buildings were burnt and replaced by others, which were torn down in a dozen years, after the erection of the present commodious accomodations on Canal street, near Market. Operations at the planing mill on Canal street now the property of the estate of Stephen Lee, deceased, were begun about 1855.

The establishment, after passing through the hands of several proprietors, became the property of Hamilton & Brew, of whom the late Stephen Lee purchased it in 1867. Since his death, in 1874, the business has been conducted by his sons, Conrad and Samuel N. Lee, executors of his will, and builders, furnishers and dealers in all kinds of lumber. Another leading establishment in this line of manufacture and trade, is that of J. E. Patterson & Co., on Canal street at the corner of Jackson, which has an extended trade and reputation, having received the Centennial medal for its doors, etc.

The Vulcan Iron Works.—The Vulcan Iron works, one of the most important manufacturing interests in the city, were founded by Richard Jones in 1849, and successfully conducted by him until 1866, when a stock company was formed and incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000, of which Richard Jones was president and superintendent, and Robert T. Block secretary and treasurer. The company began at once to increase the capacity of the works by building a substantial brick machine shop 75x100 feet, and equipped with the most modern tools, and a three-story brick pattern house. The constant demand for heavy machinery manufactured at these works compelled the company to further enlarge their manufacturing capacity by the erection of a new foundry and pattern shop, 80x165 feet, and a smith and boiler shop 66x130 feet, in 1873, when the capital stock had increased to $200,000. During the progress of these improvements Mr. Richard Jones died. He was

succeeded by L. C. Paine as president, and E. H. Jones, son of the former president, became superintendent. The works cover an area of about eight acres, fronting 400 feet on Main street and extending 634 feet back. Tracks and sidings run into the shops from the Lehigh Valley railroad, with a turntable by which cars can be directed into any department of the establishment.

The company have four large buildings and two more being erected, a boiler shop and a new smith shop. Their product is all kinds of machinery and boilers; number of employes 250; output $500,000.

The Wyoming shops on Hazle street are a branch and belong to the same company. They were built in 1872; employes 100, and the product is machinery and locomotives. Officers: E. H. Jones, general manager; Fred G. Smith, treasurer; H. B. Hillman, secretary. The charter members of this concern and directors were Richard Jones, Henry B. Wright, Thomas F. Atherton, Lewis C. Paine, George W. Woodward, Stewart Pearce, Nathanial Rutter, Stephen Bowles, Robert T. Black, Joseph Stickney, Lewis Landmesser.

The company also have extensive shops in West Pittston.

Thus from the very humblest beginning this has grown to be one of the largest and most important industries in the city.

The Wyoming Valley Manufacturing Company.—In 1866 Jonathan Mooers & Son had a small foundry at the corner of Main and Dana streets. Mr. Milton Dana and others afterward becoming interested, the firm name was changed to Dana & Co. April 5, 1867, a charter was granted to William L. Stewart and others under the name of the Wyoming Valley Manufacturing company, and the following officers were elected: E. W. Sturdevant, president; E. Robinson, vice-president; F. Koerner, secretary and treasurer; Milton Dana, assistant secretary; William L. Stewart, superintendent. The company enlarged the capacity of the foundry and erected a frame machine shop, a car shop and other necessary buildings on the same location, but as the business increased it became necessary to secure more room. New brick buildings were erected on lands purchased of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company, immediately adjoining the railroad and affording increased facilities for receiving material and shipping manufactured articles. At these works are manufactured every description of light and heavy machinery, including steam engines for shafts, slopes, planes, coal breakers, blast and rolling mills; double and single acting pumps of every variety for mining and other purposes; mills for powder making, locomotives, flue, tubral and cylinder boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal boiler plate; forging of all kinds, and iron and brass casting of every description. The wire rope machinery of the Hazard Manufacturing company was made at this establishment.

The Hazard Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of iron and steel wire ropes, is the outgrowth of a business in the same line established by Fisher Hazard, of Mauch Chunk, at that place in 1848. The growing demand for such a manufactory in the heart of the anthracite coal region led to its removal to Wilkes-Barre December 1, 1867. A stock company was formed, of which Fisher Hazard was elected president; E. B. Leisenring, treasurer, and T. C. North, superintendent and secretary. In 1868 the company was chartered, Charles Parrish, E. B. Leisenring and Fisher Hazard being the corporators. The ropes manufactured by this company are made of wire drawn at their own factory from the best brands of Swede and Norway iron and a superior quality of steel. All sizes of round and flat, coarse or fine, iron or steel wire rope, for the transmission of power and use on slopes, and capable of turning out 6,000 feet of three-inch wire rope in one piece. Officers: Charles Parrish, president; C. M. Conyngham, vice president; Walter Gaston, secretary and treasurer; Thomas C. North, superintendent.

In the spring of 1860 Fred Ahlborn began the manufacture of soap and chandler's ware. The present factory was erected in 1874. In 1876 the firm became Ahlborn Bros. They are extensive manufacturers of soap and candles and dealers in tallow, sal soda and similar goods.



S. S. Sprague.

J. H. Brock began the manufacture of wire screens on Canal street about 1874. In 1876 he sold the establishment to Mr. E. H. Hunt, who is doing an extensive and constantly increasing business in the manufacture of woven wrought-iron screens for screening coal. C. A. Becker, manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of earthen ware, Rockingham and yellow ware, and a great variety of stove linings, terra cotta garden vases and flower pots, began business in 1874.

Ladies' Underwear Factory, by Galland Bros. & Co., was established in 1881. This firm is one of the most extensive of its kind in the world. They make ladies' muslin underwear, and in addition to this plant has another in Pittston and a general office in New York. In the works here are 600 employes—using 400 sewing machines and an annual output of 90,000 dozen of their goods.

Wilkes-Barre Pottery was established in 1873 by C. A. Becker, and is a strong and representative concern of the kind, having a two-story building 46x150. Terra cotta ware, stove linings and fire brick are among its specialties.

Wyoming Brush Company was established in 1889. Their large two-story building is in South Wilkes-Barre and gives employment to over 100 hands. The proprietors are John Derby, Christian Walters and Grif. Lunger.

Sheldon Axle Works were organized at Auburn, N. Y., 1867, by Sheldon & Co., as contractors of the Auburn prison convict labor. In 1885 the law of the State of New York prohibited the further employment of convicts. That year a company was formed in Wilkes-Barre and the business at Auburn was purchased and moved to Wilkes-Barre in 1886, the grounds purchased and the plant built that year, commencing operations in December. The company has fourteen acres of ground, about five acres of which are under roof and are supplied with 1,200-horse power steam engines and employs from 400, the minimum, to 700 workmen, being the largest concern of the kind in the world, the output being 350,000 sets per year, valued at about $1,000,000. The plant has a capacity of 1,800 sets per day, running at full force ten hours, cutting thirty tons of steel and using fifty tons of coal per day. The chief product going mostly direct to carriage and wagon manufactories or of road vehicles. Their products consisting entirely of axles for carriages, wagons and road vehicles, making a few steel axles for mining cars. The pay roll of the company runs from $15,000 to $30,000 per month. They recently added a forge shop 70x90 with 150-horse power Corliss engine; have their own track connecting with all railroads, giving them complete facilities for shipment. Their works are located in the north extremity of the city on Conyngham street, near the railroad.

Officers—Charles L. Sheldon, president; N. P. H. Hugus, vice-president and general manager; C. H. Gillam, secretary and treasurer; directors: Charles L. Sheldon, William Brookfield, Edwin H. Jones, N. P. H. Hugus, Thomas H. Atherton, John W. Hollenback, George S. Bennett.

Silk Factory.—By Hess, Goldsmith & Co., silk manufacturers. Plant was built in 1885; the building being erected by the city and leased to the company at a nominal rent. The main building is 200x60, and two stories; the annex is 140x60, one-story; the engine building is 60x60, with a 100-horse power engine. The company spin but a small portion of their thread for a special article; buying their material and weaving mostly dress goods; employ 275 persons. The members of the firm are Leon Hess, Max and Louis Goldsmith, H. J. Spillman, superintendent. The works are located in the extreme south end of the city.

Wilkes-Barre Gun Company.—This institution was moved from Ithaca, N. Y., to Wilkes-Barre and the works built here in 1891, and commenced operation on January 14, 1892. In New York it was known as the "Perry Fire Arms company." The output is hammer and hammerless double-barrel-breech-loading shotguns. The building is 32x130, two-story. The engine-house, also two stories, is 15x30. Average employes, forty. It is a chartered company, and the officers and charter members are Isaac Long, president; George P. Loomis, secretary; Christ Walters,

treasurer; executive committee: Isaac Long, Jesse T. Morgan, Earnest Roth, J. W. Pattent and Moses M. Wadhams. The works are situated just outside of the south line of the city.

Keystone Roller Mill, M. W. Morris and R. F. Walsh, proprietors. This is a merchant mill, and is the largest of the kind in the city; has the roller process and all modern improvements. The plant was built in 1854 by Horton & Richards, and came into the possession of the present owners in 1864. An addition was built in 1872 and many improvements added. Capacity, 125 barrels per day. Their engine is 125-horse power.

Crescent File & Tool Company was built in 1889, having two buildings, each 150x25. Average employes, fifty. Makes exclusively files and rasps; has a capacity of 300 dozen pieces per day. The company was incorporated in 1889. P. S. Hillard, treasurer and manager; John Teasdale, president; and M. C. Andreas, secretary; Christian Henssler, superintendent; board of directors: John Teasdale, E. E. McCargo, Samuel J. Tonkin, T. S. Hillard, John A. Schmitt, C. E. Stegmaier.

Wilkes-Barre Soap Company was organized and commenced operation in 1889. Employs fifteen men and two traveling salesmen. Officers: G. D. Harrington, president; S. C. Chase, secretary; E. H. Chase, treasurer; Mr. Troutman, superintendent.

Sanson Cutlery Company (incorporated) manufacture table cutlery, knives, forks, etc. Capacity, 10,000 pieces a day. Works built 1887 and commenced business in March, 1888. Officers: Aaron I. Sanson, president; Josiah D. William, secretary; Abram Nesbitt, treasurer; Aaron I. Sanson, Jr., manager. The works are situated in the extreme south end of the city.

Wyoming Boiler Company (limited).—A company formed and commenced operations here in July, 1892. The building is now in course of erection, and as soon as this is completed they will increase their operations largely. The company are making a specialty on a new patent boiler, patented this year by James Pollock. The improvement being extending the heating surface of cylinder boilers. The company also build steam boilers on another patent granted to the same party in 1892. It is anticipated that from a small beginning this will soon grow to be one of our most important industries. The firm is John A. Schmitt, chairman; Woodward Leavenworth, secretary and treasurer; James Pollock, engineer and superintendent.

Wilkes-Barre Lace Factory.—The first industry of the kind started in the United States—the largest and most complete of its kind in the world. It is a chartered company; work was commenced on the plant in 1885; at first but a small building—a wing with two machines operated. In 1887 a large addition was built, 60x193, four-story, for finishing work; in 1888 a dry house, 100x60, was added, and the same year another was added, also four-story, the last 130x30 feet. They commenced with twenty-horse power, and now have 250-horse power. During the summer work was commenced upon an addition, building 245x93 feet, four-story, and a new boiler-house, 93x45. This will give nearly 1,000 added horse power and require 250 more employes to their already 400 men and women. Their output estimated nearly 1,000,000 pairs (curtains) for 1892. Among other of the advantages of the new addition is that of being prepared to take the raw cotton in the bail and turning out the perfect lace. Officers: President, L. D. Shoemaker; vice-president, J. W. Hollenback; treasurer, Clarence Whitman; secretary, H. A. Dunning; superintendent, John W. Doran.

The Wilkes-Barre Paper Manufacturing Company.—This institution commenced the manufacture of superior grades of straw wrapping paper, gray wrapping paper, butcher's paper, baker's paper, manilla paper, and all kinds of straw paper. It employs about twenty-five men, and is well equipped with first-class machinery, having two 800-pound beating engines, and one forty-eight-inch paper machine. Officers: J. R. Lines, president; J. G. Wood, treasurer, and J. Meeker, manager.

Empire Brewery was started in 1885, by A. M. Bryden, on Canal street. A fine

four-story brick building with all modern appliances, and has already established an extensive trade, and is rapidly growing in public favor.

Dimmick & Smith Manufacturing Company.—Capital, $10,000. The company occupies the old Charter house, on Hazle street. They manufacture as their specialty the celebrated D. & S. Patent wrought-iron safety boiler for steam heating. Officers: A. M. Dimmick, president; George Loveland, treasurer; F. C. Sturgess, secretary.

Robert Baur & Son.—Printers, publishers, stationers and binders. This has grown from a small country printing office in 1842 to be one of the oldest and leading establishments of the kind in this section of the country. Robert Baur commenced a small bindery here when Wilkes-Barre had less than 3,000 people, and his concern, extending itself into a printing office also; has grown with the growth of the city.

Blank Book and Bindery.—By J. W. Raeder. This is one of the largest institutions of the kind, outside of Philadelphia, in the State, and has grown from the smallest beginning, in April, 1881, to its present mammoth proportion under the supervision of this gentleman, occupying an entire floor of the great Coal Exchange building.

Business.—The classified business of Wilkes-Barre is indicated in the following: Amusements: Grand Opera house (completed in 1892), Music hall (theater), and Wonderland. There are in the city 18 bakeries, 5 cracker factories, 1 turkish bath, 2 basket makers, 1 bed-spring factory, 1 belting factory, 2 bird dealers, 26 blacksmiths, 2 blank-book makers, 3 boiler makers, 11 stationers, 22 boot and shoe dealers, 2 shoe jobbers, 62 shoemakers, 3 shoe factories, 2 brass and copper foundries, 3 breweries, 2 brickyards, 1 brush factory, 2 bus lines, 12 carpet weavers, 10 wagon and carriage factories, 3 china and glassware dealers, 36 cigar factories, 3 wholesale tobacco, 17 clothiers and merchant tailors, 6 clubs, 15 coal mines and handlers, 3 coal screen manufactories, 1 coffee roaster, 6 commission merchants, 75 confectioners, 3 wholesale confectioners, 20 dentists, 28 drug stores, 23 dry goods stores, 6 dyers, 4 dealers in electrical supplies, 3 engine and boiler factories, 2 engravers, 5 express companies, 10 fancy stores, 6 florists, 2 flour gristmills, 4 wholesale fruit dealers, 8 furniture stores, 3 galvanized cornices, 7 gents' furnishing, 37 general stores, 172 grocers, 9 wholesale grocers, 1 gun factory, 21 hardware stores, 8 harness and saddle shops, 5 hat and cap stores, 4 heaters and ranges, 52 hotels and restaurants, 8 house furnishing, 2 ice companies, 6 installment stores, 1 lace factory; 1 dealer in ladies' furnishings, 11 laundries, 119 lawyers, 2 leather and findings, 6 lime and plaster, 17 livery stables, 7 lumber yards, 3 mantels and tile, 4 marble and granite, 51 meat markets, 7 wholesale meats, 34 merchant tailors, 2 postal and messenger service, 16 milk dealers, 7 mill and mine supplies, 8 millinery goods, 7 oil dealers, 1 overall factory, 1 paper manufactory, 116 physicians, 6 piano dealers, 4 planing mills, 13 printing offices, 10 produce dealers, 2 soap factories, 8 stone dealers, 7 tea and coffee, 12 undertakers, 2 upholsterers, 17 jewelers, 2 wire rope factories, 5 variety stores.

City Government.—Officers: Mayor, F. M. Nichols; president of council, W. H. McCartney; city clerk, Frank Deitrick; assistant clerk, Fred H. Gates; city treasurer, F. V. Rockafellow; city attorney, W. S. McLean; city engineer and superintendent of sewers, W. V. Ingham; street commissioner, M. Crogan; sanitary officer, Evan L. Evans; engineer of sewers, J. Byron Dilley; high constable, John J. O'Donnell; meat inspector, William O'Reilly; chief of police, B. F. Myers; sergeant of police, T. W. Farrell; house sergeant, James Hall; receiver of taxes, J. W. Gilchrist; chief engineer of fire department, T. S. Hillard; first assistant engineer and superintendent of fire alarm, E. F. Roth; second assistant engineer, A. Constine; city auditors: Wesley Johnson, H. F. Mooney and J. F. Becker; councilmen: Timothy Theophilus, John G. Wood, J. W. Patten, Robert W. Williams, Edward Welles, David P. Ayars, Christopher C. Jones, James F. Marley, C.

E. Stegmaier, I. M. Kirkendall, D. A. Fell, Jr., John Guinney, W. J. Harvey, Oscar Smith, Morgan B. Williams, W. H. McCartney, J. Gross Meyer, Fred Reutelhuber, W. W. Neuer, Luke French, W. F. Goff.

Taxable property.—Total value $4,821,888. The public streets and highways of the city are lighted by 82 electric lights, 205 gas lamps and 307 naphtha lamps, furnished respectively by the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light company, Wilkes-Barre Gas company and the Pennsylvania Globe Gas Light company.

There are over twenty miles of paved streets, six miles of asphalt, two and a half miles of chestnut blocks, one-half mile cedar blocks, ten miles of cobble and one mile of red sandstone. In the year 1892 the main drainage on Market street was rebuilt and that street converted into asphalt pavement.

City of Wilkes-Barre.—Incorporated as a borough, March 17, 1806; incorporated as a city, May 4, 1871; area, 4.14 square miles; number of streets and avenues, 206; total length of accepted highways, 51.65; population, as per census 1890, 37,718.

Burgesses of the borough of Wilkes-Barre.—May, 1806–11, Jesse Fell; May, 1811–4, Lord Butler; May, 1814–9, Jesse Fell; May, 1819–20, Matthias Hollenback; May, 1820–3, Thomas Dyer; May, 1823–4, Ebenezer Bowman; May, 1824–7, David Scott; May, 1827–8, John N. Conyngham; May, 1828–9, Garrick Mallery; May, 1829–30, George Denison; May 1830–3, Josiah Lewis; May, 1833–4, Orlando Porter; May, 1834–8, John N. Conyngham; May, 1838–9, Hendrick B. Wright; May, 1839–41, Joseph B. LeClerc; May, 1841–3, Isaac Grey; May, 1843–4, Eleazer Carey; *May, 1844–5, Augustus C. Laning; May, 1846–8, Joseph B. Williams; May, 1848–9, Gilbert Burrows; May, 1849–50, Benjamin Drake; May, 1850–1, Sidney Tracey; May, 1851–2, Oliver Helme, Jr.; May, 1852–3, Charles A. Lane; May, 1853–5, H. Baker Hillman; May, 1855–62, W. W. Loomis; May, 1862–5, C. Bennett; May, 1865–6, E. B. Harvey; May, 1866–8, J. B. Stark; May, 1868, to September, 1870, David L. Patrick; September, 1870, to October, 1870, William S. Doran; October, 1870, to June, 1871, Ira M. Kirkendall.

Mayors of City of Wilkes-Barre: June, 1871–4, Ira M. Kirkenhall; June, 1874, to February, 1877, M. A. Kerney; April, 1877–80, W. W. Loomis; April, 1880, to February, 1886, Thomas Brodrick; February, 1886, to April, 1893, C. B. Sutton; April, 1892, to ——, F. M. Nichols.

Presidents of the Council: May, 1806–8, Lord Butler; May, 1808–9, Ebenezer Bowman; May 1809–10, Jesse Fell; May, 1810–11, Joseph Sinton; May, 1811–14, Jesse Fell; May, 1814–6, Col. E. Buckley; May, 1816–8, Joseph Sinton; May 1818–9, Joseph Slocum; May, 1819–20, Ebenezer Bowman; May, 1820–3, Jesse Fell; May, 1823–4, George Dennison; May, 1824–5, Benjamin Drake; May, 1825–6, Joseph Sinton; May, 1826–7, Arnold Colt; May, 1827–8, John W. Robinson; May, 1828–9, Arnold Colt; May, 1829–30, Joseph Slocum; May, 1830–1, William S. Ross; May, 1831–3, Thomas H. Morgan; May, 1833–4, Thomas Davidge; May, 1834–5, L. D. Shoemaker; May, 1835–9, E. W. Sturdevant; May, 1839–40, Thomas Davidge; May, 1840–1, E. W. Sturdevant; May, 1841–6, W. S. Ross; May, 1846–7, Joseph P. Le Clerc; May, 1847–8, John Reichard; May, 1848–9, E. W. Reynolds; May, 1849–50, John N. Conyngham; May, 1850–1, D. John Smith; May, 1851–5, Lord Butler; May, 1855–6, John Reichard; May, 1856–7, Jacob Bertels; May, 1857–8, L. D. Shoemaker; May, 1858–9, William S. Ross; May, 1859–60, N. Rutter; May, 1860–6, William S. Ross; May, 1866–71, Charles Parrish.

Presidents of the City Council: June, 1871, to April, 1874, Charles Parrish; April, 1874, to December, 1874, Charles A. Miner; December, 1874, to June, 1875, Herman C. Fry; June, 1875, to April, 1880, G. M. Reynolds; April, 1880–1, Daniel A. Frantz; April, 1881–2, E. W. Sturdevant; April, 1882–4, E. L. Dana; April, 1884, to February, 1885, H. H. Derr; February, 1885, to April, 1885, Lewis S.

*In consequence of the neglect of officers whose duty it was to advertise time of holding borough election no election was held. Council of preceding year held over.

Jones; April, 1885–6, E. L. Dana; April, 1886 91, William J. Harvey; April, 1891 to ——, W. H. McCartney.

Summarized.—Last year a movement was made by the people, headed by Congressman G. W. Shonk, for the building of a new postoffice and to contain all the federal offices that government may need at this place. Mr. Shonk presented the matter to congress, but in the multiplicity and confusion of law-making at the capital the measure failed, in the face of the overwhelming facts in the people's petition, showing the urgent necessity for such improvements. The following may be said to be the substance of the grounds as made up by the people and presented to congress:

The postoffice is now located in a rented building and is entirely too small for the purpose. The receipts of the office last year were over $42,000, an increase of $7,000 compared with the preceding year. The number of pieces of mail matter handled was 6,500,000, an increase of twenty per cent. over 1890. The internal revenue offices are widely separated and inconveniently located. The collections last year in Wilkes-Barre were $225,000, and in the district over $600,000.

Wilkes-Barre is the center of the Wyoming coal field, the largest coal producing valley in the world, which in 1891 shipped over 23,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, or fifty-two per cent. of the total anthracite production of the world. There are over thirty-five coal companies, with a capital aggregating over $50,000,000. The production of anthracite coal in the Wyoming district has increased from 43,000 tons in 1830 to 23,000,000 tons in 1891. There was paid out as wages to employes in the mines of this valley, in 1891, over $30,000,000. The valley also now contains the largest tract of undeveloped anthracite coal in the country. This tract is now about to be developed, and within the next five years will be in operation, giving employment to additional thousands of people.

The city of Wilkes-Barre has six separate competing trunk lines of steam railroads, connecting with it the whole valley, and an important new one being rapidly built; six separate and competing lines of steamboats; numerous horse car and electric street railroads; an electric street railroad, nearly completed, going up on one side of the Susquehanna river and down on the other, encircling the whole valley in a belt, with numerous cross connections, the capital of which road is $3,000,000.

After enumerating the hotels, business houses and industrial establishments at Wilkes-Barre, it says:

"By far the greater number of these industries have been commenced within the past three years, owing to the fact that the smaller sizes of anthracite coal, which have heretofore been considered worthless, have been found to be efficient and valuable steam producers, and can be obtained at the merest nominal figure, thus inducing manufacturers to locate in the Wyoming valley. As there are fully 50,000,000 tons of these small sizes of coal which were until recently worthless and now piled up in the said valley, there is enough to supply the needs of all new manufactories which may locate in the valley in coming years.

"The 155 manufactories of Wilkes Barre include the Hazard Wire Rope works, one of the largest in America; Nottingham Lace factory, the only one in the United States, and having a capital of $500,000, and the Sheldon Axle works, the largest in the United States, employing 800 hands, and the Vulcan Iron works with a capital of $1,000,000."

The official reports by the United States census authorities for the city of Wilkes-Barre for 1890 contains the following, giving the reports for 1880 and 1890, which show the increase of industries in the city in a decade: 1880, number of establishments, 89; capital, $1,146,500; hands employed, 645. 1890, number of establishments, 155; capital, $3,237,253; hands employed, 3,039.

CHAPTER XX.

HAZLETON.

The New City in the County—Its Founding and Growth—Its Situation—Officials—Early Settlers—Drumheller, Davenport, Pardee and Others—Its Industries and Institutions.

LUZERNE, with its more than 200,000 population, has but two cities within its confines and in the order of age and size these are Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton. The latter is one of the thriving towns of the State and in her new garb of city as distinguished from a borough, is one of the youngest in the commonwealth, being only just now (April, 1892) fully equiped and organized a legal city, the burgess retired and the new mayor installed.

The situation is commanding, beautiful and healthful; being about 1,700 feet above tidewater, on a plateau of Buck mountain in nearly the center of one of the finest coal deposits in the world. Under the city boundaries is an average of thirty feet of superior anthracite coal, and from the cool clear soft water mountain springs adjacent are as healthful waters as the world affords. Two different water works supply the place with the greatest abundance of the staff of life. Here are all the advantages of a health resort and cool and delightful summer residence combined with a pushing, growing and rich young city for opening nearly all varieties of manufactures. The name of the place is a natural sequence of that of the township from which it was taken—Hazle, and this will readily be interpreted as a land when discovered that was noted as the place where that shrub flourished, as it at one time did along the banks of Hazle creek.

While it is 1,700 feet elevation yet to the north and south on each side are ranges of hills still higher, and this was at one time reported as swamp land. In the coal district these basins between the ranges contain coal, that has been saved from the erosions of the glaciers that once moved with such resistless forces over this part of the continent. At a street crossing near the Lehigh depot the waters at the four angles of the crossing part and flow nearly in the four cardinal points of the compass and continue their course to the opposite outlets or large streams that pass through this portion of the State in a general northern and southwestern course. In this one called "swamp" the pinnacle is here, and no city in the State has better natural drainage.

What a wild and rugged wilderness this was when the white man first came. The home of dark old forests that sheltered only the wild beasts and birds. The homeseeker would only ever see it by having to pass over it on his way to the inviting valley beyond. It seems almost incredible that any human, knowing only that he can sustain life by cultivating the soil, would, in his journeyings, stop here. He could know nothing of the wealth below the surface, and as for the heavy timber, that only seemed to him as so much obstruction that he must remove before the sun's rays could warm to vegetable life the soil. Even the most inveterate hunter realized that he must have a little fertile spot on which to grow a modicum of the necessities of food to mix with the meats that he could so readily gain with his old matchlock. Man's first visits to this spot then were in his travels destined for other localities; it was in the natural route and no doubt near here somewhere Capt. D. Klader and his little company of soldiers passed on their way to the slaughter they met near where is now the village of Conyngham. Others may have preceded them, but of this we can know nothing. This was in 1780—112 years ago.

Toward the close of the eighteenth century the work of building the old Berwick turnpike was commenced, and about 1804 the "sappers and miners" of that force were at work perhaps along what is now Broad street, Hazleton. There was more or less work on every mile of the way, and it is quite probable the force camped, and made this point on the mountain a kind of temporary headquarters as they came, passed and built the road on northward on their way to Elmira, N. Y. The road passed west of Wilkes-Barre, crossed the river and became a great four-horse stage route. Necessity compelled the building of a stage road tapping this, and leading to Wilkes-Barre, then the principal town in this section. The Berwick turnpike was built by a private company for the purpose of opening the way to their timber lands, lying principally in what is Bradford county. The State aided the company with a grant of land, nearly 500 acres. Soon after the turnpike was completed to this place, necessity required a road from here to Wilkes-Barre, and one was built, intersecting within the city limits, and at a point known as "the old State house." A boarding-house was probably the first want here, and no doubt brought the first permanent settler.

So far as we can now know Jacob Drumheller kept the first "stage stand," and this fact and the "forks" in the two highways, made this a prominent place on the turnpike. I have met none of the descendants of Drumheller that can, with any certainty, give the year of his coming. It has been said by passing writers he was here as early as 1809 with his hostlery. It was for many years nothing more than a stage stand, and this much is certain. Then, too, Jacob Drumheller may as well be the first landlord as some unknown who can not now be at all named. Naturally the next man to follow the old first tavern would be a blacksmith—one of the pioneers' first necessities—even before gristmills, because he could fix up his own samp mill in the near convenient stump of a tree. Here is another reason for Drumheller to come, because there is no doubt that he was the first blacksmith in the county south of the neighborhood of Wilkes-Barre. There are parties now living who saw the place as early as 1827 in passing through on the old turnpike, going up to look at the land or settle in Sugar Loaf valley. Conversing with one of these gentlemen, he expressed the belief that there was nothing more here then than the old wayside tavern.

The only scrap of paper that bears the marks of authenticity, is the following extracts from the diary of Robert Miner, and is evidently the beginning of the village of Hazleton:

"The Hazleton Coal company was incorporated March 18, 1836."

"November 1, 1836. Came to Hazleton to be clerk for a company on trial; no terms fixed. Board at the old Drumheller house tavern, kept by Lewis Davenport. The company's office is in the lower room of an addition built on the east end of the old house. Railroad located and contract just assigned. Village laid out."

"November 10, 1836. Town lots were laid out and sold by company. Wages offered for 'good hands' are $16 a month with board on Sundays. Fresh pork is by the hog, 8c; corn meal, 1.12½."

1837. First dwelling put up and occupied by Charles Edson, on lot No. 9, Sq. 11. Then by S. Yost, F. Santee, T. Peeler. Store and house by L. H. and J. Ingham. R. Miner, hotel."

"4th of July (1837). Moved my family from Wyoming valley, Plaines, to Hazleton, in house I have just finished on corner of Broad and Poplar streets."

"L. Davenport moved to hotel 23rd October, W. Apple taking the old house."

"First birth of child in Hazleton, October 9—W. Apple's; born in house at junction of old state road and turnpike—daughter; 2nd, child of F. Santee, blacksmith; 3rd, my son, John Howard Miner."

"First corpse interred in graveyard was wife of Th. B. Worthington in the fall of 1837."

"Locomotive Hazleton first on the railroad."

Unfortunately this is all of Mr. Miner's diary that refers to founding of the village of Hazleton, the coal industry, and the building to this place of a railroad.

Mr. William Kisner came here in 1840 and says his recollection is that there were about ten houses then in the place. The company, in whose employ he came, was then working two mines—one in lower Hazleton and the other at Laurel hill, or upper Hazleton. The place then had a daily stage running from Mauch Chunk, and one to Wilkes-Barre.

From Mrs. A. M. Eby, daughter of Lewis Davenport, we learn that her father came here in 1832 and built the Hazleton house, standing at the corner of Wyoming and Broad streets; first living at the old Bird hotel, just below the present Lehigh station; house still standing. The "old State house" was where is now Dryfoos' residence, on Vine and Broad streets. This was where the "State road" intersected the turnpike. She informs us that William Apple came soon after her father; he was a carpenter; then came John Megargell, who opened a store at the corner of Broad and Poplar. Ario Pardee's cultivated farm included the present fine stone mansion of the Pardees. The first physician to locate here was Dr. Lewis Lewis. The toll-house on the old turnpike was in the southern part of the village. John Jacobs, uncle of Mrs. Martha E. Eby, *nee* Davenport, was killed in a runaway of the mail coach on the mountain about 1845. The first church was the old Presbyterian, where the present building stands; the old one being torn down. The old schoolhouse, where the people held union church meetings, was burned. When Mrs. Eby first remembers the place as a little girl, there were strung along the turnpike, Pardee's house, then Markles', Dr. Lewis', Blackwell's, then the Hazleton tavern. There were a few houses on Mine street, occupied by Irish families mostly. The Irish were the first miners here, and in time have been succeeded largely by other foreigners.

Lewis Davenport sold the Hazleton house and built where is now the residence of Stephen D. Engle. The Mansion house was built by Greenawalt. He and Davenport exchanged, and the latter kept the Mansion house some time.

Hazleton simply commenced as a mining town, and in the remarkable advances in this line in the past forty years, it has led the van, and is now the capital of the middle coal field district. The old schoolhouse, built by the coal company, was near the graveyard. Here was the general union church meeting-house, free for all, as well as the ancient pedagogue. It was, unfortunately, burned, and the present frame, near the church, took its place.

Mrs. Joseph Greenawalt (Rosanna Charles), who is now about seventy years of age, coming with her parents (John Charles) to Hazleton when she was "a little girl," and in addition to those named above, recalls Samuel Barenger, Thomas H. Worthington and John Hurst, all of whom lived near "the upper mine;" two German families (one was Heckroach), lived in the east part of town. Peter Stare kept the old toll-house, near where is now the foundry, on east Broad street. Anthony Fisher lived across the street from Davenport's hotel.

The coal industry, though commenced here in 1837 by the Hazleton Coal company, was an uncertain quantity until 1863–4. A few men never lost faith in ultimate success, but a great many looked upon it as a doubtful venture. That is, there was a doubt as to its ever successfully paying when carried through on a large scale. The coal company was composed of such men as Pardee, Miner and Hunt—dominated by Ario Pardee, whose faith and resolution never faltered, but who built the railroad that was the quick solution of the question, and then Hazleton was on the highway to the present form of city.

From an old account book of Lewis Davenport, under date of October 23, 1837, is the following: "Moved to new house." As reference is made to this above this fixes the date. There are entries in this book as far back as 1833. As he kept a hotel it is fair to presume that in this little old account book is very nearly a complete census of who were here during the thirties, as well as a correct report of the market prices



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of whisky and every family necessity at that time. It is a rare case when the liquid charges do not outnumber all the others on its pages. Page one appears John Andrews and the first item is "one gal. whisky, 31 cents." In this account is the following: "Old Gundy, $1." Who was that? Was it not a short way of saying "burgundy?" In this account are twenty-two items, all liquid except three —beef.

The next is Jacob Drumheller's account, for coal mostly. Then is Lewis Compton: "meals, oats, hay" and some liquids. Charles Edson is next: "shingles, sugar, Cofey, gal wk. Tobias Smith: nales, Cofey, shinglis"—no liquids. Then appears a written order, signed by William Engle, for Mr. Davenport to pay for him to Henry Seybert $150. Thomas Peler has a short account.

John Jones has a long one; great variety of things; no liquids in this bill—"one bekfis, 25 cents" is one item. Looking a little further down the account is "one drink, 3 cents." This is given as it fixes the price at that time. "John Mickgagins'" long account was crossed out. One of the largest accounts is that of William Apple, which amounts to over $1,000—no liquids. Then comes Samuel Yost, Samuel Cox, David Richards, George and Isaac Hughes, Dr. Bols, Jonathan and G. Ingham, Samuel Dever, McCallum, Nathan Courtright, John Newbold, Jonathan Cooper, "Cooper and Suns," Sugar Loaf company, "Arow" Pardee, Henry Seybart, Pardee, Miner & Hunt, Nathan D. Cartright, Edward Vauxen, Jacob Hausneack, William Bronson, Mikel Grover, William Hunt, J. G. Fell, A. Foster.

Coming along down in the forties it appears that the firm became Davenport & Jacobs; Mrs. D. was a Jacobs. Then appears the names of S. B. Markel, Hazleton Coal company, David T. Jones, Doct. Scot, George Fenstamacher, J. H. Baldwin, John R. Miller, Robert Nealy, Jonathan Moors, Jacob Hues, Lewis Ketchman, Joseph Greenawalt, Craig & Bro., Samuel Colans, Kier Powell, Hanes & Miller, A. S. & E. Roberts, R. S. Weaver. Thomas Worthington, Norman Denis, Crarey & Bro.

The book accounts come down to 1850. As they commenced about 1835 it is quite an account of the then population at this trading point.

Mr. Davenport was a leading spirit of his time and stood here a very prominent figure in commercial and financial affairs. He had great opportunities to become one of the great coal barons, and abundant means to lead in that developing industry, but while he was a man of public spirit, he preferred to use his money as an accommodation to those who desired to develop the mines, rather than invest in coal lands on his own account.

Mr. Daniel P. Raikes, one of the early settlers in this place, could recall all there were here in 1817—two houses—and so unimportant was it supposed to be that until 1834 but two more houses were added. Thus, practically, in thirty years but three families had been added to the first settlement. Coal was found here in outcrop, tested and pronounced of superior quality in 1826, and then for some years investors could see nothing in it as there was practically no easy transportation to markets. The Ingham brothers, merchants, built the first store here at the corner of Broad and Wyoming streets. They sold to Cooper, and Cooper sold to Pardee, Miner & Hunt.

The Hazleton Coal company commenced operations in 1836–7, and then the village was laid out by the company and settlement of the place was rapid for that time.

An act incorporating the borough of Hazleton was passed April 3, 1851, and a supplemental act April 22, 1856. But the first election in the borough, completing the organization, was March 27, 1857, at the hotel of Thomas Lawall, six years intervening, and the following officials were chosen: Abraham Jones, burgess; Joseph Hamburger, George Brown, John Schreck, Andrew Ringlebew, George B. Markle, councilmen; F. A. Whitaker, secretary; Charles H. Myers, treasurer; John Kahler, supervisor. August, 1857, was contracted a "lock-up"—a stone building at the corner of Mine and Cedar streets.

The limits of the village, as originally platted by the Hazleton Coal company, were bounded by what is now Chappel, Vine and Hunlock streets and the present eastern bounds of the city. The company added an addition in 1869.

The Diamond addition, by the Diamond Coal company, was added December 10, 1885.

In the order of their election after the one given above were the burgesses as follows: For 1858, Ezra C. Vincent; 1859, R. F. Russell; 1860, Lewis Lubrecht; 1861, Ezra C. Vincent; 1862, Fredrick Knyrim; 1863, R. F. Russell; 1864, Peter Breihoff; 1865–6, Thomas E. McNair; 1867, Thomas N. Smith; 1868, Peter Heidenreich; 1869, John A. Barton; 1870, Charles F. Hill; 1871, J. E. Ulman; 1872–3, Joseph P. Salmon; 1874, no record; 1875, Gotlieb Ulmer; 1876–80, John Pfoutz [As this was the first burgess who received any compensation whatever for his services, this may account for his being so good an officer that he was kept in the place during the remainder of his life from the first election.]; 1881, Reuben T. Kreider; 1882, John Knies; 1883, A. R. Longshore; 1884–5, Emanuel Dunn; 1886, A. R. Longshore; 1887, John Schwartz; 1888–9, A. R. Longshore; 1890, Philip Maue; 1891, N. L. Gavitt.

In October, 1889, a resolution passed the council to take the preliminary steps to become a city. There was a hitch in this first resolution, but in October, 1890, a renewal was successful and the good work progressed vigorously. Clerk James B. MacCartney confesses guilty to being the main lever in bringing about the moulting of the borough and the budding and blooming of the city of Hazleton. An election on the question of putting on city airs was held in November, 1891, and carried in the affirmative by 700 majority, and the charter duly and formally granted December 4, 1891. Then followed the election for city officers, and resulted as follows:

Mayor, N. L. Gavitt; select council: J. W. Bogle, T. D. Jones, F. Lauderburn, William Martin, Frank McHugh, H. C. Mills, James E. Roderick, Anton Wagner; H. B. Casselberry, president; clerk, James B. MacCartney.

Common council: Henry Bontz, Thomas Coburn, John W. Cooper, Peter Deisroth, George J. Heyer, Andrew Houston, Henry Iffert, John F. Lemmerhart, Philip Lindemann, John H. Moyer, William L. Murphy, Clark Price, Anthony Reilly, Andrew Ringlaben, Oliver Rinker, Josiah Smith, Andrew W. Wagner, Elliott P. Kisner, president; C. H. Lindemann, clerk; city clerk, James P. Gorman; city solicitor, George H. Troutman; city engineer, A. Brooks Celiax.

Board of Health: C. R. Bombay, J. B. Brown, Dr. R. B. Fruit, Dr. W. R. McCombs, P. F. Boyle.

Police: Chief, Ed Polgrean; lieutenant, John Ferry; patrolmen, Robert Wallace, John Wetterau, Tague Gallagher and John Brill. To these are ten special police to be called on extraordinary occasions; janitor, Henry Eidan. No board of health yet appointed. Fire department: Two companies; first the Pioneer Steam Hose and Hook and Ladder company, No. 1, is the old company and was organized in 1873. Their engine and all their apparatus seem to be entirely too heavy for quick handling. The company has two steam engines, hook and ladder truck and jumper.

The other company is the Diamond Hose and Hook and Ladder company; two hose jumpers. Until the Diamond Coal company erected their water works to supply their addition, the only water company was that of the Lehigh Valley railroad, their works erected in 1862; the facilities they can furnish in case of fire are not adequate to the emergency that might arise. The two reservoirs have a capacity of over 7,000,000 gallons.

The present city building, a fine brick, two stories, No. 53 and 56 N. Wyoming street, is finished for "lock up," engine house, and the second floor for offices and council chamber. It was erected in 1868.

The Diamond water works were erected in 1887. Already the demands require that they double their capacity, and at this time (June, 1892) work has commenced

enlarging their reservoir. The Hazleton Gas company was incorporated March 14, 1872. Commissioners named in the act: C. Pardee, W. A. M. Grier, Sylvester Engle, R. F. Russell, John Bond and James James. Board of directors: president, C. Pardee; secretary and treasurer, W. A. M. Grier. The works were built in 1872 and gas furnished customers in November of that year.

Electric light plant is named "The Edison Electric Illuminating company of Hazleton;" was organized in the fall of 1882, and commenced furnishing its customers in February, 1883. The stock was subscribed for by the prominent men of the place. A fine brick building was erected on the corner of Wyoming and Green streets; original building was 40x80, and in 1890 enlarged to 60x95; have five engines; four boilers, and a total of 430 horse power; a Babcock & Wilcox and three return flues. Officials of the first organization: President, F. A. Lauderburn; secretary and treasurer, N. C. Yost; superintendent, George Markle. Present officers: J. G. Sayer, president; N. C. Yost, secretary and treasurer; J. G. Giles, manager.

Banking.—Hazleton has three banks—two national banks, namely, *Hazleton National bank* and the *First National bank*, and the banking house of Markle Bros. & Co. The latter, on June 1, 1892, was changed into a stock company and organized under a State law and charter, and is now "The Markle Banking and Trust company of Hazleton," and is officered as follows: President, Alvin Markle; vice-president, Thomas S. McNair; cashier, N. C. Yost; trust officer, C. W. Kline, Esq. The directors are J. C. Haydon, Thomas S. McNair, John G. Seager, C. W. Kline, Frank McHugh.

This was originally the banking house of Pardee, Markle & Grier; opened in May, 1867, and in 1872 built and occupied the present building.

The Hazleton Savings bank was established May 23, 1871, with a capital of $30,000. Officers were: President, William Kisner; vice-president, W. R. Longshore; cashier, N. H. Shafer.

The Hazleton National bank succeeded by purchase the savings bank February 1, 1890. Capital $100,000; deposits average over $900,000. Officers as follows: President, A. S. Van Wickle; vice-president, Frank Pardee; cashier, A. M. Eby; directors: J. P. Pardee, A. S. Van Wickle, W. Lauderbach, Thomas D. Jones, J. E. Roderick, William Schwartz, E. A. Oberrender, Frank Pardee, E. L. Bullock, F. W. Cooper, H. B. Conahan, John E. Kern, Henry Knies, A. M. Eby, P. V. Weaver.

First National Bank was organized in June, 1888; capital stock, $100,000. Officers: A. W. Leisenring, president; David Clark, vice-president; John R. Leisenring, cashier; John B. Price, assistant cashier; directors: A. W. Leisenring, J. S. Wentz, S. B. Price, A. P. Blakslee, David Clark, Dr. J. R. Tweedle, Dom. F. Sweeney, J. R. Leisenring, P. J. Ferguson, Peter Heidenrich, Frank O. Stout, Fred Lauderburn, T. H. Williams. The bank is in temporary quarters on Wyoming street, having been driven from its old home on December 22, 1891, by fire. The fine "Brill block" now in course of construction in place of the burned building, will, in a short time, be the new and permanent home of the bank.

The banks and their depositors are a true index of the business and wealth of a city. By this gauge Hazleton with a population of 12,000 shows remarkably well, the average deposits in its banking institutions being $2,500,000.

Hazleton Manufacturing Company was originally the Hazleton Planing Mill and Casket manufactory, built by Dryfoos, Grier & Youngman, and was made a joint stock company, enlarging and extending its business until now it is one of the largest concerns in south Luzerne county. It was incorporated in September, 1886. The manufactory is a three-story building, 42x250 feet, a large mill, three stories high in the rear, storage rooms, sheds, lumber yard, etc.; has an average force of employes of 100. Its capital stock, paid up, is $100,000, with the following officers: A. Markle, president; N. C. Yost, treasurer; E. S. Dodd, secretary; W. J. Collinson, manager.

Hazleton Steam Feed mill, by George W. Engle, established in 1880, near the Lehigh depot.

Railroad Shops of the Lehigh road, on the east border of the city, cover an area of 56,864 square feet. The dimensions are: machine shop, 50x450 feet; foundry, 56x104; car-wheel shop, 36x80, with wing 36x36; boiler shop, 52x102; forge or steam trip hammer shop, 50x50; blacksmith shop, 40x80; car shop, 50x95, with addition 63x95. These are exclusive of offices, round houses, etc. There are 250 hands employed, who receive an average total monthly pay of $9,500. The round house, nearly adjoining the shops, furnishes room for twenty-one locomotives. There are 110 hands employed on this division of the Lehigh Valley railroad, whose monthly pay constitutes an important factor in the business interests of Hazleton.

Opera House, a very neat frame place of amusement, was burned in May, 1892, and steps have been promptly taken to rebuild a better brick edifice. The same fire that destroyed the opera house burned a portion of the Valley hotel, the stables, railroad building and the small frames and contents adjoining it on the west.

Brewery of Arnold & Krell, on Mine street, is one of the growing important industies of the city.

Broom factories are two in the city.

Prof. Earnet's business college is a well established institution of the place.

Two flouring mills; Pardee's, the oldest in the place, and that of the Hazleton Mercantile company on West Broad street.

Hazleton Iron works was established by L. S. Allison, and recently made a joint stock company and its facility and capacity enlarged.

Piano and organ factory by Peter Kelmer is on Chestnut street, near the iron works.

Stephen D. Engle's watch and jewelry factory is quite a flourishing Hazleton institution. The Engle Spring Gun company is incorporated; was organized in 1886, by J. F. Barber, H. W. Hess and S. C. Wagenseller, and in 1889 enlarged, and W. C. Galey and M. F. Koenig were admitted under new charter in 1889. This company confines itself to the manufacture of specialties invented by Stephen D. Engle. In addition to manufacturing his own goods for his jewelry store he is engaged in making and putting on the market his own inventions, which include a wide range from the dust-proof watch case and dental plates, to the celebrated apostolic and astronomical clock, the latter pronounced by scientific men to be far more remarkable than the celebrated Strausburg clock. Mr. Engle is one of the noted inventors of Hazleton and Luzerne county. And in the line of work in his own shop of jewelry of the most expensive and elegant description, there is no one factory in the State of more interest than his.

The other classified industries are 6 carriage factories, 5 cigar, 5 dentists, 68 groceries, 16 dry goods and general stores, 4 drugs, 10 hotels, 8 lawyers, 8 newspaper publications, 18 physicians.

Hazleton Hospital is a splendid institution; erected in 1889, and was contributed to by the State to the amount of $60,000, and by liberal subscriptions of private citizens to the amount of $15,000; a spacious and elegant building on the hill east of the town; has two wards, twenty-four beds in each. Superintendent is Henry M. Keller.

Railroads.—Hazleton is the central attraction of the entire system of railroads that now fairly criss-cross the coal fields of this section. Ario Pardee, of the Hazleton Coal company, made many efforts to secure favorable results in the matter of transporting the coal to market. The main line of the Lehigh road was built along the Lehigh river after the destruction and end of the old canal that at one time furnished transportation from this section at Penn Haven. The old railroad had been built to Beaver Meadow, the nearest point to Hazleton. It crossed the different mountains by different "planes," as it was then supposed engines could not be built to haul trains up steep grades. The first railroad built to Hazleton was from

Weatherly to this point. The main line of the Lehigh road through this county runs twelve miles east of this place; and yet such was the importance of the business offered here that a line was soon completed from Penn Haven, from the main line, and it returned to the main track again at White Haven.

Hazleton now is abundantly supplied with railroads to all points. The main road remains the first one—the Lehigh Valley, then comes the Pennsylvania railroad running out a spur to this place from its main line from Harrisburg to Wilkes-Barre. Then the Reading found the place of sufficient importance to tap the place in connection with the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill railroad. The latter is Eckley B. Coxe's belt railroad that connects the mines of Coxe Bros. & Co. Thus, in fact, there are four railroads accessible here, though the recent "combine" of the Lehigh and Reading roads makes them under one management. The results are that through all this coal-bearing region are the amplest railroad facilities that touch by main lines or spurs or junctions every point, especially where there is active mining going on. Every little stream hereabouts, and it should be remembered that near the depot is the high point, or rather the place from which the waters flow in the four cardinal directions, as said, all these drains and streams have been utilized by engineers as the guides to survey and build railroads along.

Hazleton is, as you may be told by any well-posted railroad man, one of the best points on the line of the great Lehigh system of railroads, in point of paying business, both in travel and freight traffic.

CHAPTER XXI.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

ASHLEY BOROUGH.

WHEN a mere "Corners," or in the beginnings of this as a business place, it was known, far and wide, as "Scrabbletown," especially after Daniel Kriedler built his forge, a stone building, six or eight rods below the Back road, on Solomon's creek. The old sawmill stood on this Back road, about thirty rods from the forge; it was a water mill, and was one of the early day important improvements, when people began to get off of dirt or split puncheon floors, and how happy the housewives were made as they swept and polished the real, smooth sawed-plank floors of their cabins. Indeed, then they could have real plank doors to the cabins, and no longer the old batten doors made of split boards, with a wooden pin for the fastening. The old mill stood about where is now the railroad company's house. In 1830 the mill belonged to the Huntingtons. The mill and the old stone forge both ceased operations about 1839. A little further up in Solomon's gap was Inman's tavern and a couple of cabins. This place was then called "Inman's tavern," and, no doubt, Inman and his friends intended the future borough should be there. But in 1840, when the building of the "planes" was going on, Inman's tavern went into "innocuous desuetude," and Inman sold out and went West, after Horace Greeley's advice to young men.

A coal mine was sunk in 1851 at Ashley, and then the name of Scrabbletown, by general consent, was changed to "Coalville." This mine was where the Hartford breaker stood; the latter, built in 1856, burned in 1884. In 1856 a large breaker was built over the old shaft, and a "slope" was opened at the foot of the mountain on the "Baltimore vein," a seam of coal nineteen feet thick. A tunnel into the mountain was commenced near the mouth of the slope. After the first breaker was burned another was built, called the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre No. 6 (now called

No. 8). The Dundee shaft was sunk in 1857–9, passing to and through sixteen veins of coal. Nothing has been done at this shaft since 1859; the property was purchased by the Delaware & Lackawanna railroad.

Chapman says that Ross' mill at Ashley, on Solomon's creek, was built about 1830 and abandoned about 1850.

One of the most important improvements consists of the "planes." In 1843 the Lehigh & Susquehanna railroad was completed from White Haven to Wilkes-Barre, to facilitate the supply of coal to the New York and Philadelphia trade, then rapidly growing. At first, light trains for freight and passengers were hauled up the mountain by horses, the entire distance between Wilkes-Barre and White Haven, but in 1846 this mode of transportation stopped. The railroad was opened for full traffic only in 1847; even then, horses were used to haul trains everywhere except at the "planes," or where gravity would do it. The trains were hauled up the mountains by stationary engines, and on the other side run by gravity. From Ashley there are three long "planes" to reach the top of Big mountain—a total rise of 1,000 feet. Originally, says Mr. Miner, verified by Mr. Plumb, "straps" of soft steel, attached to a "truck," were used to pull the cars up or let them down; two sets of "straps" to each of the three "planes," and at the top of each "plane" was a stationary engine revolving a large drum to wind the "straps" on. These "straps" were discarded in 1850 for wire ropes, and then locomotives were put on instead of horses, and the "planes" became much as you can see them now, the great stationary engines hauling to the mountain top the long coal trains as they start from Ashley. The "planes" beginning at Ashley, made a necessity by the development of the coal industry, and these together have made it an important, busy and enterprising place.

Our chronicler insists that Ashley has had a plethora of names; one time, even way back in the other century it was irreverently styled "Skunktown," then "Peestone," "Hightown," "Newton," "Hendricksburg," "Scrabbletown," "Coalville," "Nanticoke Junction" and "Alberts." All these before it became officially Ashley.

Tradition gives no excuse for its never being called Wadetown, after its first settler—Abner Wade.

Fritz Deitrick opened the first tavern, on the site of Payne & Conyngham's store.

Samuel Pees (or probably Pease) then had a tavern, and this gave it the name of "Peesville." The present hotel is on the site. These two were log hotels, in the days when two rooms and the "loft" with a ladder, constituted an average hostelry. Samuel Black opened and ran the first frame tavern, situated on West Main street, where his widow resided many years after it had ceased to entertain guests; then Lewis Landmesser opened his hotel. Alexander Gray opened the first general country store in the place.

Railroad Shops of the New Jersey Central are located at Ashley, and are the most important institution of the place. The day these located here it made the place fairly jump out of its "Hardscrabble" clothes and put on the full regalia of an important, thriving borough. The postoffice name of Hendricksburg was changed to Ashley, and the office and center of the hamlet moved to about its present place. The works were thought to be great affairs at the first, but time and the growing enterprise of the road has shown itself as distinctly in their shops here as anywhere else. Additional buildings, and additions to the first ones, and increased capacity in every shop as well as numbers of employes have marked every department. Seven hundred men now find employment in the different shops. These skilled mechanics are of the best class of permanent residents of the place. The roar of the forges, the whir of the wheels, the pounding of many hammers, and the turning of the great lathes, are some of the songs of busy, happy and the well-paid and well-kept industrial world to be seen here.

Here is the foot of the "plane"—one of the remarkable concerns of the kind in the world. Here is seen the ingenuity of the mechanics in construction; the automatic movement of the "push truck" and the long ropes that pull great coal trains up the mountain side. At this foot are two tracks, and the way this "truck" runs under trains, and is automatically changed from the front to the rear; the way it and its great steel wire rope seem to jump from track to track; the general movement of the whole machinery, with the stationary engine way off out of sight on the mountain side, are marvelous to the raw and uninitiated. as they were to the writer and his friend, as they stood on the old wooden bridge and watching, tried to comprehend it all, and could not. [By the way, at that very moment men were at work replacing the old wooden bridge with a new iron structure, and in a few days the old will be gone and the people will be proud of the bridge over the track of the plane—July 30, 1892].

The "planes" were a necessity, and are one of the most valuable improvements in the county. The question will arise to the reader as it did to the writer, and as it has no doubt to nearly every one, "Why didn't they tunnel the mountain?" For the best reason in the world, the tunnel, commencing, say, at the foot of the plain, would have to go to White Haven to find an outlet—fifteen miles, and all that long distance would have been from 1,000 to 1,700 feet below the surface. So, you see the "planes" were the only practical solution of the question.

The charter of Ashley borough bears date December 5, 1870. The principal petitioners for its organization were J. C. Wells, E. L. Deifenderfer, C. T. Lohr, William J. Day, George Dunn, J. K. P. Fenner, Samuel Crow, A. T. Joslyn, E. C. Cole, J. W. Cole, William Powder, A. Le Bar and John White. First borough offices: Burgess, Jeremiah N. Gette; council: J. C. Wells, M. A. McCarty, E. L. Diefenderfer, John Campbell and A. D. Le Bar.

Present officials: James K. P. Fenner, burgess; council: E. Lindermuth, president; John H. Eyer, treasurer; Peter Murphy, secretary; R. J. Carey, John Bowden, John Brenner and L. L. Newhart. The foreman of Rescue Hose and Engine No. 1, Thomas McDonald. A street car (horse) has rendered efficient service, but its capacity had long been insufficient for the enormous demand upon it, and in November, 1892, it was changed to an electric line, and became a part of the great traction company's system of roads. The place has ample railroad, telegraph and telephone facilities.

But a short time ago Ashley was a small place, said to be three miles from Wilkes-Barre, and a generation ago the people would ride along the dusty road, through the heavy old forests to town to do a little shopping or some other small errand. Now you may ride on the railroad, or street cars from the remotest part of Ashley to the courthouse, and you can not tell there is a break in the city on any foot of the way. It is purely an imaginary line that divides Wilkes-Barre and Ashley. It is certainly one of the flourishing suburbs of the city. Its industries outside of its railroad and coal may be enumerated as: 5 bakers, 3 barbers, 1 shoemaker, 3 druggists, 1 furniture store, 9 general stores, 10 grocers, 3 hardware, 3 hotels, 1 livery, 3 meat markets, 1 merchant tailor and 2 jewelers.

AVOCA BOROUGH,

Formerly Pleasant Valley, is in the northern part of Pittston township, and is a flourishing borough. Settlement commenced here in 1871 and grew with the development of the collieries, and at this time has a population estimated at over 3,000. The name Avoca was adopted in 1889—changed from the old name of Pleasant Valley, under which it was incorporated to agree with the postoffice name. It has in the way of facilities for transportation four lines of railroads. There are four churches in the place, a board of trade and an excellent fire department. The town is well supplied with excellent water by the Spring Brook Water company; has telegraph and telephone communications with all the outside world. It has 1 clothing house,

5 breakers, 3 confectioners, 2 druggists, 1 dry goods store, 2 furniture dealers, 5 general stores, 3 grocery stores, 2 hotels, 5 meat markets.

BEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

Is in territory the largest township in the county, that is just now principally celebrating its winding up of the sawmill industry of the great lumber king of Luzerne county—Albert Lewis. It was carved from the territory taken from Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Bucks, Plains and Jenkins, in 1856. About the first thing ever known of this section of the country was in 1779, when Gen. Sullivan cut a highway for his army and marched from Easton to Wilkes-Barre. That is the unused wagon road to-day substantially from Wilkes-Barre to Easton, that was a turnpike and now used as neighborhood roads along its length. The first log cabin was built in 1786 on the Sullivan military road, about nine miles from Wilkes-Barre. The second one by Arnold Colt, on the site of the Jonathan Pursel tavern stand. Mr. Colt was engaged building the Easton & Wilkes-Barre turnpike. The first sawmill was on Bear creek, built in 1800 by Oliver Helme. The township contains sixty-seven square miles, and but a very small fraction of it is arable. Dense forests of hemlock and pine and much game constituted its natural resources. A store, tavern and many sawmills were its earthly possessions. The timber gone, its surface is a rugged mountain waste, that is inviting only to the immigrant farmers from the old world, who come in the pursuit of that high ambition to become land owners. A branch railroad was run from the Lehigh Valley road to the Meadow Run mills, and this has been the transportation to the immense quantities of lumber cut in the township, by the many mills it had at one time. The branch road is about seven miles in length. Bear creek rises in its northeast corner and turns south and runs south to the Lehigh river. Crystal Springs reservoir is a valuable body of pure crystal water, and here are several summer cottages, and Mr. Lewis has made a beautiful driveway from Summit Glen to his summer place. Bald mountain is 1,825 feet above tide water, and the Wyoming and the Lehigh mountains are very nearly as high.

The only hamlet in the township was where the turnpike road crossed Bear creek, near the center of the township. Here were along the creek several sawmills, and the amount of this trade can be understood when it tempted the railroad to build a branch of its line to it.

It had in 1890 a population of 343, but this is on the slowly sliding scale, and 1892 would show a small decline from that figure.

Looking at a map of Luzerne county, Bear Creek township arrests the eye at once; for two reasons, it is the largest in area and except the creeks and mountains it appears as the white virgin paper.

BLACK CREEK TOWNSHIP

Was taken from Sugarloaf August 8, 1848, and gets its name from the creek that runs through it, which enters on the eastsouth line, flows west to Gowen and then turns north and falls into Nescopeck creek, near the north line of the township at a point where is a hotel and Shellhammer's residence. Across the range near the south line is Tomhicken creek that passes into Schuylkill county southeast of Gowen. The Nescopeck runs across the northeast corner of the township. As stated this was all a part of Sugarloaf township down to 1848. By examining the list of early setters of Sugarloaf will be found the names of all the early settlers of Black creek. East and West Buck mountains are divided by Black creek that cuts its way from the south to the north. The Buck mountains are rich in coal bearing. These lands are a part of the Tench Coxe purchase in 1795. The Danville, Hazleton & Wilkes-Barre railroad taps the collieries of Black creek and the Coxe road, the Delaware, Schuylkill & Susquehanna, also is now running regular trains to this place.



A. P. Barlow M.D.

Barney Huntsinger came here as a surveyor in 1806, and for his services took land that in time became the Christian Benninger place. D. and J. Huntsinger lands are west of Old Falls run, now Rock Glen station. The Benninger farm is a short distance east of Mountain grove.

The Huntsingers, Rittenhouses, Shelhammers, Shorts and Smoyers were of the pioneer settlers. Martin Rittenhouse and William Rittenhouse came in 1810, built the first saw and gristmill. It is near the center of the township, where the east and west wagon road crosses Black creek. A small hamlet grew up here, and a store and near it a tannery. Another sawmill was a short distance north of Rittenhouse. When the township was formed nearly all the settlers lived along the east and west wagon road. The three schoolhouses were on this road. The only other one being the Shelhammer schoolhouse in the northeastern portion of the township. The first schoolhouse was Rittenhouse's old log cabin residence; he had built a frame soon after the sawmill was started; the first teacher was a man named Tripp. David Shelhammer and Stephen Turnbach both built brick houses in 1850. The first postoffice was kept by Rittenhouse in 1856—mails once a week arrived from Conyngham, and Joseph Rittenhouse was the first mail carrier. The postoffice was removed to Rock Glen station in 1872. This place was called Falls Run city until a postoffice was established, when it was changed to Rock Glen.

Huntsinger in 1820 built a distillery on the Benninger farm. It was run successfully, but, like country carding mills, had its time and fell into "innocuous desuetude." John Barnes was an important early settler—because he was a blacksmith. His place and shop were east of the Rittenhouse mill, on the wagon road. The place became J. I. Pegg's. Daniel Stiles opened the first store. This was quite a little settlement, on the road some two miles east of the Rittenhouse mill. Another store was north of the Nescopeck, near D. Shelhammer's place. Here also was a church and schoolhouse, and southeast of this was a sawmill.

There was but a slow growth to the township during these early years; the farmers were clearing up their places, and the sawmills and lumbermen were busy cutting the forests of pine and hemlock. At the Rittenhouse hamlet was the first tavern, by George Klinger. The place became the property of the heirs of Michael Smith. The first death in the township occurred in 1818—Mrs. John Kittner, daughter of Huntsinger.

Mountain Grove (formerly Wolfton) is an important station just on the west line of the township. Here are the noted campmeeting grounds, a railroad station, postoffice, a few dwellings and the permanent "camps" of the people who flock there in the hot summer. It is a notable religious resort, and is under the German Reformed church.

Fern Glen is a railroad station. Here the Coxes have their elegant summer-resort residence. This is known as Deringer, which is one of the company's mining towns.

Gowen is another of their mining towns, and is a station on the railroad. The principal population of the township are at the mining places.

BUCK TOWNSHIP

Was formed from Covington in 1833, and derived its name from George Buck, who was one of its early settlers, and who kept the first tavern, afterward known as Terwiliger's. John Nagle was the first settler in Buck. He built his log cabin on the old Sullivan road, near the Lehigh, in 1782, fourteen miles from any human habitation. Conrad Sox, Justice Simonson, Samuel Wildrick and Thomas Tattershall settled here soon after. Mr. Simonson lived to be nearly one hundred years of age, and when far in the nineties had often walked to Wilkes-Barre, a distance of fifteen miles.

The first sawmill was erected in 1806 by Hugh Conner on the site of Stoddartsville, and in 1816 the first church was built there by John Stoddart.

In 1810 the Great swamp, which extends over a considerable portion of Buck, was purchased by a company of Philadelphia speculators. A president and eighteen councilmen were elected; and the "City of Rome" was laid out, 100 miles from the seaboard, in a dark, gloomy swamp, called the "Shades of Death" by those who fled through it from Wyoming after the massacre in 1778. Three or four shipbuilders and a number of artisans of various trades were actually induced to purchase lots and remove to the "city," where reptiles and wild beasts should alone have habitation. A respectable merchant of Philadelphia, meeting a citizen of Wilkes-Barre, seriously inquired, "Will not the new and flourishing city of Rome become a dangerous rival to your town?" Hon. Charles Miner had considerable trouble, through his paper the *Gleaner*, to expose the fraud.

The township originally contained fifty square miles and is in the southeast corner of the county; its east line is Lackawanna county and its south line is the Lehigh river. It once had an important population in the way of sawmills. The township was cut in two by the formation of Lackawanna county in August, 1878. The east and west sides are rough and mountainous and all between these mountains is swamp. This was the "Shades of Death" to the Yankees as the poor fugitives often fled in terror toward the Delaware.* As sparse as is and has always been its population, yet it has never been able to raise enough farm products for its own supply.

Stoddartsville is its only hamlet. In the heyday of its prosperity it had forty houses, beside its mills, and a population, largely transient, of 200. The county line divides the place, so that a portion of the town lies in Carbon county. It was laid out by John Stoddart in 1815, when he erected the large stone grist and sawmill, the ruins of which to this day show that it was built to defy the tooth of time. It was a great improvement at that time, perhaps the most expensive in southern Luzerne county, costing over $20,000. In addition to his mill he kept the first store and tavern, the first blacksmith wagon and cooper-shop. The town site was the property of Mr. Stoddart and Thomas Arnott.

The era of prosperity of the place was from 1835–65. Here was the place of the crossing of the Lehigh river and the Wilkes-Barre Eastern turnpike, where Sullivan and his army crossed on their way to Wilkes-Barre. The great freshet in the Lehigh river of 1865 swept away the old canal works along the river and with them went the hopes and prosperity of Stoddartsville. It now is very nearly the existing type of the "Deserted Village."

BUTLER TOWNSHIP

Bears the name of the immortal Col. Zebulon Butler, always the first historical and cherished name connected with that of Luzerne county. It has a superficial area of thirty-one square miles, and the larger part of, in fact nearly the entire section, is arable land—the land of plenty and the quiet of the prosperous farmer's life. It is principally a part of the Sugarloaf valley, once the name of the entire valley along the Nescopeck. Here for more than a century the farmer has gone afield and tilled the soil. Originally it was all upland and valley, covered with a dense forest, and was a prolific hunting ground; then the woodsman came and felled the trees, and the numerous early sawmills along the creek cut the timber and it was carried away to market.

Butler township was made from territory of Sugarloaf in 1839. A part of the south of the township was taken off and added to Hazle township in 1861. The belief of Stewart Pearce, who was a careful historian, and he is confirmed by Moses Compeer and others of Northampton county's Revolutionary authorities, is that John Balliett was the "solitary and alone" first comer to make a home in this beautiful valley. Pearce says he had been one of the burial party who came to bury the victims of the Sugarloaf massacre, and, seeing that place so soon after the troubles and dangers were over, came and located. But the truth is now known

that Balliett had intended to be one of the party, but was prevented by sickness from coming, that he was deeply interested in the expedition, and when the party returned he spent much time with different members thereof and made close inquiries as to what they had seen on the trip. These described to him the valley in which they had buried the dead, the beautiful Nescopeck, flowing nearly through its center, the fish, the game and the broad, smooth, level acres of land on each side, and this fired Balliett's imagination, and very wisely he determined that he would seek it out and here make a home for himself and his posterity. The results of this determination, after more than a century, are with us to-day in the numerous descendants of John Balliett in this section of the county, who are and have always been among the prominent people of Luzerne county. Balliett, with wife and two children, came here from the south or Northampton county in 1784. His possessions were packed on the one horse he possessed, and the two small children, one of whom was probably Stephen Balliett, were in beegums strapped across the horse's back, while the husband and wife trudged afoot. In another place is given an account of the memorable voyage of this *avant courier* of the coming hordes of men, and the writer was shown by Mr. C. F. Hill the probable spot on the side of Buck mountain where the strap broke and the children in their respective "gums" went rolling about the mountain side. John Balliett, the first day after his arrival, built, put up, erected or constructed, as you please, the first residence, home, castle or dwelling in the valley. The architecture was "simple and sublime"—poles leaned against a big tree and covered with brush and leaves—and here the family slept, the boys, no doubt, too tired to even have nightmare dreams that they were still fast in the "gums" and rolling and tossing about the steep mountain side. John Balliett and wife dreamed in sweet content of their future home and its abundance and happy content—brave, as were all the pioneers, as to their ability to meet and overcome the obstructions that lay in their way, the years of toil and loneliness and the inevitable deprivations and of the distance from the world's older settlements. John Balliett settled here in 1784. It has been asserted, and has so found its way into print, that G. H. Reip (sometimes written Reab) came here as a settler in 1782, two years before Balliett; that he located on the Joseph Woodring place, and that he died in 1794 and was buried in the old German church cemetery. Those that followed Balliett, whether the same or the next year, is not certain, were Benner (Harry), Shobers, Dolphs, Hill, Bachelor and Spaides. There are now numerous descendants of these pioneers still here and in other parts of the county. The name of Spaide has been and is still spelled different ways. The early chroniclers generally spelled it S-p-a-d-e, but Spaide, Spaid, Spayd and Spayde are some of the many variations. Among the early settlers were Philip Woodring, Henry Davis, Andrew Mowery and George Drum. The latter's son, Abraham Drum, was high sheriff of Luzerne county at one time. His son, George, was father of Hon. G. W. Drum, of Conyngham. This was so long a part of Sugarloaf township that the reader is referred to the list of early settlers, as given in the account of that township, for the particulars of who were here up to 1835. Pearce says that Samuel Woodring as early as 1788 built the first saw and gristmill on Nescopeck creek. Both were very small in their way; the gristmill had one set of stones, which were "home made." Other authorities say that Woodring put up his mill on the Big Nescopeck, on the mill site of Straw & Sons, in 1813. The latter is the more reasonable story, as Mr. Stephen Balliett remembers, when he was ten years old, of going to mill many miles, over to Lizard creek, to Sultz's mill. Some time after 1800 the ancient mill story might have been repeated of the settlers of Butler, where the man and ox team went to mill, and in the long way and long wait had eaten every grain of corn, the load that the cattle could haul, and had to return home for more to grind. In the meantime the wife and children, waiting and looking for the man's return, were living along by calling "the fat part meat and the lean part bread."

There were no "roller process" mills here in the other century, no more than was there a prevalence of gout or other diseases of the rich and fashionable Four Hundred. John Balliett located on the present John Beisel farm, about one mile from the village of Drums, west.

For an account of the Indians that lived at the mouth of the Nescopeck from 1742 to 1763, and also a reference to the Scotch and Friends who settled in the lower end of the valley, see account of "Sugarloaf massacre."

Two years after John Balliett had built the first log cabin in the valley, the house and contents were burned. He rebuilt, and he was so energetic and prosperous that in a little time he built the first frame house put up in the valley.

Little Nescopeck creek runs in the southwestern part of the township. Here Redmond Conyngham—perhaps the most prominent man of the early settlers—in 1809 built his sawmill on the M. Beishline land. In 1814 he built at the same place, on the opposite side of the creek, his gristmill. In 1820 Redmond Conyngham built a small gristmill on the Big Nescopeck, on the site of Straw's sawmill.

Sawmills were one of the early necessities. The valley, in order to be made, farms had to be cleared of its heavy growth of timber, and it took many sawmills to do the work. John Cowley was one of the enterprising citizens in this line, as he had several mills along the creek.

The necessary first carding-mill was built in 1810, on the Little Nescopeck, a short distance from where is now the "Mountain Scenery" house; the neighborhood was then called Ashville. The name is now unknown. The locality of the old cording-mill may be fixed in the mind by the information that it was on the Linderman land. The first woolen-mill was put up, in 1835, by Philip Drum, a short distance from the carding-mill.

The pioneer schoolhouse, built of logs, stood near what is known as the German church, and went to decay many years ago.

John Balliett was the pioneer tavern keeper.

The first merchant in this township was Henry B. Yost, in 1832, on the place now owned by D. W. Jenkins, Sr. Mr. Yost was also the pioneer postmaster. The mails were received once a week, and the name of the office was East Sugarloaf. This was previous to the formation of the township of Butler.

George Hughes' sawmill, above Straw's, was built in 1833, and is still standing. The house where William B. Doud lives, owned by Mr. Straw, was built in 1812. The first weavers here were Michael Klouse, Elias Balliett and Jacob Schauber. They all lived a little southwest of Hughesville. The oldest graveyard in this township is the one in the corner of the lot opposite the Methodist Episcopal church.

At St. John's (Hughesville), called the latter name for George Hughes, Henry Benner built his sawmill in 1836, and in 1853 George Hughes built a gristmill, and in the spring of the year commenced to turn out a superior article of flour. It was for a long time known by no other name than Hughesville, situated about three miles north of Drums. Sheide & Werner opened soon after the first store in the place, and Henry Bermer a blacksmith shop; in 1868 J. W. Woodring opened a boot and shoe shop; in 1870 Stephen Krehns opened his tavern. The Germans built their St. John's church here, and when it came to naming a postoffice, necessity compelled a change of the name from Hughesville, and so it became St. John's—quite a little trading point for the surrounding farmers. The St. John's church was organized in December, 1799.

Drums is the principal village in Butler township. It is in the heart of a rich agricultural section and is on the old State road leading from Hazleton to Wilkes-Barre, about six miles from the former, its natural trading point, and between Big and Little Nescopeck.

Honey Hole is the name of a hamlet in the east part of the township on the Nescopeck, where is quite a pond near the junction of the forks of the creek. Quite a collection of houses here and a sawmill that was one of the mills of A. Pardee &

Co. The road from Upper Lehigh passes northwest through Hell Kitchen on to Hovey Hole, and from there to St. Johns (Hughesville).

The noted mine tunnel, described elsewhere, is dug through the valley to empty into the creek. It looks like a young canal, except there is a brisk current to its waters.

The "Mountain Scenery" house is built on the mountain side, and from the upper portico is presented an entrancing view of the valley and the opposite hills. A view from this point richly repays the visitor.

CONYNGHAM TOWNSHIP

Is one of the young and small townships in the way of population. It was formed in 1875, taken from Hollenback township, is thinly settled, and quite rough and hilly, less than one-third being arable land.

The first settler was Martin Harter, who came in 1795 and made his improvement near the mouth of Little Wapwallopen creek. His immediate followers were James McNeil, James Santee, Philip Fenstermacher, John Andreas, Michael Weiss, John Fenstermacher and Jeremiah Hess. These came up from Northampton county; were nearly all Germans, whose descendants are now the leading men in the township. The first white child born in the township was John Fenstermacher, Jr., a grandson of the first settler, Martin Harter; birth, 1804. The first settlers cut a road along the river, and this was the one common outlet for all. In 1797 Martin Harter built the first frame house; his old homestead went by descent to the heirs of Absalom Heller. In 1822 Philip Fenstermacher built the first brick house, which in modern times became the property of A. K. Harter. This descent of properties gives a correct idea of the intermarrying of the descendants of the early settlers. In 1829 George Fenstermacher built the first stone house on the old homestead of Martin Harter; afterward a frame addition was added and a hotel opened in it, and was successfully run for several years. The first store was opened in 1805 by Philip Fenstermacher. It was not run a great while. In 1836 John Heller was the merchant. Jacob Romick, the first blacksmith, had his shop where was built the stone house. Romick's successor was Peter Mauer, who had learned his trade with him. A widow, Mrs. Frances Lewis, built the first gristmill; it stood a short distance above the present Samuel Heller mill on Wapwallopen creek. Her title to the land is dated in 1806. When this was worn out and decayed a three-story stone mill took its place, built in 1825 by the McPherson brothers. Philip Fenstermacher built the first sawmill in 1811 on the small spring stream near A. Boyd's farm and residence. John Fenstermacher built an early-day distillery near by Romick's blacksmith shop. The first school was German, 1808, taught by a man named Kroll, in a building belonging to Martin Harter. In the course of time this temple of learning became the pigsty of A. K. Harter. An English school was opened in 1811 in a house belonging to Michael Weiss. A schoolhouse was erected in 1813.

Wapwallopen village is in the extreme south corner of the township. Its various names indicate much of the place's history; as, the "Glen," "Powder Glen," "Hellertown," "Powder Hole," etc. The Dupont powder mills constitute pretty much all there is of the place.

There are three different collections of houses, but all combined are Wapwallopen. The powder mills, as said, with a store and a merchant mill and a small cluster of houses, have been known as Hellertown. The railroad station is the main business center. About 300 hands are working in the powder mills, and this gives quite a population. Altogether there are 3 general stores, 1 hotel, 1 saddler shop and a blacksmith shop. G. P. Parish & Co. came here and built the powder mills near the mouth of the creek and operated the same until 1857, and sold to the Duponts—the largest powder manufacturers in the world.

DALLAS BOROUGH.

The enterprising and liberal men of the township had built and organized a most excellent high school at the village of Dallas, and in the unfolding of events it became apparent that it would be necessary to incorporate the place into a borough in order to protect the interests of the school. Therefore the court was petitioned and a charter granted April 21, 1879. The boundary lines are surrounded by Dallas township from which it was taken entire, being a little south of the center of the township. Dwight Wolcott was chosen first burgess; council: Jacob Rice, Ira D. Shover, William Snyder, Theodore Fryman, Charles Henderson, and Philip T. Raub. Present officers: Parkerson Perrego, burgess; council: William Snyder, Jacob Rice (deceased), and his son, William Rice, is filling the vacancy; William P. Kirkland, H. H. Shover, George Heitsman and John Furgerson. The one continuous clerk since the organization is and has been Charles H. Cooke.

The borough is beautifully located; is a station on the Harvey's lake branch of the Lehigh Valley railroad and noted as a good business point. On every hand are evidences of a healthy growth in building and business. The population now is estimated at 500. The business and thrift are indicated by the organization here by the leading citizens of the Dallas Union Agricultural society, April 24, 1884, leasing grounds of William J. Honeywell. In 1890, at a meeting of the directors at Raub's hotel in the borough to purchase the grounds, eighty acres were purchased, the consideration being $5,000. The first officers of the fair were Chester White, president; Philip Raub, W. J. Honeywell, Leonard Matchell, Levi Howell, Jacob Rice, James Morrigan, A. D. Hay, I. D. Shaver, with Charles H. Cooke as first secretary. This has, especially in the past three years, given excellent agricultural exhibitions, said by competent judges to be the best ever in the county. While it partakes a little of the agricultural "hoss trot" yet there is only enough of this to give zest to the real agricultural and stock displays that have marked its annual meetings of 1890–1. Their eighty acres of ground have all the needed improvements —stables, stalls, shelters, and an amphitheater seating 1,500 persons.

The I. O. O. F.'s have here an elegant hall. The Oneida, No. 327, was instituted in 1849, and has at present a membership of thirty-five. Other societies meet in their hall.

Albert Lewis, lumber king of this region, has here a saw and planing mill. Another large similar establishment is owned by A. Ryman & Co.

There are in the place 3 general stores, 1 hardware store, an elegant hotel that is much patronized as a summer resort. Gregory & Heitsman's merchant mill is quite an institution of the place.

In 1889 J. J. Ryman became the prime mover in establishing here the broom factory; he is now president and general manager—a stock company known as the Dallas Broom company. This gives employment the year round to about thirty hands, with a capacity of seventy-five dozen brooms a day, in addition to a foot-mat made that has a popular sale all over the country. This factory offers strong inducements and pays the farmers of the surrounding country well for raising broom-corn.

DALLAS TOWNSHIP

Was formed in 1817 of territory taken from Kingston township, and embraces a portion of one of the "certified townships." Stewart Pearce says that Ephraim McCoy, a Revolutionary soldier, built the first log cabin in 1797 near the site of old McClellandsville (Dallas borough). Some unknown party had years before built a small floorless cabin near the same spot, it is supposed for the purpose of camping and hunting, but it had long been deserted before McCoy came. William Briggs was the next settler. The next settlers in the order of coming as is supposed were Daniel Spencer, John Wort and John Kelley (Revolutionary soldiers), and Elam Spencer, J. Mears, John Honeywell, Sr., and Jr., William Honeywell, Isaac Mon-

tague and two Ayers brothers. William Honeywell came in 1808 and purchased 500 acres of land and built a log house and the next year a frame addition—the first frame in the township. R. M. Duffy was the first house carpenter.

Judge Baldwin built on Tobey creek, in 1813, his sawmill. In 1818 Christian Rice built his sawmill on the same creek. The place descended to his son, Capt. Jacob Rice. This mill was in use until 1875. The area of the township (less Dallas borough) is twenty-one square miles and is mostly cleared farm lands—the hill farms proving productive. Stewart Pearce says, in 1866 improved farms here were valued at $30 to $45 per acre; that there were eight sawmills and two stores at that time in the township. At that time he says many farmers were turning their attention to dairying and the township was noted for the excellence of its butter.

It is a tradition that the first clearing in the township with the intention of settling was made in 1777 or 1778, by Charles Harris and his father. They lived in the adjoining section of the country; started out prospecting and found a place that suited them and spent a day chopping and clearing; returned home, and, as soon after was the Wyoming massacre, their return was thus delayed a considerable time and they never were able to again find the spot, although they hunted faithfully for it.

The township as stated is purely agricultural since the sawmills have cut most of the once heavy timber that prevailed all over it. But two mills now remain. An account of them will more fully appear in that of the borough.

Kunkle Village has its origin and name from J. Wesley Kunkle, was thus designated when it was made a postoffice and he was appointed postmaster. The place has a tannery and a grange hall. It is in the north part of the township and a mile from the railroad.

DENISON TOWNSHIP

Is a comparatively old township, yet it was taken from one much older, being carved out of the territory of the original Hanover township, in 1839. It at that time embraced a large area as it included what is now Foster and Bear Creek townships; the former taken off in 1855 and the latter in 1856. At one time this region was rich in its giant forest trees, that cast their deep shade upon the mountain tops, and their still darker shadows in the deepest gorges. The busy axmen have cut away the forests and made merchandise of their products, and with these gone there is precious little left to either bring immigrants or keep those who were lured here to engage in lumbering. There is but little arable land in the township; that is, it is poor when compared to even the poor districts in other and newer portions of the country. A quiet change in the population is going on. The timber men and the sparse farm improvements occupied by the trucksters are taking advantage of the arrivals of the foreign immigrants and who are tempted by the low prices, are investing in these waste lands and filling their long deferred fondest hope by becoming land owners—they are thus their own landlords and perhaps such has been their severe training in economy that more or less prosperity will crown their efforts. In the decade ending 1890 there had been a loss of *three* in the population of Denison township, or 976 in 1880, 973 in 1890. The lumber business has just been closed out and as this class go away it seems their places are taken generally by fresh arrivals from the old world.

Perhaps at least one-half of the 973 people of the township are in the corner formed by the borough of White Haven and the Lehigh river—the most of them the overflow of the north borough line. This settlement is popularly called Jerusalem—for a long time it was called Middleburg.

The first settler in the township was Israel Inman, who came up Nescopeck creek from its mouth in 1833. Inman was no ordinary wandering nomad, or silent game stalker led by hunger to track the game through the lonely forests. He was a man of broad ideas and brave enterprise—able to lay the foundations for permanent

and prosperous settlements. He started on his voyage into the unknown at Nescopeck and followed the creek of that name in its eastward course to its head waters, and was no doubt pleased with the increase and density of the forests. He had passed over all its long and beautiful valley and only halted when he reached its end and the great forests of the hills. The spot he selected as his permanent stopping place, where he built his rude log house and in time his sawmill, is about a half mile below where the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad crosses the Nescopeck, west of the tunnel. The first house and the first sawmill did not fill the ambition of this man in the wilderness. He, in a few years, built a forge, and "Inman's Works" were soon known of far and wide. He owned a large tract of land surrounding his improvements. He was master of the situation—"king of Denison" until White Haven sprung suddenly into existence, and by its "booms," its logging and rafting facilities and then its canal, slack water, bear-trap dams, and to crown all, its railroads, sapped the vitality of Inman's "diggings" and now desolation broods over the spot where he drove it away sixty years ago; twelve lustrums and the three short steps of birth, life and death have made the circle as forever circles matter in all creation. Thus we all—everything in the universe, reach the starting point, and it is but a tick of the watch in the difference in time and size of the circles, whether of adamant or flesh and grass.

Such a man as Inman would draw his followers and in a short time he had caused quite a settlement about him. Through him the outside world came to know and covet the great forest trees that covered the township. John Linespand A. P. Childs settled in the southeast corner of the township, on the Lehigh river, in 1835, and in 1838 there was enough of a settlement here to call the place Middleburg and a postoffice established there. This place was just above the upper dam. The postoffice was abolished and all went to White Haven as soon as an office was opened there.

John and Frank Lynch kept the first tavern in Middleburg, and before the place was swallowed up by White Haven, there were several stores and trading places. These too went with the tide to White Haven. Perhaps it was the knowledge that "Jerusalem is fallen" that changed the name of Middlebury to that of Jerusalem.

The next party after Inman to cut any figure in Denison township was the Lehigh Navigation & Coal company. They "cut" a road through the entire township in order to get to Wilkes-Barre, in 1837. It ran diagonally across the township in a northwestern direction from the southeast corner of the township, just above White Haven; crossed the Nescopeck about a mile below "Inman's Works." This was the traveled route between Mauch Chunk and Wilkes-Barre. Starting from Wilkes-Barre in the morning and pushing rapidly to White Haven, where you could board the elegant and swift-sailing passenger packet "Washington" you could proceed in state to Mauch Chunk. This went on in much grandeur until 1863, when was commenced building the railroad from Mauch Chunk north to Wilkes-Barre and in 1865 the beginning of passenger coaches over the road was the knell of the staging days through Denison township. The two splendid lines of railroad now parallel and criss-cross each other as they leave the Lehigh river and start across the mountains. The last steam sawmill in the township was Braden & Brown's on the Nescopeck.

Moosehead is a station on the railroad—a hamlet and a postoffice. The Luzerne Ochre works are now about the chief industry in the township. A branch railroad runs to the mill. The mills and quarry of this growing industry are in Denison township, but the most of the company's land lies in Bear Creek township. About two miles above White Haven is a branch of the Lehigh Valley railroad built to the rock quarry opened by John Dunaker in 1888, in a very small way, but has now grown to the extent that the concern ships daily five or six car loads of stone to market. It is a species of gray granite and flagstone, found valuable in building and street improvement. The supply of this valuable material seems to be inexhaustible and promises to grow with the public demand.



Edmund G. Butler

DORRANCE TOWNSHIP.

In 1850 it had a population of 420; 1860, 553; 1880, 639; 1890, 742, a very moderate growth in forty years, and still it is not jealous of Chicago, nor even Wright township. It lies between the coal-bearing lands of the north and of the south; is rough and mountainous, and but little adapted to agriculture. Its first attraction must have been its game and fish, and the hunters and fishermen were followed by the sawmill men, looking for mill sites on the streams with an eye to converting into lumber the grand old trees that had faced the storms of centuries and bided the coming of the utilitarian white man. White and yellow pine, oak and hemlock were its abundant forest trees, and when these are gone it is estimated that agriculture is barely possible on about one-fifth of its twenty-eight square miles of territory.

It bears the immortal name of Col. George Dorrance, who fell in the Wyoming battle July 3, 1778. The first settlers were from Northampton county and came from the southeast, piloted by the little army, which, under Capt. Klader were so cruelly massacred in Sugarloaf township. Just why they should cross Sugarloaf valley and continue on to this point is now not apparent. The first came in 1785, one year after John Balliett arrived, and settled in what is now Butler valley. A number of people came to the Sugarloaf in 1785; and the few who pushed across that valley and on to this place must have been of the character of the old pioneer who left the new country in disgust when he heard a neighbor had settled within fifty miles of his cabin—because he "would not be crowded." In 1865 it had four sawmills, one gristmill and a tavern; the latter was at the only hamlet in the township Dorrance, but there was not a store or church in the township. Pelts, whisky and lumber were the active lists on its board of trade. Then F. K. Miller built a tannery in the southeast corner of the township, on a branch of Wapwallopen creek. In the township is the drainage Wapwallopen creek and Little Wapwallopen creek; the former running nearly along the north line of the township and the other in the south part of Dorrance. It has been suggested that this part of the county was handicapped with these names—ruthlessly saddled on two little streams. It is further said that the pioneer Irishman school-teacher in this section never could spell the creek's name exactly right, but contented himself with the *idem sonans* rule and wrote it "Whackwallopem." The word is a hybrid, a cross between Indian, Portuguese, Dutch-Irish and Pigeon English, and the natives have long since ignored it wholly and simply say "up on the crick." It is a tradition that the original flax-breaker name means *black water*, because the water is so awfully black from the coal washings. As there are no coal mines along the streams and as the name is much older than the discovery of coal in the county, the tradition is therefore reasonably well verified by the water being blackened in some of the other streams in the county where coal is actively mined.

In time after Miller built his sawmill there was a gristmill built south of the village of Dorrance, and another in the north part of the township. Each of these gristmills was on one of the two Wapwallopen creeks, possibly tempted to thus build in the hope of utilizing the names for mill stones. One thing is certain, all the game and the saw logs have disappeared.

The first settlers along the creek in the south part of the township were: the Woodrings, Eishenbrout, Reinheimers, Wener, Heller, Whitebread and Eroh. Along the creek in the north part of the township were Myers, Bleim, Vandermarle, Engler, Lutz and Stuart.

Dorrance township was taken from Newport in 1840.

Dorrance village (must not be confounded with Dorranceton borough) is the only hamlet in it, and is located near the center of its territory. The two roads crossed there and for a long time it was Dorrance corners. Two of the above pioneers settled there and then the roads crossed each other and in time a blacksmith,

wagon maker and tavern keeper were domiciled in the place, and a schoolhouse—combination "meeting-house"—was in the course of time the addition to the place.

When this was Hanover township among some of the prominent families were John Arnold's, George Stair's, John Hawk's and Stephen Lee's.

DORRANCETON BOROUGH.

Of the many beautiful suburban residence boroughs that so surround Wilkes-Barre, and are practically a part of the city by the intimate connection of electric and steam railways, there are none more beautiful and inviting than this. Its broad and elegant avenues and ornamental shade trees, the spacious lawns and the modern built mansions, and the healthy, clear, unvexed air that sings through the great old trees, as well as the quiet and orderly movements of the people, to one transported in a few moments from the thronging city, with its slums and odorous alleys, is a magical and refreshing change. At all hours you can go and come from Dorranceton to the city almost as you travel in dreams, where time and space are never reckoned. The lots and grounds about the handsome residences are trim and as well kept as on the proudest avenues of the great cities. And of the people, there are so many evidences here of refinement and a high order of culture as makes the stranger want to get out of the car and shake hands with every one.

It is hardly worth while to say the place gets its name from the Dorrance family—a name standing out as prominent as any of the first families that came and fought the long and desperate battles for the possession of these rich and beautiful lands. Col. Charles Dorrance, who died January 18, 1892, at an advanced age, was the worthy representative of an illustrious ancestor.

The borough was incorporated June 20, 1887. First officers: burgess, George H. Butler; council, Col. Charles Dorrance, president; Noah Pettebone, secretary; Jacob S. Pettebone, treasurer; Thomas Eley, B. F. Dorrance, J. F. Welton; high constable, A. Van Campen. There are about 1,200 acres within the borough lines.

Present officers: burgess, Henry M. Gordon; council, Robert Bye, president; D. P. R. Arner, secretary; J. S. Pettebone, treasurer; Benjamin Dorrance, Thomas H. Eley, Noah Pettebone, G. L. Marcy and S. B. Vaughan; assessor, Joseph F. Walter; collector, John King; constable, John Finney.

In the place are a planing mill, 2 general stores, 1 meat market.

EDWARDSVILLE BOROUGH.

This place laps so closely on to Kingston that it is very difficult for the stranger to know when he is in one or the other place; the line is simply one of the prominent streets. The town is the product of the collieries that are within its lines and closely adjacent. Its people are mostly miners and their families, and these mines were developed and are now operated by the Kingston Coal company. The population is estimated at nearly 4,000. The borough has both steam and electric railway service. The postoffice name is Edwardsdale. The place was incorporated June 16, 1884. The first burgess and justice of the peace was Fred Williams. Council: James Curry, president; Herbert S. Jones, secretary; John Vahley, treasurer; Jacob Linn, John Lohman, David Baird; constable, Walter E. Davis.

Present officers: Rees M. Davis, burgess; council: H. C. Howells, president; John R. Price, secretary; William P. Evans, treasurer; John Lohman, John Armstrong, Gwylym P. Evans, George W. Edwards, William Cook; assessor, Hugh Jones; collector, James Armstrong.

Business: Two blacksmiths, one carpet weaver, one cigar factory, four confectioners, nine dressmakers, two druggists, seven general stores, fifteen grocers, one hardware, one hotel, two meat markets, one stove and tinware store, two undertakers.

EXETER BOROUGH

Is in many respects the most remarkable, and even historical, of any spot in the county. "*Remember the Hardings,*" was the battle cry with which the leaders of the patriotic forces entered upon the fatal battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. It is remarkable in extent of territory, being nearly four and a half miles long north and south and two miles wide; remarkable in the further fact that it surrounds on three sides another borough—West Pittston; remarkable again that in its council and school board it always elects three Democrats and three Republicans. And, while this is not of record, yet it is said that it was made one long borough to accommodate a couple of prominent and rather contentious citizens—one at each end—so that they, while in the same borough, could each be a kind of czar at the respective ends. It is said that all this has worked most admirably, and by turns the two "emperors" have had pretty much everything their own way. The experiment has worked smoothly and Exeter is the borough of peace and prosperity—full of great men, the descendants of great men and of Revolutionary relics, and every foot of it has some special history of interest.

Exeter borough was incorporated February 8, 1884. The law requires that a plat be made of a borough and put on record. Attracted by the general outlines, with no resident exactly able to give correctly the boundary at every point, and some who could not tell whether they lived in the borough or not, the scribe made a faithful search of the records, but failed to find any trace of them, however.

In general terms Exeter borough is situated on the northwestern bank of the Susquehanna river, its northern line (including Scoville's island) extending along down the river to the north borough line of West Pittston, then following the borough line west, south and east to the river, and then along the river to the Kingston township line, following that west 300 rods and then turns north and turns east to the place of beginning. It is all within Exeter township. It has within it the former hamlet of Sturmerville, the camping ground, or Indian park, where the Indians camped the night before they engaged in battle, July 3, 1778; a part of the battle-ground where the fight commenced on the bloody day, that is, where the Indians and British were drawn up in line and where the patriots went out, met them and first drew their fire, and where the heavy mortality occurred. All this is within the boundary lines of Exeter borough. The patriot forces fell back across the township line into Kingston township and in the direction to where now stands the memorial monument. Their slow and stubborn retreat marked the ground with blood, and there lay the dead and the dying. The sad story of that day has been written and re-written now for more than a century; horrible enough in its literal details, but here imagination has woven still more a nightmare of horrors that have found their way to the school books.

From that bloody day to this, excepting the long cruel contention with the Pennsylvania proprietaries, the men of peace and pastoral pursuits have been engaged in binding up the bruises of war and creating the present domain of peace and bounteous plenty.

There is a population of 850 souls in the borough, but it is just now on the threshold of additions and improvements that will send it forward in the next decade at a tremendous pace. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad and the Harvey's Lake branch of the Lehigh Valley railroad pass through the place, both having depots. The electric street line from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston is now just opened to the public. There are three collieries, the Schooley, the Mount Lookout and the John Hutchins; the Forest Castle brewery, built in 1874, employing fifty men. Vast coal deposits are under nearly the entire borough; a large portion of this is the property of the railroads. A few years ago there was a pistol factory. This was operated some time, then converted into a silk mill in 1889, and after two years, 1891, was closed. It has 5 stores, 2 hotels, 1 brickyard, 3 gardening farms that are conducted on a large scale, 2 school buildings, 150 enrolled pupils.

James S. Slocum was elected first burgess and served by re-elections eight years; succeeded in 1892 by the present burgess, J. J. McCalley. First council: Mathew Dougher, Abraham Hoover, Col. A. D. Mason, Isaac Carpenter, J. B. Carpenter, J. J. McCalley.

In 1885 A. O. Farnham was elected secretary and has continued in office to the present. In 1890 he was elected treasurer, and in 1891 assessor, and continues to hold the three offices.

Present council: J. B. Carpenter, Mathew Dougher, William Pocknell, James McCabe, Thomas Mackin and Robert Ferguson.

First school board: William Slocum, president; A. O. Farnham, J. T. Kern, Arthur Roberts, Bernard O'Brien, Philip James. Even here were the strict rules of three Democrats and three Republicans.

EXETER TOWNSHIP

Is one of the original "certified" townships that retained its name in the division of the county in 1790; it was named for Exeter, R. I. and it is suggestive of the bloodiest chapter concerning the Wyoming valley and northern Pennsylvania. Its area has been much changed since its first formation under Connecticut, by taking off other townships and by carving out West Pittston and Exeter boroughs. Here the Hardings were murdered by some of the Indians of the British invader, Col. Butler, July 1, 1778. A full account of this is given in a preceding general chapter. In the account of West Pittston borough is found where the recent digging of a post hole for the electric car wires was exhumed the bones of one of the brave Hardings, who died with the others not far from where his bones had lain for more than a century. A part of the first graveyard had become a part of the street and no one knew where the first graves were until this recent find. The field where these men were at work when they were ambushed and so cruelly murdered and scalped is still a part of Exeter township. A portion of Col. Zebulon Butler's patriots came to the scene of the murder the day after its occurrence, and then the next day occurred the Wyoming massacre. All this occurred in what was once Exeter township, but the battle ground, or a part of it, is now within the lines of Exeter borough, and will therefore be again referred to in the account of that place.

The township extends along the west bank of the Susquehanna river, whereas originally it extended across the river and included Ransom township in the adjoining county. When Franklin township was taken from the west side it left the township a long strip, commencing at the extreme northeast of the county and following down the river to the Kingston township line, containing an area of about twenty-three square miles, less the boroughs of West Pittston and Exeter. It has much agricultural land in it—the valleys being rich and the hills proving fertile. In 1880 there were over 100 farms in the township, and since the rapid growth of the adjacent boroughs that furnish excellent markets, the increase of gardening and truck planting has been marked. This industry has succeeded the once all-important one of lumbering.

One of the curious incidents of the early settlements of this and many other parts of the valley was that the first settlers were in the heart of the rich and level valleys to make homes and farms on, and these lands were the first sought for. The flood that came down the river in 1785 caused many to seek the hills and abandon their valley land or sell at a low price. Then again the heavy growth of timber on the back hills was taken as an evidence by many that the soil must be rich and productive, and in not a few cases this decided many to pass over the valleys that had been denuded of much of its timber by the Indians. They would kill the trees by girdling, wait for them to rot down and in the meantime plant here and there their few vegetables. And then, too, in this condition a heavy growth of grass would come on the ground and furnish food for their ponies.

The north limit of the Wyoming coal field along the Susquehanna is near the crossing of the center of the township.

One of the noted spots in the township is the old Harding cemetery, and by some believed to be the oldest or first burying place in the township. This, however, is a mistake, as there were burials where is now West Pittson at an earlier date than here. It was at the latter place the victims of the massacre of the Hardings in 1778 were interred. Capt. Stephen Harding was the first burial here in 1816. It was then a cultivated field, and for some time was used solely as a family burying ground.

In this township—the southern part, were Forts Jenkins and Wintermoot, but more of this in the account of the borough of Exeter.

The ancient township records are lost. The oldest official document giving some idea of the settlers at the close of the last century is the following list of taxables for 1796:

Joel Atherton, Joseph Black, Moses Bennett, Timothy Beebe, Roswell Beach, Peleg Comstock, Joseph Dailey, David Dailey, Jacob Drake, William Foster, Isaac Finch, Richard Gardner, John Gardner, Thomas Gardner, Abraham Goodwin, Richard Halsted, William Harding, Samuel Hadley, James Hadley, Stephen Harding, David Harding, Edward Hadsall, John Hadsall, Joseph Hadsall, William Hadsall, Peter Harris, Micajah Harding, Thomas Harding, Artimedorus Ingersol, Benjamin Jones, Sr., Nathaniel Jones, Sr., Majah Jones, Justus Jones, Benjamin Jones, Jr., Thomas Joslin, Sr., Palmer Jenkins, Thomas Joslin, Jr., John Jenkins, Thomas Jenkins, John Knapp, Comfort Kinyan, Andrew Montanye, John McMillen, Benjamin McAfee, Benjamin Newbury, William Ogden, Jacob Wright, William Slocum, William Stage, James Sutton, Moses Scovell, Elisha Scovell, James Scovell, David Shauntz, David Smith, David Skeel, William Tripp, Abner Tuttle, David Smith, Jr., Gilbert Townsend, Lazarus Townsend, William Thompson, Thomas Williams, Ebenezer Williams, Allen Whitman, Zebediah Whitman, Nathan Whitlock, Joseph Whitlock and John Scott.

Two years later Capt. Stephen Harding, John Jenkins, Peter Harris, David Smith, S. Dailey and J. Phillips were made commissioners to lay out additional public roads in the township.

It should be remembered that this was the old township before any territory was taken off.

In 1776 James Sutton, with James Hadsall as partner, built the first gristmill and sawmill on Sutton's creek (now called at that place Coray creek). There the first grist was ground and the first board sawed. Hadsall was murdered and the mill destroyed during the invasion of 1778, and all that remains of the old mill is a crank preserved by the Wyoming Historical and Geological society as a relic of the oldest mill in the Wyoming valley.

Several years later Samuel Sutton, a son of James Sutton, built a second gristmill on the same site, and in 1846 E. A. Coray, having become owner of this site, erected the present gristmill. Subsequently another sawmill was built farther up the creek.

Loyd Jones operated a plaster and clover-mill on Lewis creek in 1845. The farmers brought their clover seed in the chaff to the mill to be separated and cleaned. The introduction of horse-power threshers put an end to this enterprise.

The Indian trail through Exeter was along the old turnpike, now the public road along the river. One of the first taverns here was built by Lewis Jones in 1806, near the present residence of George Miller.

The old "Red tavern" on Peter Sharpe's place was built the same year, and was kept by John Harding. Mr. Sharpe's house was formerly kept as a stage house by Isaac Harding. There was also another tavern, kept by the Scovells, down the river near Squire Slocum's. It was used for years as headquarters for the raftsmen on the river.

Mr. Jones had near his inn a stillhouse, which did a business of fair proportions and constituted a valuable auxiliary to his tavern. He also opened a store in 1806, and kept it two years, when the principal stock in trade was salt, which was then worth $4 per bushel, used to cure the shad taken from the river in great abundance. It was hardly worth while to bring hogs here in the early times until the hunters had cleared out to a considerable extent the bears.

James Hadsall, a descendant of the famous Hadsall family, and who was a small boy at the time of the massacre, lived in the township to be nearly one hundred years old, and who could well remember when all the goods, including salt, was carted all the way over the mountains from Philadelphia.

The biographical sketches of the Jenkinses, Hardings and Hadsalls, and others of the first leading men here are given in another chapter.

One of the notable spots is called Indian park. This is where the savages camped the night before the battle of the 3d. It is owned by James S. Slocum, who is a descendant of Johnson Scovell, who purchased the land in 1776, and it is now Mr. Slocum's farm and home. This gentleman bears a name that will live as long as that of the Wyoming valley, is a pleasant bachelor, and seems set in the notion of allowing, so far as he is concerned, the name to perish with him. His public spirit, however, in other respects is very fine. At his own expense he built the Slocum chapel and donated it to the public as a place of worship.

Exeter postoffice was one of the earliest established in the northern part of the township.

In 1866 Stewart Pearce gave the following names and ages of the then living oldest settlers of the township: William Lane, seventy-seven; John Shales, seventy-five; Mrs. Hoover, seventy-five.

In 1795 a subscription paper to raise funds to erect a "meeting house" was signed by John Jenkins, £5; James Scoville, £5; and Benjamin Smith, Elisha Scoville and Thomas Jenkins, £1 each.

The township line crosses "The plains" (so often mentioned in accounts of the battle), a short distance below the historic Old Jenkins house.

Harding is the only postoffice now in the township since the formation of Exeter and West Pittston boroughs.

FAIRMOUNT TOWNSHIP

Was formed from Huntington township in 1834; lies north of the latter, and its west line is the county line, as is its north line. The mountains are in the north end of the township, and Red Rock is at the south foot of the mountains. Among the earliest improvements was that of the old Berwick turnpike, built through this section in 1810. All the township except the mountainous northern part, the North mountain, is fair arable land, and is well settled by a most excellent class of farmers, noted for their good morals and general intelligence—especially their universal sobriety, there being but one licensed hotel in the township. Of the nature of the land in the famed Huntington valley, see the account of "Huntington." Speaking of the township in 1866, Stewart Pearce in his *Annals* says:

The first saw-mills in Fairmount, were erected about the year 1837, on Huntington creek and Maple run, by Shadrach Laycock and Peter Boston.

This township contains forty-four square miles, of which one-tenth is cleared and cultivated. The surface is undulating, and the soil yields wheat, rye, corn, buckwheat and oats. The timber is principally pine, hemlock and oak. It has fifteen sawmills and one tavern, but no gristmill and no church.

Its population in 1840 was 594, and in 1850 it was 958; in 1880, 1,085 and in 1890, 1,090.

In 1838 the governor appointed Jacob Ogden and Levi Seward as justices of the peace; 1840, Levi Seward and Silas Callender; 1845, Jonathan Pennington and James Laycock; 1850, J. C. Pennington and James F. Laycock; 1875, Nathan Kleintob and Thomas Ogden.

The summit of North mountain is some 2,000 feet above the Susquehanna at Beach Haven, and from it can be seen ten of the counties in this State, also the celebrated Water Gap on the Delaware.

In the summer of 1878 Col. Rickets built an observatory on the top of this mountain, and made it easy of access by a winding road. This tower, fifty feet high, with a sixteen-foot base, was destroyed by a gale in the latter part of 1878. He built a second one.

One of the most important industries of this township is the manufacture of maple sugar and syrup. The harvest is usually abundant, and lasts about six weeks each year. Most of the timber in the township is sugar maple. There are several large sugar orchards containing from 500 to 5,000 trees each.

Jacob Long is supposed to have been one of the first settlers, if not the first. Some of his descendants are still on the old homestead in the south part of the township. He came here in 1792, journeying from the Delaware river with an ox team, and brought with him quite a large family and a stock of provisions, which was expected to last until more could be raised. As often happens in a new country the provisions would not last unless served out in rations. The old mortar and pestle constituted the only gristmill until one was built at Wapwallopen, and then there was no road to it, and the old pioneer had to take his grist on his shoulder and his rifle in hand and march, marking the route as he went through the woods that he might not go astray as he returned.

Joseph Potter, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, was the first settler at Fairmount Springs. He located here long before the old Tioga turnpike was built.

Charles Fritz is one of the early settlers in the south part of the township. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and lived to a great age.

George Gearhart, another pioneer and also a soldier of the War of 1812, located in the southwest part of the township. He lived to bestow his blessing upon twelve children, eighty-two grandchildren and fifty-three great-grandchildren.

Peter Boston, another early settler, located on Maple run, near the center of the south half of the township. He owned and operated a saw-mill, doing most of the work himself. He came here in 1820, and was one of the most successful hunters of his day.

Joseph Moss located at what is now known as Maple run, south of Boston's, in the Maple run valley. At this crossing are the Moss Methodist church and the Moss schoolhouse.

The pioneer tavern was kept by Gad Seward, in 1818, at Fairmount Springs. It was a favorite resort for all inclined to mirth, as Gad was always ready with a sharp repartee or a side-splitting story, and for a mug of hot "flip" he could not be beaten. His larder was always supplied with the best game and fish of the season, and the traveler, wearied with stage coaching on the Tioga turnpike, was sure to leave Gad's hostlery refreshed as with old wine.

About the same time Andrew Horn opened a popular tavern at Red Rock, at the foot of North mountain.

The pioneer foundry of Fairmount was built by Shadrach Lacock in 1830, in the southeast corner of the township, on Huntington creek. The Lacock plow, quite celebrated in its day, was made here. In 1874 D. E. Rittenhouse built his foundry.

The first postoffice was established in 1835, with J. C. Pennington as postmaster. He was succeeded by Jeremiah Britton. The office was that now called Fairmount Springs. It was first named "Fairmount Township" postoffice. The next office was established at Red Rock, and the first postmaster there was Truman D. Taylor.

As in other newly settled portions of our country, the pioneer of Fairmount traveled from place to place guided only by marked trees. Next would come the underbrushing and cutting out, to make room for the ox team and sled, and then other improvements followed until roads were made. The first of these were in the

southeast part of the township, and from there they ran westerly and northwesterly along Maple run.

The Susquehanna and Tioga turnpike runs along and nearly parallel with the west border of the township, from its south line near S. White's place, northerly through Fairmount Springs and Red Rock, to a point south of Dodson's pond, where it turns into Sullivan county. It was commenced in 1811; work was suspended during the War of 1812, but resumed in 1816, and the road was completed through this township in 1818. It was built by a stock company, and paid a good dividend till travel was diverted to the steam channel. In 1845 it was abandoned by the company and surrendered to the township.

The first stage-drivers and mail-carriers over this line were Joshua Dodson, Timothy H. Tubbs and S. F. Headley.

Red Rock is near the foot of North mountain, and was once a popular hunter's resort. There is a store, blacksmith shop, and the place is served with a mail three times a week that comes up from Harveyville.

Patterson's Grove is one of the well-known places in the county. This is the great Methodist camp-ground. On an island near the junction of the two creeks is a maple grove of about twenty-seven acres, and is a most inviting place. Their annual meetings here are notable events, and from all over the county the people come. To many a pious soul it is a retreat, a religious feast, and an annual outing that renews both soul and body. It was first prepared and opened as a camp-ground in 1867. Just across the creek from the "camp" is quite a little hamlet that has sprung up partly in connection with the grove; has a mill and store.

Maple Run (old Mossville) is a postoffice and one of the best business places in the township, being immediately surrounded with well-to-do farmers. Here is Grange hall, a lumber mill, store, church and school.

Rittenhouse is a postoffice.

Kyttle is a postoffice north of Rittenhouse.

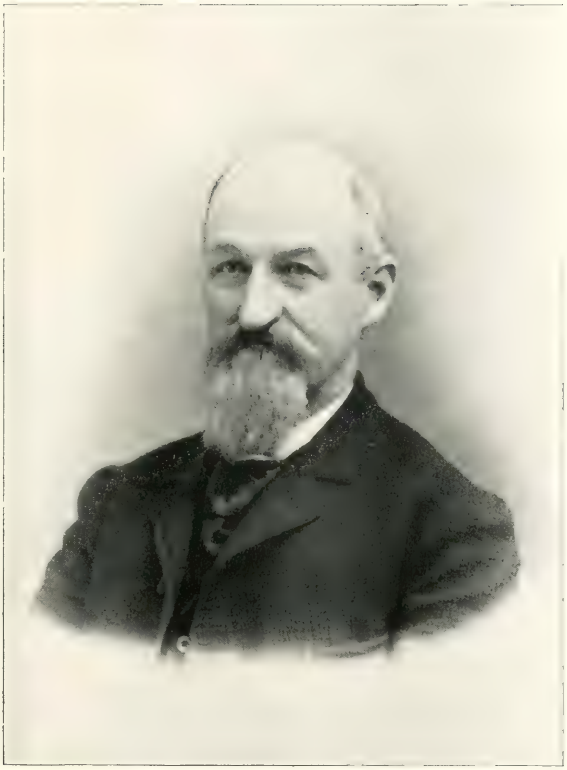
Fairmount Springs is also surrounded with a rich farming country, and keeps up a considerable trade—a postoffice, store and blacksmith shop. The old stone house was once a licensed tavern, but is not now.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP,

The youngest and *fairest* (in name at least) of the sisterhood of townships of Luzerne county. September 24, 1888, the court appointed Ira Hartwell, S. B. Sturdevant and Anning Dilley commissioners to examine and report the advisability of dividing Wright township. W. H. Sturdevant was substituted for Ira Hartwell as commissioner.

The commissioners reported in favor of the division on the line dividing the school districts. The court, February 9, 1889, approved the report, and an election was ordered to be held March 26 following for a vote on the question, and May 6 the court in accordance with the affirmative vote ordered the division, and that the new township be called Fairview. Immediately after the boundary line was changed so as to include in the new township the properties of L. C. Constantine and H. Weiss; these properties being a part of a tract of land in the warrantee name of Benjamin Mifflin, containing forty acres.

The boundary line, without the change just mentioned, is as follows: Beginning on the Denison township line at the corner of lands in the warrantees' names of Kearny, Wharton and Richard Gardner on the line of the Rosanna Van Camp tract; thence north 307 perches to a stone corner of land in the warrantee's name of Daniel Van Camp; thence along the same west 140 perches to a stone corner in line of land in warrantee's name of John Brink, thence along the same north 36 perches to stone; thence by another line of said Brink tract west 336 perches to stone corner; thence by another line of said tract west 120 perches to a stone corner on land on E. Lowensteine and L. C. Paine; thence along said line and line of B. Mifflin and Roland



S. W. Trimmer, M.D.

Perry warrants north 35 perches to a maple corner; thence by another line of Benjamin Mifflin warrant west 60 perches to a stone corner; thence by a line of land in warrantees' names of Susanna Heller, Roland Perry and Eleanor Hollenback north 223 perches to a stone corner on line of the certified township of Hanover; thence along said certified line, north sixty-eight degrees, forty-five minutes, east 105 perches, to a stone corner; thence along line between lots twenty and twenty-one in the second division of certified Hanover township, north twenty-two and a half degrees, west about 165 perches to the Hanover township line. The part of the township lying easterly of the described line and adjoining the townships of Hanover, Bear Creek and Denison, be erected, etc.

This is certainly description enough to bound Alaska, applied to the lines of Fairview.

Going south from Wilkes-Barre, on reaching the top of the mountain after the long going over the ox-bow that winds up the mountain side, then you can look to the right out of the car window and your eyes will tell you how this came to be called Fairview. For miles and miles the flat mountain top is spread before you and in the blue distance the hazy hills again rise above the wide depression. The two main lines of railroad parallel each other all the way from Mauch Chunk, going north to Mountain Top—Fairview—the head of the "planes," where the coal is hauled up the mountain by stationary power, and then the long trains descend toward the south. These coal roads up the mountain sides, ending at the top of the mountain at Fairview, and the converging of the two lines of the railroads in their long respective ox-bows, make of this quite a noted point. By either road in going south as your train winds along the mountain side, the greater part of the time you may look out upon as beautiful scenery as the eye can rest upon. The deep gorge on either hand often gives the car, in looking out of the train, the semblance of rushing along in mid air, and in the distance is the valley, Wilkes-Barre, Ashley, Plymouth, Kingston, Dorrance, Bennett, Luzerne, Wyoming, Forty Fort and the great coal breakers and their ever ascending columns of steam and the villages, hamlets, farms and residences and shade trees, wide roads and winding avenues and walks that are as beautiful as a dream.

Fairview is certainly properly named. It is the centering point of as lovely scenery as can be found in the world. The township name of Fairview is but an extension to the new township of the name of Fairview station on the Lehigh Valley railroad.

Conrad Wickeiser was the pioneer settler. He cut out his road for his oxteam to this place at the close of the last century, 1798. He was followed by James Wright, who built the first tavern stand, also the first sawmill in 1820. When this was Wright township the place became a noted lumbering point, and many sawmills dotted its length and breadth. James Wright built three sawmills, long since gone to decay. The next settler was Harvey Holcomb, from Connecticut. He located a short distance down the creek from Wright's. Samuel B. Stivers and William Vandermark soon afterward located in the northwest part of the township, a little south of Triangle pond. They were natives of this county, and their families still live where they first located. John Hoffman, about the same time as the last two named, located near Stivers' place. Elias Carey, from the Wyoming valley, in 1833 bought the Holcomb improvements.

The first road was the Wilkes-Barre & Hazleton turnpike, running diagonally across the township from Solomon's gap to N. Hildebrand's; the surveyor was Harry Colt, of Wilkes-Barre.

The first schoolhouse was built of logs, in 1840, and stood near S. B. Stivers', in the northwest part of the township. The first teacher was Charles Fine. The first store was kept by Stephen Lee, near S. B. Stivers'. James Wright kept the first tavern, where he first located. Another was kept by a Mr. Willis, where R. Conedy lived. Almost every one kept liquors to stimulate the weary traveler.

The pioneer blacksmith, Stephen Lee, worked in connection with his store, near Samuel B. Stivers' place.

Fairview is quite a railroad point. Bear Creek Junction is the point where branches off from the Lehigh Valley road their line to Meadow run, about sixteen miles. In addition to the already-mentioned incline coal road from Wyoming valley to the Mountain Top, the converging at this point of the two main lines of railroad, the New Jersey Central railroad, commencing at that point, have built a coal road to Pittston, the cut-off. By this line they carry their coal and freight up the mountain. Thus, the trains, and they are many, from either direction here stop their extra engines that are used in the steep hauls up the mountain, every loaded train requiring two of these monster engines, and many three of them. This makes the stations of Mountain Top, Fairview and Penobscot all practically one, strung along the different tracks, quite a railroad rendezvous, and engine houses and small shops are numerous, and railroad employes have homes in the vicinity. Fairview is on the Lehigh Valley railroad, and Penobscot is on the New Jersey Central—practically all one.

Glen Summit is quite an institution in the way of a summer hotel and resort. It is an immense hostlery, and the hot weather drives people from the close cities to this place for the refreshing mountain air. It was built in its present form in 1887. The place commenced by Mr. Patterson building, some years ago, a summer cottage there; then the people of Wilkes-Barre joined and built a small hotel, and finally, the railroad, realizing its importance as a summer resort, replaced it with the present improvement. A number of summer cottages have been built near by, and more are in contemplation.

Fairview township has 1,008 inhabitants, and of these 961 are in Mountain Top village.

FORTY FORT BOROUGH

Was carved from the territory of Kingston township. It is one of the beautiful suburban towns supplied by two railroads, having each a station, and by electric street cars, passing entirely through the place and on to Pittston and Scranton. But a few years ago this was all a rich and prosperous farming section. Forty fort, built by the first "forty" of the Connecticut settlers, was their place of safety and defence from the marauds of the savages and the invasions of the more terrible white enemies. Here was the central hub, around which revolved tremendous events of the colonial days. From this old historic fort the patriots went out to the slaughter upon the fatal field of Wyoming. There is nothing now to mark the spot of the old historic fort; the ground has been plowed and now it is a part of a street in the borough.

Forty Fort was organized a borough in 1887; bounded by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad on the west, by Wyoming borough on the north, the Susquehanna river on the east and Dorranceton on the south. First officers: Burgess, Abram Live; council: George Shoemaker, president; Crandall Major, secretary; L. A. Barber, treasurer; J. Shook, Adam Heisz and A. C. Stout; second burgess, David Culver; third, W. J. Stroh, the present incumbent. Present officers: W. J. Stroh, burgess; council: George Shoemaker, president; Fred L. Space, secretary; Culver Perrin, Joseph C. Tyrrel, John Clark and John Donachie; treasurer, A. D. Thomas; superiniendent of streets, John S. Pettebone.

The borough is supplied with elegant water, brought from Spring brook, above Pittston, by the Spring Brook Water company. The mains were extended to this place in 1891. The result is no town in this section is more fortunate in its water supply. There are no coal breakers within the borough, while there are many in the near vicinity, but little of the coal has been mined under the town. It has a population of 1,000 and is rapidly increasing. The elegant suburban residences are being added to by others still more expensive.

One of the first merchants, if not the first in what is now the borough, was Robert Shoemaker. His store building stood where is now the corner of River and

Wyoming streets. The old building was taken away and the ground is now the newly added part of the cemetery grounds. The next merchant following Shoemaker was Samuel Pugh, whose store and trading place was on the river bank, a little below the cemetery. Here the river-men made a stopping point, tied up their floating crafts and received freight and took in supplies. The little old house he used is still standing and is the residence of his son. The next was Crandall Major, who was a successful merchant many years. In the borough at this time are five general stores and one drug store. No licensed tavern in the place and no liquor sold.

Henry Stroh was an early settler in Luzerne borough. Years ago he removed to Forty Fort and bought and ran the old Forty Fort tavern, the noted old hotel of the place that stood on the river bank. It was a familiar place to the old-time river men. Burgess, W. J. Stroh is his descendant.

Tuttlestown was a settlement made by a family of that name. An old schoolhouse was known for years by that name. Among the old settlers who were farmers here is recalled: R. McD. Shoemaker, Isaac Tripp, Col. Denison, Jr., James Hughes, Hiram Boothe, Adam Heisz, Berdon Shook and Noah Pettebone, Jr.

Soon after the first settlers built Forty fort the fort at Wilkes-Barre was built. In time this became Montgomery county, Conn., and then sprang up a terrible rivalry between the two places for the county seat. The people on the two sides of the river carried on the rivalry sometimes with considerable spirit, notwithstanding that for years there was hardly a day that all were not expecting an attack from the common outside enemy, when all division would instantly vanish and all would huddle in the fort for mutual protection. When the alarm gun would fire then every one fled to the nearest fort. Had there been in the days of settling the county question only the piping times of peace, what a county-seat contention there would have been. The people had no time for serious controversy with each other over minor matters, and, judging from recent experiences in the West, this had its advantages and the question was decided in favor of Wilkes-Barre, and if there was ill blood generated in the rivalry it soon had gone and left no trace behind.

The Forty Fort Foundry.—The Cauldwell Iron works that are being moved from Owego, N. Y., to this place will be a great addition to this part of the country. The work on the buildings was commenced in July, 1892. The main building is to be 40x180 feet with an L 20x60 feet. The surrounding shops will be one-story—all of brick and all modern improvements in machinery. The works will start running about the 1st of December, 1892. And now the iron industry has a foothold here and such are the advantages in fuel and water and in cheapness in living of employes that there is every probability that in a few years the iron and coal industries of Luzerne county may be running in parallel lines. The officers of the Forty Fort Iron works were elected in July, 1892, as follows: George Shoemaker, president; H. A. Jacoby, secretary and treasurer; J. A. Cauldwell, manager; George Shoemaker, Dr. D. A. Thomas, Calvin Perrin, Liddon Flick, H. A. Jacoby, J. A. Cauldwell and H. H. Welles, Jr., directors.

The new works will manufacture engines, boilers, castings and mill work generally, but they make a specialty of steel and boiler-iron jail cells. Several county jails have been built by them already, among them being the following in New York state: Tioga county, Grange county, Delaware county, Cayuga county, Livingstone county, and Pike county in this state.

They will also manufacture Cauldwell's patent iron boot and shoe lasts, which are already marketable all over the world, over ten tons of them having been shipped to Brazil last year. Mr. Cauldwell, who is to have charge of the works, is a practical worker in iron and steel and an inventor of no mean ability. He will live with his family on Maple street in Kingston.

FOSTER TOWNSHIP

Is named for Asa L. Foster, one of a company consisting of himself, Richard Sharp, George Belford, Francis Weiss, William Reed and John Leisenring, who came here in 1854 on an exploring expedition for coal on the lands of the estate of Tench Coxe, with a view of opening mines. Their examination was entirely satisfactory and they opened the place that is now Eckley—at first called Fillmore, where they erected, at a cost of 7,000, a sawmill and mining works, and opened a mine and the next year shipped 2,000 tons of coal to market. When they came this was an unbroken mountainous wilderness.

The township contains fifty square miles of territory, and was erected into a township in 1855, of territory taken from the original Denison township. It has so little arable land that outside of its timber and coal, it would never have been able to support even a sparse population. But of these two articles it was immeasureably rich; the timber is now mostly cut away but new coal developments will go on for many years. Standing on any of the prominent points you can see the great towering black breakers or the white steam rising therefrom on nearly every hillside. Sandy Run creek flows east to the Lehigh river through the township and its narrow valley has about all the good farming land it possesses.

John Lines was the pioneer settler, at what is now White Haven, in 1824. He cleared a "patch" near Terrapin pond. All the evidence shows that this was the oldest settled point off the river in the township. Terrapin pond is in Pond creek, the other stream besides Sandy run that rises near Upper Lehigh village, and is joined by Sandy run in the southeast part of the township. The nearest neighbors Lines had for a long time were at Lawreytown, now Rockport, seven miles down the River Lehigh. About 1840 Thomas Morrison came and located on Pond creek about three miles southeast of White Haven. Since White Haven is a separated borough this would make Morrison the first settler of the township in its present form. Morrison was a man of great enterprise and considerable means. He built two sawmills and a gristmill and to operate these mills and cut and haul the logs and then the lumber required quite a force of men and the place was soon a noted spot in the wilderness and roads were made over the hills to the river. So important was the Morrison settlement that it was granted a postoffice and Mr. Morrison kept it. Mrs. William Johnson (a Birkbeck), who lived with the Morrisons when she was young, thinks they settled at their place in 1838. She says Thomas Morrison was an Irish gentleman, a widower with two children—Sarah and James. A Mrs. Lytle was his housekeeper. She had two daughters—Mary and Catharine. Mr. Morrison married one of the girls and his son married the other. Mr. Morrison's valuable mills were burned and this crippled him financially, but after some time he rebuilt further up the pond. A schoolhouse was built and there were probably a hundred souls in the Morrison settlement.

The next pioneer in Foster was Joseph Birkbeck, who came in 1844 and settled at what was for a long time called South Heberton, in the valley between Freeland and Upper Lehigh. He purchased a large tract of land of Edward Lynch, a part of which is now in the borough of Freeland. He built first a log house, and then a frame which stands a short distance north of the Freeland north borough line. The next settler was Nathan Howes (Howey), who purchased the west part of the Birkbeck tract and built his house to the west a short distance from Birkbeck's. Mr. Birkbeck, after the opening of the collieries at Upper Lehigh, laid off a village and called it South Heberton.

Mr. Birkbeck's was the first clearing in this then forest; in it were raised the first crops, and here the first orchard was set out.

The first child born at South Heberton was Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Birkbeck, born in 1845. The first death at this place was that of William, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Birkbeck, which occurred February 11, 1846, aged four years.

In 1845 and 1846 Mr. Joseph Birkbeck cut the road through the woods from South Heberton through Eckley to Buck mountain. Eckley was then known as Shingletown, as no business was done there except by two or three parties whose occupation was making shingles, carting them to either White Haven or Hazleton and trading them for the necessaries of life, such as whisky, pork and tobacco.

The first store at South Heberton was kept by a man named Feist, a little west of Birkbeck's. Soon afterward a Mr. Minig kept a little store near Feist's.

The first tavern was kept by N. Howes, where Joseph Jamison now lives a little west of Birkbeck's. Previous, however, to the opening of Howes' tavern, Mr. Birkbeck accommodated parties who were prospecting in this region for anthracite deposits, with the best the house afforded.

The first schoolhouse at this place was built in 1878, and is a frame building.

When Mr. and Mrs. Birkbeck moved into this then wilderness they were far from any settlement. At Morrison, near White Haven, was the nearest store, and Straw's, over in Butler, was the nearest gristmill.

South Heberton has long since lost its identity and is now simply a cluster of houses midway between Freeland and Upper Lehigh along the wagon road.

Birkbeck's sawmill is at the turn of the road just east of Upper Lehigh, and what was mainly South Heberton is now known as Upper Lehigh, an important mining town owned by the Upper Lehigh company. It was platted in 1865 and has nice regular streets and blocks, and is well built and noted among mining towns for its orderly neatness and superior miners' dwellings, of which there are over 200, all double tenements. The mansions of the proprietors and superintendents, chief clerk, foreman and others are elegant and modern in all improvements. The Nescopeck branch of the New Jersey Central approaches the place from the east. In 1867 a postoffice was established and the mails came from Eckley. The company has first-class machine shops here, and expert machinists are employed in large numbers. The company store was opened in 1866. The Upper Lehigh hotel (built by the company) was opened for guests January 28, 1869, by Conrad Seiple. The village is supplied with pure spring water from the reservoir on the north hills. The mines at this important village were opened in 1866.

Jeddo—named for Jed Ireland. A part of the borough extends into Foster, and in this portion is the railroad depot. A short distance below this is Foundryville, where Merrick had his foundry; it is now a station and mining town.

The old, important mining town of Eckley, the place where first was developed the coal of this township in 1854, and is a part of the Coxe Bros. & Co. property, is east and a little south of Jeddo, a little more than a mile, on the north side of East Pismire hill; a branch road runs to it from the Lehigh and is on Coxe's belt line road.

Highland, another mining town of the Markle mines, is northeast of Jeddo, about two miles, and is connected with the main line of the Lehigh Valley road by the Highland Branch road. On the wagon road east of Highland is a steam sawmill.

In the extreme southeast corner of the township is the J. H. Neiss powder mill and a short distance east of it is the Pardee sawmill. The east line of the township is the Lehigh river until you approach the north line and reach White Haven.

The old Woodside slope was once an active colliery but is not worked at this time. It is a short distance west of Freeland borough and toward Drifton.

Drifton is the headquarters of Coxe Bros. & Co.; about a mile southeast of Freeland and at the junction of the two lines of that road. It is the end of the double track of the Lehigh as you go east. Operations of this firm commenced here in 1864. It is the headquarters of the Susquehanna & Lehigh railroad—the private property of Coxe Bros. & Co. For a better idea of the place see chapter "Coal" in the paragraph "Hon. Eckley B. Coxe."

Sandy Run is another mining village on the Lehigh Valley road southeast of Freeland.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

Was formed in 1843, of territory taken from Kingston, Exeter and Dallas townships, and named in honor of Col. John Franklin, who was not only one of the heroes of the Revolution, but of the long and cruel Pennamite-Yankee wars that raged with such vigor over the beautiful valley. It is supposed that Gideon Bebee was probably the first settler on land belonging to the heirs of the late Rev. Oliver Lewis. The Bebee family did not remain long here, and when they moved away the place soon grew up with weeds and brambles. About this time Mr. Pease, of Hanover, walked twelve miles to his work, and made his clearing adjoining Bebee. Both improvements were abandoned; but the clearing was long known as Pease's field. The spot was in the northeastern part of the township. It is surmised that these attempts at settlement were made during the early seventies of the eighteenth century.

The township contains sixteen square miles, and fully one-half is excellent farm land. The oak and pine and hemlock forests were in an early day cleared away, and farms took their place. On the side hills are lands that produce well.

Ezra Olds and Michael Munson, from Connecticut, came in 1782. Munson's son, Salmon Munson, occupied his father's place in recent years, though the original settler did not tarry long when he came, but removed to the West. Walter Munson came from the East in 1807, and built near where his son long lived, near the Old's place. Rev. George W. Munson married Sally Ann Lewis, and resided on his father's old homestead many years. Walter Munson, Sr., was living with his family on the opposite side of the river from Wyoming when the massacre occurred; he was but five years of age at the time, but with his older brother Wilmot made the trip back to Connecticut.

The old Revolutionary soldier, Capt. Artemadorus Ingersoll, made his improvement just below the Munsons. He entered the patriot army when fourteen years of age, and served throughout the war; married Miss Newberry just before he came to this county, where six of their children grew to maturity. He was an excellent farmer, and operated his sawmill. The last of the Ingersoll family descendants in this part of the country was a Mr. Holmes, who died several years ago. Capt. Ingersoll died fifty-two years ago.

Another patriotic veteran who came to Franklin township in 1809 was Alexander Lord, born in Boston, June 19, 1777; when the War of 1812 broke out he volunteered, and was a drummer in the company of Wyoming volunteers. He died September 7, 1859, aged eighty-two years.

Abel Hall came about the same time as the Munsons, settled just below the Flat Rock schoolhouse, where the family resided many years. Another family named Rogers were early settlers; one of them, Elisha Rogers, it is said built the first frame in the village of Orange. Elisha and his wife Rhoda lived to an advanced age; their son Alamanza married Mrs. Tyrrell. Her grave and that of Sylvia (Mrs. Cyrus Mann), were the first in the township marked by marble slabs.

Mr. Munson built the first sawmill in the township; it was on Sutton creek, in 1808. About the same time Elijah Brace built the first and only gristmill on the same stream. This mill was rebuilt in 1828 by Conrad Kunkle.

William Brace, Benjamin Chandler and James Hadersel, we are told by Stewart Pearce, were among the early settlers. Thomas Mann was an early settler, and improved the place where lived Charles Franz. A little later, but still old settlers, were Josephus Cone, Amos Jackson, Robert Moore, Jacob Halstead, Benjamin Decker and Jona Wood; David O. Culver came about 1790 and settled in the northeast part of the township, where he lived and died at an advanced age. The Culvers came of two brothers who were on board the "Mayflower." This Culver's father was David Culver.

Rev. Oliver Lewis came about the time of the Culvers and possessed the Bebee land. He lived here and preached until his death, aged seventy-seven.

A long-time resident of the township was Samuel Snell, from New York; succeeded by his eldest son, Abram V. Snell.

The later of the prominent families were the Winters, Badles, Corwins, Sewards, Hallocks, Durlands, Casterlins, Longwells, Dewitts, and a German family named Wintz.

The only village in the township is Orange, situated near its center, where Jacob Drake was the first settler, and for a long time it was called Draketown: when it became a postoffice it was called Unison. When the township was established A. C. Thompson kept store there, and he called it Franklin Center. This caused some confusion, and a new name had to be provided, and as many of the families had come from Orange, N. Y., that name was adopted. Before this name was the permanent one, it, like many other places, had all kinds of whimsical callings. When Almanza Rodgers kept the store, he, in order to keep the shingle-makers from cheating him, procured pinchers to pull out some of the inside shingles, and then the place was called "Pinchersville." The nucleus of the place has always been the store, and some of the keepers were Harley Green, James Lawrence Brown, Abel C. Thompson, Benjamin Saylor, James Holcomb and Henry Bodle. The first hotel in the place was by Peter Hallock, succeeded by John Worden, Jacob Shales, Dennis Alsop, —— Felton, Hiram Brace, Harvey Brace, Maj. Warring, Mrs. Warring, —— Housenick, —— Robinson, Thomas Totten, Albert Smith, Chauncey Calkins, D. A. La Barre. Dr. Skeels was the first physician; then Dr. Brace, Dr. Parker, Dr. William Thompson, Dr. McKee and Dr. John C. Morris. Orange is a very nice village, the trading and business point for the surrounding farming country. There is a store, hotel, harness shop, blacksmith shop and two churches in the hamlet.

Ketcham postoffice, in Franklin, is a farmhouse.

The first road passed from Wyoming over Olds hill to Tunhannock; a road starting at the river and following up Sutton creek intersected the other road on Olds hill.

The population of Franklin township in 1850 was 833; reduced in 1880 to 593; again in 1890 to 521.

FREELAND.

Perched upon the Broad mountain 2,190 feet above tidewater, sits as a jeweled crown the beautiful, thriving and bustling borough of Freeland—one of the most rapidly improving of any of the boroughs of southern Luzerne county. Here is a town built by employes—laborers mostly, who worked in the collieries near by on every hand, and while they worked in the valleys they concluded to make their homes on the hill, and the result is that in rather quick order they built here the queen town of all the surrounding country for miles and miles.

In 1842 Joseph Birkbeck purchased a part of the land on which the borough stands and immediately commenced to improve his farm, building his residence a short distance north of what is now the north borough line. The Birkbeck estate now owns the farm land joining the north borough limits. About the same time Aaron Howe (or Howey), commenced to open his farm to the west of Birkbeck, and the most of the town is built upon a part of his tract. These two then, were the pioneer settlers in this part of Foster township. They built their houses on the side of the hill and cleared and farmed the land along the hillside down into the valley. The first settler within the borough limits was William Johnson, laborer; then Thomas Morgan, a blacksmith from Jeddo; he sold to Patrick McGlynn; then came James Williamson, from Eckley, whose family still reside in the place. The first store was opened by Joseph Lindsey in 1875; then H. C. Koons started his place of business. Lindsey's store was on what is now the corner of Pine and Walnut streets, and Koons' was on the corner of Front and Center streets. The next store was that of Thomas Campbell, who is still one of the leading business men of

the place. The first schoolhouse was put up in 1868, and in time, where it stood was mined under and a squeeze threatened. The house was moved on the Birkbeck land and in its new place was within what became the borough. In adjusting the affairs between the borough and township, the building and a small amount of money was awarded to the township, and it is still a township school. Then was erected the present borough school building, on Washington and Chestnut, a one-story frame, containing five rooms and all modern facilities. Belonging to the school property is 150 feet square of ground.

In 1868 A. Donop, who was a clerk for G. B. Markle, at Jeddo, with an eye to good investments and a keen appreciation of the natural location, purchased the land and laid out the village and offered lots on favorable terms to settlers. Backing his judgment, he at once built for himself the building known as the "Old Homestead," opposite the postoffice. He named it Freehold, and this name continued until they came to name their postoffice, when it was changed to Freeland. The "point" had already grown to such importance that a postoffice had been granted and considerable business was flowing in and out of the place. However, there was no rush of capital here, nor was there a marked inflow of people. But Mr. Donop was active in sounding the advantages of the place and he offered lots for $10 bills that now are held up in the thousand mark. There was a steady but slow growth for several years. The very modest business places that have been opened catered to the trade that was about the country at that time, when almost anything was more abundant than purchasers with hard cash.

However, before the end of the first decade, such had been the prosperity of Donop's village that necessity demanded that proper clothes be provided for the youngster, and a movement was set on foot to organize a borough. An election was held and the vote was largely in the affirmative, and on September 11, 1876—the great centennial year—Freeland became a borough and the village swaddling clothes were laid aside forever. As the garments had not been so long worn as to be out at the seat, it has been suggested by Mr. Thomas A. Buckley that they be generously given to Drifton, Jeddo, Upper Lehigh, Oakdale, Highland, Sandy Run, Eckley, Pond Creek, Buck Mountain, Drums, Honey Hole, or any of the other of the contributary places to their capital and business place; for their valuable contributions in the way of bringing here their trade, and for the other contributions in the way of thrifty residents.

The first officers were elected October 10, 1876, as follows: Burgess, Rudolph Ludwig; council, Henry Koons, president council, Manus Connaghan, John L. Jones, Patrick McGlynn, Hugh O'Donnell and Christopher Wiegand. High constable was appropriately enough William Johnson, who built the first house in the place. A. Donop, the village proprietor, was the first clerk. The borough was formed from Foster township and is bounded by the township on all sides. The incorporators had no very exalted ideas of the future of the place, and did not cut the clothes as is done for boys, "to allow for growing." The result is that to-day the smallest part of the place is the borough proper. It is emphatically mostly an "overflow" town, like they have overflow meetings in a hot campaign; the big end of the place is "out of doors," and it makes it a powerfully deceiving village. Strangers turn to the census and find it reported with a population of 1,730, but when you come to see it, you find the borough boundary line is one of the main streets in the place. A witty Irishman worked out the puzzle and said it was a kangaroo town—all hind legs. This little oddity is in the course of rapid correction, and not much doubt that by the time this is in the book, the borough limits will be properly extended and then Freeland will have nearly 5,000 population, or thereabouts. A consummation the good patriots of the borough look forward to with great interest.

The burgesses and clerks in the succession are as follows: 1877, burgess, Rudolph Ludwig; clerk, A. Donop; both re-elected. In 1888, Rudolph Ludwig and George C. Farrar; 1879, D. J. McCarthy and George C. Farrar; 1880, both



R. K. Reynolds

re-elected; 1881, Peter Brown and L. T. Dodson; 1882, both re-elected; 1883, Rudolph Ludwig and L. T. Dodson; 1884, both re-elected; 1885, James Collins and L. T. Dodson; 1886, Rudolph Ludwig and L. T. Dodson, but Dodson did not qualify on account of sickness, when John M. Powell was appointed temporary clerk. July, 1886, Thomas A. Buckley was elected clerk and has continuously held the office to the present; 1887, burgess, James Collins; re-elected the next year; 1889, B. F. Davis; 1890, W. D. Cowen; 1891, John M. Powell. Present city officials (1892): Burgess, E. P. Gallagher; council, Patrick Dooris, president; Dr. E. W. Rutter, Henry Smith, Owen Fritzinger, James Williamson and Frank De Pierro; clerk, Thomas A. Buckley; treasurer, B. F. Davis; chief fire, Charles Shepley; chief police, J. Kenedy; solicitor, John D. Hays, who has filled the office with eminence since the borough was incorporated; street superintendent, Hugh Bagler. The prominent railroad is the Lehigh, now the Reading system, which leaves the main line at Drifton and joins it again on the way to White Haven. The New Jersey Central road runs nearly a mile north of the place and has its depot at the Upper Lehigh.

The place is surrounded by colleries; the first was the Woodside, and for a time this was the name of the place. The incentive to the growth of Freeland was when Coxe Bros. & Co., or rather when Eckley B. Coxe gave it his kind encouragement. He presented the town with ten acres of ground that is the park on the south, and in various other ways, as the old settlers will tell you, gave Freeland the "boom" that has carried it forward in such fine style.

One of the best public institutions of Freeland being the water works. It was incorporated July 20, 1883, the incorporators being the following officials: President, Joseph Birkbeck; treasurer, Thomas Birkbeck; secretary, F. Schilcher. The works were commenced and completed in 1883, and the water was turned on in November of that year. The main supply is from two artesian wells, one on the east of town and one on the north. These furnish the finest granite water, cool, and the freest from animal matter of any attainable waters. From the engines the water is pumped to the top of the hill west of town, where is one of the finest arranged reservoirs in the State, all under roof, and the building surrounded by a ten-foot fence quite a distance from the building, making it impossible for anything to be put in the reservoir from the outside. This water in the lower town has a fifty-pound pressure, sufficient to throw a large stream to the top of the highest building; capacity of reservoir, 470,000 gallons. This is, in addition to a third well, that can be used in an emergency, a reserve of water as the pumping is done direct to the pipes. The entire capacity of the pumps is sufficient for a population, in any emergency, of 50,000. The elegance of the Freeland water is another great inducement added to the place for making it a great summer resort. In many respects the altitude, the fresh, bracing winds, the cool and delightful nights, the health and its fine water will some day attract wide attention from those seeking the world's most delightful nooks as summer resorts.

At the second meeting of the council in 1876, steps were taken to grade and fix the streets and provide a "lockup." Chris Wiegand was made street supervisor and intelligently proceeded about the business. The lockup was built at the intersection of Pine and Johnson streets and became "Fort McNellis," in honor of its first occupant. This served its purpose until 1884, when the present town building was erected, containing a council room and lockup. In 1885, 750 feet of hose was purchased; two carriages and a hook and ladder outfit provided. Bonds were issued for these improvements, that are paid off except a small amount not yet due. In 1885 a hose house was built at a cost of $1,200, and the same year the streets were re-graded. In 1890, such had been the growth of the place, that a prime system of sewers became a strong necessity; an election was held, and a hot campaign on the subject ensued, and, by a majority of one, it was decided to push this work. Bonds to the amount of seven per cent. of the assessed value, making $5,965

were issued and placed on the market, and two and a half miles of main sewers are being rapidly put down. There is no call on the taxpayers to pay the interest on the public debt, as it is expressly provided that saloon licenses shall pay it all; about $2,000 annually is paid by the saloons, and this defrays the total expense of the borough. So in the matter of taxation there is no place of its size less burdened with taxes. The salaries of officials are not "bloated" sinecures, but are noted for considerable labor and nominal pay therefor.

The present remarkable spurt in the growth of Freeland is largely due to the enterprise and foresight of the borough officials of 1891. They boldly faced the unreasoning opposition of the old fogies and the happy results are visible on every hand—the permanent and valuable improvements are being added.

The large and commodious opera house was built and opened to the public in 1889 by John Jannes. His building that had formerly occupied the same ground was destroyed by fire in 1887. The building is a two-story, with a fine auditorium on the ground floor, and in this, on the main floor, are business rooms, with offices on the second floor. The planing-mill was built in 1885. In the place and adjoining are 2 hardware stores and 1 in the township; 2 drug stores; 2 leading hotels; 2 merchant tailors and 2 in township; 4 clothing; 4 shoe and boot; 2 livery; 2 blacksmiths; 3 wheelwrights; 2 furniture; 2 lawyers; 5 doctors; 1 baker, 2 in township; 2 watchmakers, 2 in township; 3 milliners, 2 in township; 1 cigar factory and 1 in township; 4 bottlers; 6 general dry goods and grocery stores, and 6 in township, and 40 small notion stores in different lines; 2 very bright and progressive newspapers. The particulars of the lawyers, doctors and newspapers will be found in their respective chapters as well as a mention of the societies of which Freeland could, if inducements were offered, count up about a hundred.

Citizens Bank of Freeland was incorporated January 30, 1890; capital stock, $50,000. Officials: president, Joseph Birkbeck; vice-president, H. C. Koons; cashier, B. R. Davis; directors: Joseph Birkbeck, H. C. Koons, John M. Powell, Mathias Schwabe, Charles Dusheck, Antony Rudewick, John Smith, William Kemp, John Burton and John Wagner; secretary of board, John Smith.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

The early history of this, one of the original Connecticut townships, is so closely interwoven with the history of the settlement and troubles of the Wyoming valley that it is there given mostly as found in Miner's Pearce's and Chapman's and other accounts of those "times that tried men's souls." The recent *History of Hanover Township*, by Henry Blackman Plumb, of Sugar Notch, published in 1885, is one of the important additions to the county's literature concerning the early settlers on the Susquehanna river. In his preface he says: "I was born in the house of one of the old veterans of the Wyoming massacre and the Revolutionary war." This was the house of Elisha Blackman, who was eighteen years of age when the bloody July 3, 1778 burst into history. Blackman was a resident of Wilkes-Barre from 1772 to 1791, and then in Hanover township till the day of his death, 1845. Mr. Plumb had carefully digested every accessible record and all that had been published, and from the lips of his venerable kinsman had heard his recollections of the dark and dismal story that enveloped the people as a pall during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Mr. Plumb has performed his task with admirable fidelity and judgment, and has unconsciously reared for himself an imperishable monument in the hearts of the descendants of the pioneers, as well as the lovers of our country and its history. A single paragraph from his preface is given that all men may know the incalculable loss that circumstances have entailed upon us all: "But I must acknowledge my great indebtedness to Hon. Steuben Jenkins, for information and documents furnished. * * * He furnished the key to unlock hidden mines of the most valuable information to a historian of Hanover. It seems to me now that without the list of ancient transfers of land (transfers previous to

the Wyoming massacre) I should have remained ignorant of some of the most important facts contained in this book. * * * It is understood that Mr. Jenkins is gathering materials for a copious and searching history of Wyoming to its minute particulars; and from what I have seen of his acquisitions in this respect, I have reason to think the work will be most thorough and valuable." The death of Mr. Jenkins has ended that dream and even the store of invaluable materials in Mr. Jenkins' possession when he died are not now, and may unfortunately never be accessible to the compiler of the annals of Wyoming. Mr. Plumb was the first to find access to the old *Hanover Town Record*, and he tells us it is "the only book of the kind concerning Wyoming valley in existence."

The first name that will forever remain as a prime part of the story of the settlement of Hanover township is that of Capt. Lazarus Stewart, who fell at the head of his company of Hanover men at the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. An account of him and the part he performed on that memorable day are given in previous chapters. Capt. Stewart and his forty men—the "Paxton boys"—came from Lancaster first in February, 1770. They were moving in behalf of Connecticut against the Penns, capturing Fort Durkee, and the four-pound canon that had been brought here. The roster of this company is as follows: Lazarus Stewart, Thomas French, Robert Young, James Stewart, Adam Storer, Jacob Stagard, George Ely, Lodwick Shalman, George Aspen, John Lard, John McDonnell, George Meane, Lazarus Stewart, Jr., William Young, Peter Kidd, John Robinson, John Simpson, Adam Harper, Peter Seamen, John Poop, Mathias Hollenback, (spelled then Hollenbaugh), Joseph Neal, Baltzer Stagard, John Stellie, John McDormer, William Stewart, Lazarus Young, William Carpenter, Luke Shawley, Nicholas Farrings, Conrad Phillip, Casper Relker, John Sault, Peter Szchewer, Robert Kidd, Ronemus Haine, and Adam Sherer. Within the next two years the following were all that remained in Stewart's company: Lazarus Stewart, Lazarus Stewart, Jr., James Stewart, William Stewart, Robert Young, John Robinson and Thomas Robinson—eight of the Lancaster men. Their places were partly filled by Charles Stewart, David Young, John Young, James Robinson, William Graham, John Donahaw, Josias Aspia, Hugh Coffrin, and John Franklin and Silas Gore; the last two from Connecticut.

One of Stewart's men was the first man killed in the Yankee and Pennite war for these lands; his name is given as William Stager, but it was probably Jacob or Baltzer Stagard. It seems that this campaign and the much fighting during the months of March, April and May, caused many changes in Stewart's men. Some were killed, drowned or captured, others sickened and others discouraged, sold their claims and left. What remained, however, were active in planting crops, and the summer moved along happily. In September, however, the Penn followers attacked the settlement and captured the fort. December 18, following, Capt. Stewart with thirty men re-captured the fort and expelled the Pennites from the valley. Connecticut had granted Hanover township, then including all of what is now Hanover, Wright, Bear Creek, Bucks, Denison and Foster townships, or everything from Wilkes-Barre township to the Lehigh river. At the time of the distribution or allotment of the lands, Hanover had but eighteen "proprietors," but each one of these had one hired man, and at that time the township was the same as the other townships, five miles square.

At a town meeting in Wilkes-Barre, October 19, 1772, presided over by Capt. Zebulon Bulter, it was voted, "That Capt. Lazarus Stewart and William Stewart are deserving the town of Hanover, agreeably to the votes passed at the general meeting of the proprietors of the Susquehanna company, held at Windham, January 9, 1771. The lands in Hanover were marked out and divided among the settlers in three divisions. The first division made in 1771 or 1772; the second in 1776 and the third in 1787.

The following Hanover men were in the battle of July 3, 1778: Captains:

William McKarrican, Lazarus Stewart; lieutenant, Lazarus Stewart, Jr.; ensigns: Jeremiah Bigford, Titus Hinman, Silas Gore. Privates: Samuel Bigford, Joseph Crooker, John Caldwell, William Coffrin, Isaac Campbell, James Coffrin, John Franklin, Jonathan Franklin, James Hopkins, Cyprean Hibbard, Nathan Wade, Elijah Inman, Israel Inman, Robert Jameson, William Jones, William Lester, Thomas Neil, Jenks Corey, James Spencer, Levi Spencer, Josiah Spencer.

The following escaped with their lives: Rufus Bennett, Col. Roswell Franklin, Arnold Franklin, William Young, Jacob Haldron, Ebenezer Hibbard, William Hibbard, Richard Inman, David Inman, John Jameson, William Jameson, Joseph Morris, Thomas Neil, Josiah Pell, Jr., Giles Slocum, Walter Spencer, Edward Spencer.

Mr. Plumb, from an old fly-leaf inscription of Elisha Blackman, gives the following as the "killed" and "escaped" as the names of his company that were Hanover men:

Killed: Capt. J. Bidlack, Lieut. A. Stevens, Sergt. D. Spafford, E. Fish, P. Weeks, B. Weeks, J. Weeks, P. Wheeler, T. Brown, S. Hutchinson, S. Cole, T. Fuller, E. Sprague, C. Avery, I. Williams, James Wigton. Escaped: Sergt. D. Downing, S. Corey, J. Garrett, Joe Elliott, G. Slocum, E. Blackman, J. Fish, P. Spafford, D. McMullen, Thomas Porter, Solomon Bennett.

As stated, Hanover was parceled in three divisions—first, second and third. Each of these divisions was cut into thirty-one lots, twenty-eight to Capt. Stewart and his men, and three to "public use." In the first division the lots were forty-two rods wide and reached from the Susquehanna river to the township line beyond the top of Big mountain and contained 430 acres each. In the second division were twenty-eight lots, divided among the same men and such associates as had come in. In the first division were the following, with the number of the lots to each: Capt. Lazarus Stewart, 1, 2 and 3; Lazarus Stewart, Jr., 4 and 5; John Donahow, 6; David Young, 7; Capt. Lazarus Stewart, 8; William Graham, 9; John Robinson, 10; James Robinson, 11; Thomas Robinson, 12; Josias Aspia, 13; Hugh Caffion, 14; John Franklin, 15; Robert Young, 16; John Young, 17; William Young, 18; William Stewart, 21; Thomas Robinson, 20; James Stewart, 21; William Young, 22; Capt. Stewart, 23, 24; William Stewart, 25; Charles Stewart, 26; William Stewart, 27; Silas Gore, 28; parsonage lot, 29; public lot, 30; public or local lot, 31.

Silas Gore had sold in 1772 his settling right in Wilkes-Barre and took one in Hanover. John Franklin had owned a settling right (unknown where), sold and took one in Hanover. Joseph Morse had owned a settling right in Plymouth and sold and took one in Hanover.

Capt. Lazarus Stewart built his residence and block-house on lot 3, afterward known as Alexander Jameson's, on a rise about midway between the river road and the river bank. Here was his family when he was slain in battle. All these houses were burned after the battle. Mr. Plumb thinks the township built its block-house in 1776, about three miles farther down the river, or two miles above Nanticoke, but the exact spot is not known. At the township block-house wherever it was, was where Roswell Franklin made so many gallant defences against attacks. There were several block-houses in Hanover in 1778, as all people then who lived here had to live mostly in stockades, and often defend them to the death. One of these defence-houses stood many years a short distance east of the late Samuel Pell's place. Even the ordinary cabins during the seventies were loopholed for defencive firing.

Christopher Hurlbut in his journal speaks of the "murder of John Jameson at Hanover Green in 1782, near where the church was afterward built."

The township records from 1770–1 to 1776 are lost, and no trace of them can now be found.

James Lasley was required to notify all the proprietors to meet at the residence of Titus Hinman, March 25, 1776. At the meeting John Jameson was moderator,

and James Lasley, clerk. Capt. Lazarus Stewart, William Stewart, John Franklins, Titus Hinman and Robert Young were appointed a committee of said district. Six acres were voted on which to build a meeting-house. April 25 following another meeting, Caleb Spencer, moderator, same clerk. It was voted that the two roads to the Newport line be six rods wide A meeting May 1 following, Titus Hinman, moderator, same clerk, provided for the second land alotment; the second division as follows: Robert Young, 29; Charles Stewart, 19; William Young, 22; Thomas Robinson, 26; Capt. Lazarus Stewart, 9; Lazarus Stewart, Jr., 18; Hugh Coffrin, 24; James Robinson, 21; Capt. Lazarus Stewart, 14, 31; William Stewart, 7; William Young, 25; John Donahue, 15; William Stewart, 10; Capt. Stewart, 28; William Stewart, 20; Thomas Robinson, 30; Elijah Inman, 12; Lazarus Stewart, Jr., 8; Capt. Stewart, 4; William Graham, public lot, 16; John Young, 3; John Robinson, 11; James Stewart, 2; Silas Gore, 13; David Young, 17; parsonage lot, 6; public lot, 5; Josias Aspiey, 23, and John Franklin, 27.

There were other settlers at this time in the township; the Hopkins, Campbells, Caldwells, Spencers, Bennetts, Hibbards, Jamesons, Humans, Wades, Lasley, McKarrican, Espy, Line and Pell.

By the time of this drawing, James Coffrin (Cofron, Cockron or Cochrane), had erected a gristmill. In the drawing William Graham (Grimes or Greames), drew the lot and Coffrin purchased the mill site of him. Coffrin deeded lot 1, second division, to John Comar.

The first roads were the "River road" and the "Middle road."

Lazarus Stewart made the first transfer of land in the township; November 25, 1772, to David Young. The next month Young sold the same to Thomas Robinson. May 8, 1774, James and John Robinson sold lot 7, first division, to Richard Robinson; June 11, 1774, Ebenezer Hibbard sold to Cyprian Hibbard; October 13, Ebenezer Hibbard to Edward Spencer; October 25, Robert Young to Samuel Howard; July 1, 1775, Silas Gore to Samuel Ensign; July 13, 1776, John Jameson to William and Cyprian Hibbard; August 30, 1776, Lazarus Stewart, Jr., to William McKarrachan, lot 8, second division; Robert Young to Samuel Gordon (no date); John Franklin to Samuel Gordon; June 16, 1776, James Coffrin to John Comer; September 11, Lazarus Stewart, Jr., to Nathaniel Howard (land not divided); September 11, Mathew Hollenback to Samuel Ensign; January 15, 1777, William McKarrachan to Gideon Booth, Jr.; February 5, Silas Gore to William McKarrachan; March 15, John Franklin to Nathan Howell; March 19, Gideon Baldwin to Caleb Spencer; Caleb Spencer to Peleg Burritt; May 2, William Hibbard to Cyprian Hibbard; May 13, Margaret Neill to Richard Robinson; May 20, James Lasley to Jenks Corey; May 25, Dr. Samuel Cooke to John Stoples; June 24, Mathew Hollenback to John Hollenback; June 24, Mathew Hollenback to James Lasley; July 6, James Coffrin (Cochran) to John Comer; September 9, William McKarrachan to John Ewings; September 12, Peleg Burritt to Gideon Burritt; November 12, John Hollenback to (Deacon) John Hurlbut; January 15, 1778, William Stewart to Cyprian Hibbard.

James Coffrin's (or Cochran's) mill, in Hanover, was attached February 28, 1777, at the suit of Nathaniel Davenport, who sued and got judgment for £80 at the September term, 1776, for "enticing and evilly contriving and persuading one Job Scot, who ye Deft. had then agreed and bargained with to build and erect a certain Grist-Mill in said Westmoreland, at a place called Hanover District, etc."

A deed in the old *Westmoreland Records* is found, from Robert Young to Samuel Gordon, dated —— ——, 1776, for "a tract of land situate on N. branch of Nanticoke creek (No. 16), adjoining and below where John Franklin's line between John Franklin (No. 15), and said Young's lot crosses the creek at the lowest place, and as the said line runs from one branch to the other, thence on the high bank runs on both sides of the creek down to the bank, next above the fence of John Ewing."

Nanticoke and Solomon's creeks were regarded as good mill power. Solomon's creek about half way up the mountain, was Gen. William Ross' mill, just below the

beautiful cascade, and to this day it is a famed resort for lovers of nature. Anthracite coal is found in the township everywhere from the river to the mountains.

At a town meeting of Hanover town, January 31, 1789, it was provided to allow Elisha Delano to build a sawmill on lot 29, first division, the mill to be built within the next year. The other portion of lot 29 was leased to Fredrick Crisman. This was the old "Red Tavern" lot, the name of the noted old hostelry. The mill finally was a gristmill and known as the "Behee mill." The Red tavern was built by Crisman on the "six-rod road" about 1789 and partly rebuilt in 1805; here the town meetings were held.

An early industry was that of Ishmael Bennett, making grindstones at the foot of Little mountain, a short distance from the present Hanover Coal company's breaker. At Warrior gap whetstones were made.

List of taxables in Hanover in 1796:

John Alden, Abraham Adams, David Adams, Edward Adgerton, Nathan Abbott, Jonas Buss, Elisha Blackman, Jr., Stephen Burrett, Gideon Burrett, Joel Burrett, Thomas Brink, Rufus Bennett, Ishmael Bennett, Frederick Crisman, Nathan Carey, William Caldwell, Elisha Delano, Richard Diely, Richard Diely, Jr., George Espy, Samuel Ensign, Jacob Flanders, Jacob Fisher, Cornelius Garrettson, Andrew Gray, John Hames, Benjamin Hopkins, John Hendershot, Henry Huber, Jacob Holdmer, William Hyde, Ebenezer Hibbard, Calvin Hibbard, John Hurlbert, Naphtali Hurlbert, Christopher Hurlbert, Willis Hyde, John Jacobs, John Jacobs, Jr., Edward Inman, Richard Inman, John Inman, Elijah Inman, Jr., Jonathan Kellogg, Conrad Lyons or Lines, Conrad Lyons or Lines, Jr., James Lesley, John Lutzey, John Lockerly, Adrian Lyons or Lines, Michael Marr, Thomas Martin, Samuel Moore, J. S. Miller; Darius Preston, Josiah Pell, Benjamin Pott, Josiah Pell, Jr., John Phillips, Jeremiah Roberts, John Ryan, John Robinson, David Robinson, James A. Rathbone, George Rouch, George Stewart, Edward Spencer, David Stewart, James Stewart, Dorcas Stewart, Josiah Stewart, William Stewart, Daniel Simons, Peter Steel, David Steel, Abraham Sarver, Christian Saune, Archibald Smiley, John Spencer, John Treadway, Nathaniel Warden, Abner Wade, Arthur Van Wie, Ira Winter, Ashbel Wallis and William Young. Total, 91.

This would indicate a population of about 473, and it should be remembered included all the territory to the Lehigh river. About one-half of that district was cut off in 1839 and again reduced in 1853.

The mills in Hanover and on Mill creek were built about the same time, about 1775. A sawmill and forge were about the same time built near Coffrin's mill, but Mr. Plumb thinks the last named was just across the line in Newport township. This was the noted Bloomery forge, and it made all the iron from bog ore obtained near by until iron could be shipped in by the canal, cheaper than they could make it at the Bloomery forge, and then that industry ceased—1830.

Elisha Delano's sawmill—Behee mills—were built in 1789. In 1826 Jacob Plumb and his son, Charles Plumb, put up their carding machine in this mill—the first carding machine in this region to supercede the universal hand-carding. In 1793 there was a saw and gristmill on Nanticoke creek near where is the Dundee shaft. Plumb thinks this was probably Petatiah Fitch's mill, as it was assessed to him in 1799. The land on which the mill stood was afterward the property of Jonathan Robins.

In 1840 Holland built his railroad from his mines at the mountain to the Hanover canal basin. Near Fitch's mill, a few rods down the creek, was a clover-mill, "an old mill," Mr. Plumb says, "in 1840." Another ancient and passed-away millsite and mill was where is now the Petty mill, on Solomon's creek below Ashley borough. One of its little queer millstones can still be seen. Nathan Wade built his sawmill about the same time of those mentioned above at "Scrabbletown" (now Ashley).

About the beginning of this century roads were cut through Hanover township

leading to Wilkes-Barre, Easton, Stroudsburg and Sunbury and in other directions. They were simply "cutout" roads, but it now became possible to get about from place to place after a fashion; fords were improved and a few bridges began to span the small deep streams. They were the promise of the coming turnpikes and bridges, as the latter were blazing the way for the canal, and it in turn to become a roadbed for the railroad. The Easton and Wilkes-Barre turnpike was completed in 1807. Then Wilkes-Barre did all its transportation by wagons on the turnpike or Durham boats on the river. The first railroad in Hanover was in operation in 1843—the Lehigh & Susquehanna—from Wilkes-Barre to White Haven. It crossed the mountain, commencing its incline plane at Ashley. The first locomotive over the road was in 1848, as told in the account of White Haven.

The total resident taxpayers in Hanover on the roll of 1799 was 102. There were 2 gristmills, 2 sawmills, 2 distilleries, 10 single men, 3 blacksmiths, 2 physicians, 1 cooper, 2 carpenters and 2 stores. The list of names was very little changed from that of 1796, previously given. According to the census of 1800 there was a total population of 613—1 negro slave.

A mail route, weekly, was established, and passed through Hanover township in 1797. This went around from Wilkes-Barre, through Hanover, Nanticoke, Newport, Nescopeck to Berwick and returned to Wilkes-Barre via Huntington and Plymouth. There was no postoffice on all this route, and the postman simply delivered mail to all those he could find or left it with their friends if prepaid.

In 1809 the taxables in Hanover had increased to 125; 90 dwellings, 148 horses, 4 gristmills. In 1820, population, 879; 120 dwellings, 4 gristmills, 1 clover-mill and 16 unmarried young men; 13 non-naturalized foreigners; 135 engaged in farming; 30 manufacturing and 1 merchant. The Bloomery forge is mentioned and valued at $600, employing 2 hands and using 150 tons of bog ore.

Mr. Plumb gives the names of the inhabitants of Hanover in 1830 as they appear on the assessor's roll: William Askam, William Askam, Jr., Jacob Andrew, Silas Alexander, William Apple, Rufus Bennett, Rufus H. Bennett, Nathan Bennett, Thomas Bennett, Thomas R. Bennett, Josiah Bennett, Andrew V. Buskirk, Elisha Blackman, Henry Blackman, George Behee, John Bobb, William Brown, Thomas Brown, Joseph Barnes, William Burney, Jacob Bideler, Benjamin Carey, Benjamin Carey, Jr., Elias Carey, Comfort Carey, Benjamin Carey (third), Besherrow Crisman, John Carver, Daniel Colghlazer, Peter Caldren, Jacob Deterick, Fredrick Deterick, George Deterick, Robert Downer, Dayton Dilley, Jesse Dilley, James Dilley, Richard Dilley, Bateman Downing, James Decker, Joseph Davis, Jr., Isaac Dershammer, John Dershammer, John Espy, John Frain, John Fredrick, Abraham Frace, John Foust, Peter Fine, Jacob Fisher, Henry Fisher, George Gledhill, Jacob Garrison, John Garrison, Lumen Gilbert, Charles Garringer, Daniel Garringer, John Garringer, Henry George, Jonas Hartsell, Samuel Huntington, John Hendershot, Henry Hoover, John Hoover, Michael Hoover, Amos Herrick, Miller Horton, John Honnis, Joseph Hartzell, Nathan Inman, John E. Inman, Richard Inman, Jr., John Inman, Isaac Inman, Caleb Inman, Israel Inman, Edward Inman, Asa Jones, Alexander Jameson, Robert Jameson, Samuel Jameson, George Kriedler, Daniel Kriedler, George Kocher, George Kocher, Jr., Elizabeth Knock (widow), Joseph Kirkendall, Christin Keizer, Valentine Keizer, Jacob Kintner, Henry Line, John Line, Conrad Line (fourth), James S. Lee, Washington Lee, Fredrick Lueder, John Lueder, Christian F. Lueder, George Lazarus, John Lazarus, Simon Learn, George Learn, Sr., John Lutz, Daniel Lutz, Jacob Miller, Ira Marcy, Henry Minnich, Peter Minnich, Valentine Moyer, John Moyer, George Moyer, Peter Mensch, Christian Mensch, John Mensch, Solomon Mill, Peter Mill, John Mill, Thomas H. Morgan, Eleazer Marble, John Merwine, John Nagle, Christain Nable, Peter Nagle, Jacob B. Overbeck, Samuel Pell, Jacob Plumb, Charles Plumb, Simon H. Plumb, Darius Preston, Hibbard Preston, Williston Preston, Samuel Pease, Samuel Pease, Jr., Joseph Rinehimer, Conrad Rinehimer, Conrad Rummage, Jacob Rummage, Jr.,

George Rimer, Jacob Rimer, Lorenzo Ruggles, Jacob Rudolph, John Robbins, Elijah Richards, Henry Rinehard, Samuel Rogers, Thomas Rogers, Ashbel Ruggles, Joseph Shafer, Jacob Shafer, Joseph Steele, Henry Sively, George Sively, Charles Streator, —— Sterling (widow), George Sorber, William Shoemaker, John Sorber, Andrew Shoemaker, George P. Steele, George Stettler, John Saum, Thomas Smiley, John Teal, Rebecca Thomas, William Teeter, James Vandermark, Silas Wiggins, Benjamin Wright, Jonathan P. Willis, Nathan Wade.

And the following unmarried men: Stephen Burrett, Henry Burney, John A. Carey, Richard Edgerton, Isaac Fredrick, Daniel Fredrick, Levi Garringer, Jacob Garris, David Inman, Levi Learn, John Rummage, Charles Sterling, Chester Steele. Total, 186.

Of these there are living, John A. Carey, Charles Garringer, Daniel Fredrick, John Sorber.

Mr. Plumb estimates of these thirty-one have descendants still living in Hanover. These families, the reader will understand, are in this, Wright, Bear Creek, Denison and Foster townships and White Haven. The total number of inhabitants in 1830 was 1,173.

About this time, says Plumb, the fanning-mill was first introduced, an era in labor-saving machines—dividing honors with the canal that came at that time. A daily stage now ran from Wilkes-Barre to Easton, passing through Hanover. Then it was only two days to New York or Philadelphia. Nothing could improve upon this luxury until the packet canal came.

From the recollections of Julia Anne Blackman Plumb, as they appeared in the *Historical Record*, we summarize the following:

"I was born in 1806. My brother, Harry, went to Nanticoke to live about 1818, when I was about twelve years old. John P. Arndt owned the forge there and a sawmill and other mills, and Harry was a good mechanic, and Arndt got him to move down there and repair and build machinery for the mills and forge. He lived there about two years. On the way there, Askam's house was the first next to us, on the Middle road. He had lived there some years then.

"John Shaver lived where Harvey Holcomb afterward lived, where the cross-road turns off toward the river road. I think Pruner lived at the mill on that cross-road, that afterward Jonathan Robins owned, near where the Dundee shaft now is. Henry Sively lived in the little house on the river road, where the Robins or Pruner crossroad comes into the river road. Jesse Crissman once lived in this little house, and perhaps lived there at the time I am speaking of. Sively owned it afterward, and about 1838 George Koker owned it and lived in it, and died there about 1850, I should think. The Pruner or Robins crossroad I think went straight on, at that time, across the river road there, and on down to the river at the mouth of the creek that comes in there. Down the river road toward Nanticoke, the next house was Mr. Arndt's, where Barnett Miller afterward lived. A man by the name of Ebenezer Brown lived at the Pruner, or Robins mill, at that time. He had sons, Daniel and Harry. Mr. Brown had known father in Connecticut before they came here. Father was studying surveying at a school, and Brown was a scholar at the same school. Father was a young man then, in Connecticut, after the Revolutionary war was over, and before he came back here in 1786. Brown lived at the mill only a couple of years; he moved to Kingston, and lived at the west end of the Wilkes Barre river bridge. This would be about 1820. I think there was at that time a log house standing below the Andrus house, toward Nanticoke, two stories high, the upper story the largest, projecting out over the lower one all around the house. It was built during the Indian wars to protect the people from the Indians. Mother's maiden name was Anna Hurlbut, and she lived about a mile above this house, toward Wilkes-Barre. I think old Mr. George Koker, the first of the family here in Hanover, lived in it; the Pells lived next below, toward Nanticoke, where Samuel Pell afterward lived. The Pells, instead of a barn to



Conrad Lee.

keep their hay in like us, had large square stacks outside, with great square posts at the corners, and a roof, thatched with straw, over the stack; and, as the hay was taken off and the stack got lower, they would let the roof down, to be near the top of the hay. The son, Josiah Pell, was in the Indian battle at Wyoming, where father was, and afterward in the army, and after the war lived with his father a great many years. The old man got married to a young wife, and gave all his property to her children, and the son, Josiah (the father's name was Josiah, too), moved, I think, up the Susquehanna river somewhere. Father used to meet him on the jury afterward. James Lee lived in the house beyond the Nanticoke creek, called Lee's creek then, in a nice, large house. Samuel Jameson lived on the left side of the road, next beyond Lee's. It looked like a frame house that he lived in, but I think likely as not it was log inside. I don't remember any house at that time on the river road, where Robert Robin's house was afterward built, where he lived and died. The Mills lived on the right beyond, and down in the fields, toward the river, there was an old log house and two or three barns, and a nice, new house.

"Mr. Anheuser, a son-in-law of Mr. Mill, had a store in a pretty nice house on the road. The old log house down in the field near the barn took fire, and it and three barns were burned. My brother Harry and Jesse Crissman were there. There was not much of anything in the barns. It was just before haying and harvesting. After the fire Mr. Anheuser moved to Wilkes-Barre and kept a store there. I understand that Mrs. Anheuser is still alive and living in Wilkes-Barre. She must be very old. The next building, I think, was the schoolhouse. This was before the schoolhouse and church combined was built. When the church and schoolhouse combined was built, Charles Plumb, my husband, built the pulpit in the church part. The churchroom was over the schoolroom. There was a house beyond the schoolhouse where Thomas Bennett kept a tavern. He married a daughter of old Mr. George Espy. Alexander's store and house had not been built in 1818, and it was near this time when Mill's house and barn was burnt, I should think. The road here, a little ways from Bennett's tavern, turned down toward the river, toward Lee's mill. I can't remember how things were arranged down there by the creek, near the mill. Harry lived in the first house on the left across the creek, I think, and then a road turned off to the left down into Newport, and then across that road there were two or three more houses along the road nearby toward Col. Lee's, and then a large, nice house in which John P. Arndt lived. Arndt had two sons while he lived in Wilkes-Barre before he moved to Nanticoke, Philip and Hamilton. Philip was drowned in the Susquehanna river while trying to catch driftwood, and I think his body was never found.

"I think the first school I ever went to was up on the Middel road, near Lorenzo Ruggles', in some one's private house, across the creek from his house, and below it, southwest of it. I wasn't more than four or five years old then. We didn't call it but a mile from our house then, but now it is about two miles. Lydia Richards was the teacher. What makes me remember the school is, that she would put her switch or stick on the noses of the disobedient, to hold there without touching it with their hands. There was three disobedient at one time, and they were made to hold up their faces so that the whip would lie across the noses of all at once, and not fall off, and then they yelled. I remember among the scholars Ruth Edgerton, Rachael Hoover and Phœbe Wright. I only remember these three. Ruth Edgerton married Anthony Wilkeson. Lydia Richards was a sister of Elijah Richards, of Wright township, afterward. The next school I attended was on the 'Green,' about two miles or more off. The teacher was a Scotchman. The scholars that I remember were myself, Elisha and Betsy Blackman and Maria Askam. Maria Askam afterward married Thomas Brown, and lived about forty years at what is now called Newtown, in Hanover, adjoining the Wilkes-Barre line on the back road. They removed to Iowa. I don't remember any others. At Behee's

mill pond, on the road to this school, there was a sawmill close to the dam, and they were sawing logs We could go into the mill right off the dam. The dam was also the road there as it is now—across the creek, and the children would frequently go into the sawmill and sit on the log as it was being sawed. I sat on one once with Maria Askam. I think Ludwig Rummage owned Behee's mill when I went to school first on 'The Green,' but it may have been later a few years. Behee owned it when I was twelve years old anyway. The schoolhouse stood on the hill top at 'The Green,' and the unfinished church stood next to it. This was about 1811–2. They had meetings in the church sometimes though. Father said he used frequently to sit in the upper story of that church, and look over here toward his own house to see if it took fire from the fires in the woods in the spring and fall. Nobody lived over back here then but he, or nearer than the Middle road, nearly a mile off, and the fires used to burn in the woods clear to the middle road at Askam's; but that must have been before 1806. Askam sometimes used to live in a little log house near South Wilkes-Barre on the Middle road to Solomon's creek. He was a tailor by trade, but he would rather do peddling than anything else, and so he wanted to live near town. In his peddling excursions he had been, he said, to Canada twenty-one times."

Julia Anna Blackman Plumb died on June 29 at the residence of her son, H. B. Plumb, Esq., in Plumbtown, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. She passed peacefully and painlessly away, in full possession of her faculties to the last. With the exception of a slight cold she was in her usual health, and death was due to the infirmities of advancing age. Interment in Hollenback cemetery.

She was probably the last survivor of the second generation of the pioneers who participated in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. About seven years ago she became blind, an affliction that was severely felt by her, she having been a great reader. She had also become deaf. Otherwise her declining years have been marked with a degree of health and vigor not common to such advanced age. She was possessed of those sterling traits of character which ennoble our human nature and which made her life a benediction to all with whom she was thrown in contact. Her religious faith was after the teachings of the Swedenborgian church. For many years she made her home with her son, who has ministered to her every want with the most tender and devoted solicitude.

Mrs. Plumb was in the sixth generation from John Blackman, who was in Dorchester, Mass., now Boston, in 1640. He had eight children.

Second generation—Joseph Blackman, 1661, 1720. He had five children.

Third generation—Elisha, born 1700. He had four children.

Fourth generation—Elisha, 1727–1804. Had five children.

Fifth generation—Elisha, 1760–1845. Had ten children.

Sixth generation—The subject of this sketch, who was the ninth child.

Seventh generation—H. B. Plumb, of Hanover township.

Eighth generation—George H. R. Plumb, Esq., now of Duluth.

She was the daughter of Elisha Blackman and Anna Hurlbut, of Hanover township, and was born on the same farm where she passed her entire life April 25, 1806. She was married to Charles Plumb December 21, 1828, he dying three years later. The only child was Henry Blackman Plumb, the local historian and member of the Luzerne bar, who survives her. Her father was deeply attached to her, she being the youngest daughter, and she never left the parental roof. Upon her mother's death she assumed the entire care of her father's household, a duty far more arduous than falls to women nowadays. Her father was an extensive farmer, and nearly everything with the exception of tea, coffee and sugar was raised upon the home lands. The round of exacting duty embraced spinning, weaving, dairying butter and cheese, wool-raising, bee-culture, flax-raising, the care of harvest hands, and numerous other domestic duties quite unknown to the generation now growing up. Her father died December 5, 1845, at the age of eighty-six, her mother January 26, 1828, at the age of sixty-five.

Her father was Elisha Blackman, born April 4, 1760, in Lebanon, Conn. He came with his father, Elisha Blackman, in 1772, and participated in the battle of July 3, 1778, he being one of the fortunate few who escaped. He was a member of Capt. Bidlack's company, from Lower Wilkes-Barre, out of whose thirty-two men only eight escaped. After the repulse he succeeded in making his way to the Susquehanna river, which he attempted to swim. His efforts were noticed by a savage along the bank who fired a flintlock musket at him, but fortunately without effect. He succeeded in reaching the Monoconock island, where he secreted himself in the bushes. He was an eye witness to the killing of Philip Weeks, who had also sought to escape to the river, but was induced by a savage to return to the shore on a promise that his life should be spared. It is needless to say that the promise was shamefully and instantly violated and Weeks was killed and scalped. The Blackman boy, for he was only a boy of eighteen, lay concealed until darkness had covered the earth for several hours, when about midnight he took advantage of the dead silence and returned to the west side of the river and made his way to Forty Fort, in which such of the frightened settlers as had not fled toward Connecticut had taken refuge. About the same time another refugee came to the fort, Daniel McMullen, who was entirely naked, he having thrown aside his clothing when he took to the river. The next morning (July 4, 1778), these two men objected to the proposed capitulation of the fort, and rather than fall into the hands of the British and Indians as prisoners they took advantage of the opening of the gates to admit some cattle and fled, reaching Wilkes-Barre fort in safety. This fort was already abandoned, Dr. William Hooker Smith and the aged men composing the local military company—the Reformadoes—having gone to the Five Mile mountain as an escort for the women and children who were fleeing toward the Pocono on their way to their old homes in Connecticut. The only man in Wilkes-Barre fort was young Blackman's father. The family home was in South Wilkes-Barre near where the late Judge Dana's residence stands. Hastily concealing such family valuables as could be buried they got the cattle together and drove them toward the lower end of the valley, away from the Indians, where the oxen were found in safety several months later. They fled down the river, then up Nescopeck creek, and succeeded in crossing the Nescopeck mountain to Stroudsburg, where they overtook the main body of the fugitives who had gone by the way of the "Shades of Death" and Pocono mountain. When Capt. Spalding's company returned to the desolated valley in August to bury the dead, young Blackman accompanied and assisted in that melancholy duty. He then gathered such of his father's crops as had escaped the malignity of the tories and Indians. His father returned in November, and the crops harvested by the son found ready purchasers in the troops who were stationed in the valley. Father and son then returned to Connecticut, winter now drawing on, and the son enlisted in the Revolutionary army. He served a year in the New York lake region, and then returned to Lebanon, Conn. In 1786 he returned to Wilkes-Barre with his two brothers, Ichabod and Eleazer. In 1787 his father came, and took the oath of allegiance to Pennsylvania before Timothy Pickering.

The son married, in January, 1788, Anna Hurlbut, daughter of Deacon John Hurlbut, of Hanover, and in 1791 removed to Hanover and settled on the land where the family have ever since lived. He cleared up a tract of land, built a house and planted an orchard. This was between the middle and the back road. It was probably the only clearing on the southeast side from Newport to Wilkes-Barre. Rufus Bennett came about the same time

"Old Hanover Green," now the Hanover cemetery, was for many years the military training ground. A noted meeting place and the chronicler says that there was on noted occasions as much as a whole regiment of men at the place. It is now the "silent city." Commenting on this Mr. Plumb says: "The militia organizations gradually fell into disrepute, as they took men's time from their labor and sober

work and seemed to be useless. They were never called upon for any other service than that of two days each year of poor drilling and marching about a little—together with considerable drunkenness. The act enforcing it was repealed in 1848, though a relic of it remained for some twenty years afterward in a military tax of 50 cents a year on each person of the proper age."

Samuel Holland bought lands in Hanover in 1838 for coal mining purposes—the John B. Garrison, the Sterling and Andrew Shoemaker properties, paying at about the rate of $25 per acre—the first land ever sold or bought in Hanover for such purposes.

In 1840 the assessment had decreased $10,000, owing to the rush of emigrants to the West. The total number of taxables was 262; this too in the face of the fact that this was the time of building railroads and opening mines.

The census of 1840 showed a population of 1,938; 206 were agriculturists, 53 mining, 5 commerce, 77 manufacturing, 3 professional and 1 pensioner.

In 1850 the population had decreased to 1,506. There were still thirty-nine log houses, but all of them showed to be getting old, and were rotting down.

In 1850–60 coal lands had gone up in the markets to an average of about $50 per acre, and the farmers were mostly rejoiced to sell these poor and worn-out lands at such good prices and hie themselves west for good, cheap farms, and the large coal operators now began to work in earnest. Mr. Plumb says, with much plausible reason, that those worn-out farms would have been excellent for sheep raising, but their neighbors persisted in keeping so many worthless sheep-killing dogs that this industry was totally destroyed. He says that he personally knew of a single dog that killed 117 sheep before he was killed. A result of the financial panic of 1857 was stopping coal operations and the bankruptcy of many of the investors.

The dam of Behee's old mill is the road crossing still on the creek and forms the pond above. The streams that once supplied this creek from the mountain long since ceased to flow, and often the pond is dried up. Petty's mill, built in 1840, was the only one that survived to the present.

The ancient powder mill on the "Middle road," run by water power on Solomon's creek, ceased to manufacture about thirty years ago. The present brewery stands a few rods further up the creek.

Henry Blackman Plumb, in his admirable *History of Hanover Township and Wyoming Valley*, published in 1885, speaks thoughtfully of the more important subject of the effects of the rapid, remarkable advancement of the county in the development of the coal industry since 1860. The increase in population and the far greater increase in wealth in the coal districts in the county are carefully noted by him. When he has gone over the ground conscientiously he bravely approaches the far more important question of the effects that are flowing out to the people from this panoramic change.

> "'Tis yours to judge how wide the limits stand,
> Between a splendid and a happy land."

He is, in his comments, considering Hanover township, but his words are equally pertinent when applied to every mining district in the county:

"The township and the boroughs within it continued to prosper from 1870 till 1873, when stagnation overtook them, and no progress was made in business, in property or in the condition of affairs until 1880. The "strike" of 1877 put the finishing touch to the want and distress of the inhabitants. The strike lasted six months, and for the next two years many families had to live on 'mush and molasses.' No building was done unless where it was absolutely necessary. No new mines were opened; no extension of old ones was made. After 1880 affairs grew slowly better, and in 1882 many new houses were built and old ones repaired and occupied, because rents could be got sufficient to justify the outlay. New mines were opened and old ones enlarged. House-building flourished in 1883 and the

railroads were crowded with passengers as never before, and all the appearances of prosperity had come again.

"In 1878 there were nine breakers in Hanover, Sugar Notch, Ashley and Nanticoke, within the old township lines, and only four of them in operation, and when at work it was only about half time or less. One of the breakers, the 'Hanover,' was struck by lightning and burned down. In 1883 there were ten breakers, and eight of them at work, sometimes full time and sometimes half time, but wages were high again, compared with what they had been, and half time part of the year produced no want among the workmen for the necessaries of life.

"Lands about the mines and their neighborhood for a distance of half a mile or more are generally uncultivated and thrown open to commons, on account of the difficulty of securing any crops from them, even if the crops grew. Unruly boys and men, and goats, cattle and hogs that run at large make it quite impossible to live by the cultivation of the soil in the neighborhood, and so the land lies open and vacant that once produced good crops. Nearly every family about the mines keeps a dog, some two, three, or even four large ones, making it entirely impossible for any one to raise sheep within many miles of the mine. Dogs have been known to go many miles away from home to kill sheep. * * There have been no sheep raised in Hanover since 1858.

"Goats are kept in large numbers, and make it almost impossible to have any shade or fruit trees, vines or shrubs about the houses, or flowers or even gardens. They are animals pretty well calculated for barbarians, but not at all for civilized communities. The destructiveness of these animals is one among the great reasons why everything appears so desolate and uncomfortable generally about miners' houses. Another reason is the desire to have all animals run at large for the benefit of the 'poor man.' I leave for others to decide whether it is really to the benefit of the poor man to have these animals run at large. * * *

"There are now five postoffices within the boundaries of Hanover, viz.: Sugar Notch, Ashley, Askam, Peely and Nanticoke. No business is carried on in the township and boroughs but the coal business and railroading, and such mercantile business and mechanical trades as are necessary on account of them, and the wants and needs of a mining population. Farming has fallen to a very low condition and but little is done. Garden products of every description are raised, mostly on the flats, and these have to be watched, frequently with arms in hand, night and day, to keep off thieves, and the arms sometimes have to be used. The mines, the railroads, the repair shops and machine shops are the business of the people now. In the whole township and the three boroughs, with a population of more than 12,000 in 1884, it is doubtful whether there are more than four blacksmith shops, not connected with the mines or railroads; while in the early times it took one blacksmith to every 100 people, old and young. Things that were formerly made here have ceased to be manufactured and some are no longer made nor used here or elsewhere. There are no tanneries now, no tool makers, no plow makers, no makers of scythes, sickles, cradles, knives, axes, hoes, harness, saddles, carts, wagons, carriages, brooms, cloth, cheese, soap—no weaving, no wool, no flax, no honey, no beeswax, no bees, no cider, no tobacco, no millwrights, no gunsmiths, no wheelwrights, no makers of woodenware. Indeed, there is almost nothing made here now and nothing produced except coal. But of coal the production is very large and overshadows everything else. * * * It seems as if when one enjoys one great and good thing he must forego all others. * * * The business of Hanover was at one time entirely agricultural, now it is entirely mining. Her future history, while the coal lasts, will be merely statistical—the amount of coal she produces, number of men employed, wages, persons injured or killed in the mines, or the capital invested. Her population will not be the owners—* * * Her owners will not be a part of the population. * * *

"The taxes are very high * * * the reason for it is that assessments are

made by assessors not elected by the owners of the property, or by their friends and neighbors, but persons in general, not owners of anything and not responsible. The local taxes are also levied, collected and expended by the same class of persons. It may therefore be surmised that the taxes will be put, as they are where these people rule, to the highest point the law allows, and frequently higher, and that this condition of things is growing more and more oppressive every year. If this only fell upon the companies alone *they could easily get it all back* out of their workmen, but where a man with his family owns and occupies his house of five rooms and a loft 50x100 feet, worth altogether $1,200 or $1,300, and has to pay taxes amounting to from 50 cents to 75 cents per month for his own dwelling, it seems pretty heavy. The owners of property are now pretty much all non-resident. No farmer can now own the back land and make a living on it and pay the taxes, insurance and repairs.

"There are but few Americans here now, whether natives of the township or new-comers. They are not liked by the foreigners. The foreigners are about the same in nationalities as in 1870; being English, Irish, Welsh, German, Swede, Swiss, French, Polanders, Hungarians, Canadians and Scotch."

HAZLE TOWNSHIP.

The genealogy of this township is as follows: Hazle was carved out of Sugarloaf township in 1839. Sugarloaf was taken from Nescopeck township. The latter was formed in 1792. A part was taken from Butler township, November 6, 1856, and added to Hazle. Grandmother Nescopeck, mother Sugarloaf, and then the blooming, fashionable daughter, Miss Hazle—pretty in name and lovely in form and features. Though yet one of the "sweet girl undergraduates," she wears the jewel of the second city in the county of Luzerne. The south line of the township is the county lines of Carbon and Schuylkill counties, and, as well, is the south line of this county. The old Indian trail crossing Buck's mountain passed through the township near where is Hazleton, and on toward Nescopeck, through Conyngham village. So far as the records can inform us, the first whites that passed through here were Capt. Klader's company, on their way to the fatal ambush near Conyngham, in 1780. Then came and returned the burial party, and then Balliet, wife and two children, the latter swung across the horse in their beegums. In 1804 came the white man with his surveyor's instruments, surveying the turnpike that is now Broad street, Hazleton, and the well-traveled highway that passes on through Conyngham, Seybertsville, etc., on to the river. The first settlement made in Hazel probably was in 1804—a camp for the surveyors and then for the laborers in constructing the turnpike. The first settlement was where the town of Hazleton now stands, and for particulars thereof the reader is referred to that part of the history.

The face of the township is rugged hills once crowned with the dark old forests, chiefly yellow pine. There is very little agricultural land in it; rocky hills and the red shale, when denuded of its timber growth, is but little else than a barren waste. It was a great field for lumbering, many years, but now, except a sawmill of the Lehigh Valley railroad on the turnpike near Black creek, that is completing the work of cutting up the remaining lumber, when this once great industry will have passed entirely away. The settlements that constitute the present population were drawn hither by the opening of coal mines that commenced in 1836, a detailed account appearing elsewhere. We learn from Stewart Pearce's *Annals* that the earliest settlers in Hazle township were Anthony Fisher, Joseph Fisher, Casper Thomas, Conrad Horn, Adam Winters, at what now is "Horntown," on the turnpike just beyond West Hazleton. The first internal improvement of note was, as a matter of course, a sawmill on High creek, now within the city limits, erected in 1810.

It is made the second in importance in the county by its coal deposits, which are still being developed rapidly, and the great "breakers" rear their dark faces on nearly every hillside, and the gulches are being filled with the mountainous culm

piles that are the chips of the workmen down in the bowels of the earth digging for the precious black diamonds.

The old Lehigh & Susquehanna turnpike road, from Mauch Chunk to Berwick, formed the backbone of the early settlements through this portion of the county. The first toll-house in the county was in this township, now in the city, and the old building may yet be pointed out to the curious. David Travis and Conrad Horn were the two most legal-minded men at that time here. They were the first justices in 1840; succeeded by William Kisner and David Martz, and they by George Fenstermacher.

The many different collieries in the township constitute the abiding places of the population.

Jeansville, situated two miles south of Hazleton, is simply a part of Hazle township, though around the Spring Mountain collieries that are the cause of the existence of the place, are about 1,500 people. It was named for Joseph Jeans, of Philadelphia. Everything here belongs to the Lehigh Valley railroad, that corporation having purchased of the Spring Mountain Coal company. Coal operations were commenced here in 1845 by William Millans, who opened the slope and commenced in a small way shipping coal by first transporting overland to Beaver Meadow, where was the only point to reach a railroad. Jeansville is a neat and well-built hamlet, with two churches—Methodist and Baptist. The Presbyterian church was burned and never rebuilt; two schoolhouses. The first schoolhouse here was built about 1850. The two buildings they now have were built in the eighties. A very neat and well-kept cemetery was provided about 1877. The place exists by virtue of its coal, and the attention of the outside world was attracted hither by Ario Pardee, the father of the coal industry in the Hazleton district. Mr. J. C. Haydon, who, as a pioneer operator in this section, is junior only to A. Pardee, is in charge of Jeansville and its collieries. He came to the place to take charge in 1865; leased the Spring Mountain Coal company's property and carried on operations, building the two present breakers, until the property was sold to the railroad, and at this time mines and markets the coal for the owners. One of the old breakers was burned in 1881 and both have been rebuilt. The output, mostly from the Mammoth, Wharton and Buck mountain views, is at this time about 300,000 tons annually. The Beaver Meadow railroad extended their road from Wetherly to this point in 1845. The importance of the operations carried on here may be inferred somewhat when we state that their machine shops employ on the average 125 hands. This important part of the place commenced in a small way, doing simply this needed company's repairing in 1853, and has grown with a steady growth, now manufacturing steam pumps that are given the markets throughout the continent. With the shops is a large foundry where much work in that line is carried on.

Mr. J. C. Haydon, as stated, ranks next to the late A. Pardee in the early developing of the coal mines of this section. Like him, a civil engineer, and came originally from Philadelphia and surveyed roads and, in following canal and railroad work, went to northern Pennsylvania, and from there to this place, attracted by the information he had gleaned as to the opportunities here for mining.

Latimer has its railroad, postoffice, hotel and company store, and two breakers rear high their grimy, blackened faces, marking the spot where the pioneer miners here of Pardee & Co. have long since been actively engaged in mining.

Sugarloaf is another colliery town and is the property of the Diamond Coal company—the institution that laid off the Diamond addition to the city of Hazleton.

Laurel Hill mining tower is one of the old collieries.

Japan, a mining village, and has nearly 500 workmen. Here is Oakdale colliery.

Harleigh is a mining town of some importance. It has other stores than the company store, two hotels and a good school. The Big Black Creek Improvement company owns the collieries.

Beaver Brook is on the dividing line between this and Carbon county. Here is a company store, postoffice, three groceries and a blacksmith shop.

Cranberry is a small mining town.

Crystal Ridge is another small mining collection.

Stockton bears with considerable dignity the name of Commodore Stockton. A mine was opened here in 1851 by Packer, Carter & Co. The place attracts your attention by the long line of "cave in" running parallel with the railroad track. December 18, 1869, occurred here a "squeeze"—caused by "robbing the pillars," and in this was carried down the house occupied by the Rough and Swank families. None of the bodies were ever recovered, and the spot where the house stood has been filled and a marble slab tells the story of the victims as follows:

"Elizabeth Rough, May 18, 1796; Margaret Rough, January 18, 1837; Isaac Rough, January 22, 1839; Elizabeth Rough, March, 1869; George Swank, 1819; William Swank, 1850. December 18, 1869."

The place is near Hazleton, yet it has considerable business outside the company store; a car repair and blacksmith shop; hotel, two stores, postoffice. The first postmaster was Ralph Tozer, a very familiar family name before and during the Revolution in the vicinity of Tioga Point (Athens).

There is quite a gathering of miners' houses at Mount Pleasant. The mines here belonged to the heirs of C. Koons and were operated by Pardee & Co.

Lumber Yards is a junction where the railroad forks, one branch going to Weatherly and the other to White Haven; a neat little station house and a few dwellings near by.

Humbolt has quite a mining population; a company store and the Humbolt colliery, owned by the Lehigh Valley railroad.

Hollywood is quite a colliery town, with the usual company store, hotel, etc.

Milnesville is one of the old mining towns. The colliery was opened in 1850 by William Milnes, and has a population of nearly 824.

Foundryville is a little railroad station, and is a colliery town of growing importance. A new breaker is being constructed by the Markle company. Jeddo was authorized to form a borough in 1871, but has neglected to perfect any of the machinery of such a municipality. The Woodside colliery is here and is operated by Mr. Markle. The employes about the mines to the number of 350 constitute the population. The past ten years has noted an increase in its population of eight souls. And yet it is not at all envious of Chicago.

Ebervale has 1,108 inhabitants, an increase of one hundred per cent. the past ten years. Hotel, postoffice, schoolhouse and church and store are the main points of the place.

Drifton is the town of Coxe Bros. & Co., and thereby, being the residence and headquarters of the members of the firm, is a noted place. Here was built the first iron and steel breaker; here are the machine shops of Coxe Bros. & Co., and here are the offices of their belt railroad. Mining is carried on here on a vast scale and the place is noted for the neatness of the dwellings of the employes, and on the hill beyond are the elegant mansions of the heads of the house, and the hospital, etc. The company store is a great concern on one side of the street, and is faced by the far more extensive building of the company offices, and Mr. Eckley B. Coxe's experimental shop and fireproof library building. In this building is the postoffice, telephone and telegraph rooms, and in one main room is a corps of book-keepers and clerks, giving it much the appearance of a great banking house. Mr. Coxe has built a neat and comfortable opera house for the benefit of the employes, a hospital for the same, a free library, a schoolhouse, hotel and three elegant churches are in the place. The town has splendid water privileges, the water being brought in mains from springs on the mountain side.

HOLLENBACK TOWNSHIP

Bears an important Luzerne county family name. The Delaware and Shawnee Indians had their camps and wigwams near the mouth of Wapwallopen creek.



W. L. Hibbard

Stewart Pearce thinks that the Indian "grasshopper war" between the two tribes occurred near the mouth of the creek. One papoose had caught a grasshopper to eat—the squaws and children were of the two tribes in this vicinity—and when another papoose snatched the grasshopper and swallowed it, the squaws took up the matter and the bucks were called to the field of gore by the hair pulling and screams of the women and the fun grew fast and furious.

In 1870 Hollenback had a population of 1,303, which was reduced to 736 in 1880 by taking off the north half of the township and making Conyngham township; in the cen s of 1890 this was again slightly decreased, reporting a population of 724.

A few German farmers came up from Northampton township in 1789, and set about the hard task of reducing the rugged land and stubborn soil to domestication. In 1796 it contained but ten taxables, and at that time it was a part of Nescopeck and extended up to Newport township. In 1866 it contained six sawmills that were busy cutting lumber for the public markets.

Henry Whitebread, father of B. Whitebread, located in 1807 on the Tobias Hess farm, about a mile south of Hobbie. Other settlers came in that and the succeeding year, including John Bachman, who located on the M. Fox place, in Hobbie. Abram Shortz located where John Hart lives, two miles southwest of Hobbie, and John Balliett where Mr. Chipple lived, in the southeast part of the township. Mr. Balliett (who was the first blacksmith in the township) came from Switzerland, hence the name "Switze Hill" for that portion of the township. David Eroch located near the Ballietts, on the "Switze."

The first sawmill was built by a Mr. Craig, on the Shortz place, and went to decay long ago. The pioneer gristmill was built on the Big Wapwallopen, near the site of the upper works of the Dupont Powder mills. The first and only tannery was built by Samuel Snyder, on the creek where J. Harter lived. Both mill and tannery have now gone to decay. The first store was opened about 1825, by Amasa Shoemaker, near John Fox's. The first tavern was opened in what is now Hobbie about 1825, by Peter Goode. John Harter built the first frame house in 1848. Bernard Whitebread, now living half a mile southeast of Hobbie, assisted in raising the frame. The first postmaster was Henry Gruver. He was appointed in 1852, and kept the office where was Grover's store, in the village of Hobbie. The first road laid out was the one running down the creek from Hobbie to Berwick. The pioneer horticulturist was Henry Whitebread. He set out an orchard in 1808. He brought the trees from his old home at Holmesburg, on the Pennypack creek, eight miles below Philadelphia. David Bachman set out an orchard on his place the following year.

Hobbie is a postoffice nearly in the center of the township, originally owned by Peter Goode and settled first in 1815. Nathan Beach bought of Goode and he had it laid off in lots and sold some of them. In the place are two stores, a hotel and blacksmith shop.

HUGHESTOWN BOROUGH

Is one of the important and thriving mining boroughs within the borders of Pittston township. It is situated between Pittston and Avoca. In the place is a large Catholic church, and the schools have 250 pupils. There is an extensive brick factory in the place and a general store. A number of collieries give employment to the people. The borough has a superficial area of about four square miles and an estimated population (1892) of 1,350.

HUNLOCK TOWNSHIP

Is but fifteen years old, being organized January 8, 1877; taken from Union and Plymouth townships, at the time of its formation containing a population of 759, which in 1890 increased to 881. When first known there were friendly and peace-

able Indians inhabiting in their way the foothills and had small patches in the narrow valley which they cultivated. The first settler was a man named Boggs, who located on the Abram Van Horn place, built his log cabin and cleared a small patch and lived there some years. Boggs joined the Revolutionary army and it is supposed he was away from home when his family was driven away or massacred by the Indians. All known is that the place reverted to the desert, that this family found it and the marks of their being once there were in the scattered ruins of their home. It is said that the friendly Indians who were neighbors of the Boggses shared their fate—driven off or massacred. Jonathan Hunlock, from whom the township gets it name, and Edward Blanchard settled prior to 1778 at the mouth of the creek. They were without families and returned to their old homes about 1790. Soon after Fredrick Croop settled near the river and opened the I. Davenport farm. About the same time came John Croop and the numerous family of Sorbers and settled back of the mountain and up the creek, a mile or more from its mouth, where Hiram Croop's mills were built. Philip Sorber, son of Jacob, made his improvement a mile still further up the creek. These two families—Sorbers and Croops—were mill men and built the sawmills and sawed out much of the lumber, cutting the larger part of their timber in their vicinity. Other German families followed the Sorbers and Croops, coming across from the upper Delaware, as the Millers, Cases, Davenports, Cragles, Deits and Braders. These made good and thrifty citizens—noted for their industry and sobriety. In 1797 Joseph Dodson moved into the settlement, from the adjoining Plymouth settlement. He had married Susanna Bennet, daughter of Joshua Bennet. His son Joseph B. Dodson, was born on the old place where he resided all his long life—an aged and respected citizen and the survivor of his family. Samuel Dodson and his brother-in-law Isaac Van Horn were pioneers and good citizens.

A smelting furnace was built in 1857, near the mouth of the creek, by William Koons. That once promising industry passed away when the canal came, bringing iron from the iron points. Nothing now marks the place of the old forge. Fredrick Hartman built his flouring mill in 1843, on the creek about three miles up. Ransom Monroe owned and operated it many years. Leonard Ritchie built his saw and feed mill about four miles up the creek in 1850. George Gregory, in 1857, bought Pritchard's mill and rebuilt and enlarged it the next year, with his brother, Benjamin Gregory. In 1869 Jacob Rice built his feed and chopping-mill about one mile from the mouth of the creek. Ransom Pringle became the leading merchant, and for many years carried on his store near the railroad station. Hiram Croop had his store near Croop's mills, other traders being Darius Whitsell and Alexander Dodson.

Hunlock Creek is a station on the railroad, where are two hotels and one general store.

Roaring Brook was once a postoffice, which was removed to the north part of the township; here is a country store and church.

Gregory is a postoffice and a tollgate on the turnpike; a gristmill and an extensive stone quarry.

HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This and Fairmount township are the richest agricultural portions of Luzerne county. Not only noted as the well-to-do land of farmers, but here is that superior general intelligence and refinement, as well as better culture, that mark the entire length and breadth of beautiful Huntington valley as the most favored place after all in the county. This entire region is without a railroad, without a town that deserves the name, and in the two townships there is but one licensed hotel. A licensed hotel is a place where liquors are sold. There are places for the entertainment of strangers, plenty of them, but licensed hotels there is but one, and that is away up in the mountain, on the old turnpike, where was a tollgate. This bespeaks the morals as well as the thrift and intelligence of the people of this favored locality.

Huntington valley runs along north and south through the two townships, is not a valley after the fashion of the Wyoming valley. It is rolling, might be called, perhaps, better a "second bench," but is, until you strike the mountains in the north of Fairmount township, all a fine quality of arable land. The farmers find their outlet to Shickshinny on the river by a turnpike road, and in an early day the old Berwick turnpike led north to Elmira and south to Berwick.

Huntington is one of the seventeen "certified townships" laid out by the Susquehanna company and confirmed by acts of the assembly passed in 1799. Under the Connecticut title, previous to 1776, it was known as "Bloomingdale township," and the name was changed to Huntington in 1799 in honor of Samuel Huntington, a native of Windham, Conn., who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

This township lay across an ancient and well-trodden path of the red man, and in his travel to and from the western frontier during the dark days of border warfare, the few settlers suffered greatly in the loss of some of their number, who were murdered or taken prisoners, to say nothing of the stock and provisions taken and destroyed by the savages.

The first settler was John Franklin. He came from Connecticut in the spring of 1775, as one of the Susquehanna proprietors under the Connecticut claim. He located on Huntington creek below what is now Hublersville (Huntington Mills), where he built a log house and spent most of the summer with his family. He returned to his native State in the autumn on account of the difficulties arising between this country and Great Britain.

Levi Seward, from Connecticut, located in 1776 in the north part of the township, and from him has sprung a large and respectable family. Nathaniel Goss came in 1776 and located on the farm now known as the Howard hotel property at Huntington Mills. The tract of 334 acres on which he settled was granted to Henry Marks by letters patent dated April 4, 1775. In 1782 or 1783 Abraham Hess settled near the head waters of Fishing creek, in the northwest part of the township. He came from New Jersey and was the progenitor of a large and influential family. Stephen Kingsbury was one of the pioneers locating where J. W. Kingsbury now lives, near Town Hill. He was a surveyor and assisted in the original survey of Huntington township. Reuben Culver arrived from Connecticut February 14, 1795, and located in the west part of the township, where Oliver Culver lived. The latter was born March 18, 1795, on his present farm. Reuben Culver was the father of a numerous family who have married into some of the first families of this county. Abel Fellows, Stephen Harrison and Samuel and Amos Franklin in 1777 located in the southwest part of the township, where many of their descendants still reside. From 1778 Thomas Williams, one of the pioneers who escaped from Forty fort, lived at the foot of Knob mountain during the remainder of his life.

Solon Trescott was born in Sheffield, Mass., in 1750, and located in Huntington in June, 1778. He built a log house near Col. E. L. Trescott's. About a month after he came he and Solomon Gas and Thomas and Samuel Williams were warned by the military authority to appear at Forty fort for the defence of the inhabitants against the Indians and tories. There they were taken prisoners, but escaped the same night, and reached their homes in Huntington on the night of the third day. They sought safety in Connecticut in the autumn of that year. After a few years Mr. Trescott returned, to find that a chestnut tree had grown up through the middle of his mansion. He left it as a monument to mark the place of his pioneer hut and built another and better log house a short distance from the old one, which he occupied for many years. His father, Samuel Trescott, held a proprietary right in Huntington under the Connecticut claim, and was one of the original surveyors of the township.

Col. Edward L. Trescott was one of the early settlers and was actively inter-

ested in local military affairs, serving as major fourteen years, lieutenant-colonel seven years, and colonel seven years, and in his last years was an aide on the staff of Gov. Bigler, of this State. He was a great hunter, and killed with his own rifle more than a thousand deer in this township, besides a large number of bears and panthers.

John Dodson was born in Northampton county, Pa., February 26, 1771, and located in Huntington in 1796. He was the first Pennsylvanian who settled in this township, all other settlers having come from States east of this. He was a prominent and enterprising farmer, and died May 9, 1859, leaving a widow and eighteen children. Joseph Dodson located in Huntington township in 1806, on the farm where he died in 1851. He was prominently identified with all the progressive interests of his adopted township. He was the father of twelve children.

John Koons located in what is now New Columbus borough in 1819, and became one of the most prominent men in this part of the township. He was largely interested in the Nanticoke & Hughesville and the Susquehanna & Tioga turnpikes. In 1836 he was appointed postmaster of New Columbus, and in 1858 became interested in the building of the Academy and Normal institute at that place. He was appointed by Gov. Shonk one of the judges for Luzerne county. He built the Wyoming Valley canal from Shickshinny to the Search farm. He was a justice of the peace from 1871 to 1876. He was a surveyor and a merchant at New Columbus. He died February 13, 1878.

Jabez Matthias and Reuben Williams were also early settlers. Jabez came in 1798. John Johnson located near or on the town line road, east side of the township, and was soon followed by Earl Tubbs and Stephen Davenport. Jonathan Westover located near Pine creek, in the northwest part of the township, and Peter Wygant on the hill above Jameson Harvey's place. The Monroe family were early settlers on Huntington creek. Amaziah Watson settled just below the Scott house, on the Huntington creek road. Other settlers were William Brandon, a Methodist preacher, and William, Jared and John Edwards,who immigrated from Ireland soon after the close of the Revolutionary war.

Thomas Patterson, born in Scotland and educated in Ireland, located in Huntington about 1799, in the northeast part of the township. Mrs. Minerva T. Patterson now lives on the old homestead. Her grandmother, Margaret Louise, was a cousin of Louis XIV. of France. The grandmother of Thomas Patterson was a sister of Lord Montgomery, of Scotland. Thomas Patterson's wife was a daughter of Col. Nathan Denison, of Wyoming valley fame.

Among the other early settlers previous to 1800 were Amos, Samuel and Silas Franklin, Richard Williams, David Woodward, Stephen C. Kingsbury, Thomas Tubbs, John Chapin, George Stewart, Peter Chambers, Nathan Tubbs, Jonathan Fellows, E. Wadsworth, Benjamin Fuller, Robert Wilson, Stephen Sutliff, Stephen Harrison (in 1796) and Levi Seward, who came here in 1776.

Obadiah Scott, who settled on Huntington creek, about two miles below Hublersville, built the first frame house. It is still standing, and is known as the "old Scott house." John Koons had a clothmill at an early date, and was also engaged in the mercantile business, besides carrying on a large farm. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He is now living at New Columbus.

Epenetus Wadsworth, grandfather of P. C. Wadsworth, located in 1794 near Town Hill. He was the first blacksmith in Huntington. He burned charcoal for himself and others. He was also the pioneer horticulturist, having set out an orchard on his lot in 1799, in which most of the trees are still in bearing and afford a good quality of fruit. The Indian trail from Shickshinny to Williamsport crossed his farm near the brick schoolhouse of Town Hill. The well-beaten path is still visible. Mr. Wadsworth was an extensive land operator for those days, and was also a local preacher.

Thomas Harvey, an Englishman, located at Harveyville and opened a shop,

where he carried on blacksmithing several years. This was soon after the advent of "Deacon Wadsworth." The pioneer tanner and shoemaker was Benjamin Fuller. He located near Huntington creek, not far from the Larned place. The first gristmill was a log structure, built in 1788, with one run of stones, by Mr. Hopkins, at the mouth of Marsh creek. He built a sawmill at the same place. Nathaniel Goss, grandfather of the present Nathaniel Goss, built a gristmill on the stream that empties into Huntington creek from the north, on the north side of the old Goss farm, now owned by A. Howard. It would grind about three bushels of corn per day. It was first run by hand, and subsequently by water power. Nathaniel Goss, Jr., built the mill known as the Workheiser mill, which stands on the opposite side of the stream from the old one. The land on which Hopkins' mill stood was donated for mill purposes by the Susquehanna company. In 1798 Nathan Beach built the Rogers mill on Marsh creek. Bacon's carding and fulling mill was built on Huntington creek in 1817. The gristmill at Harveyville was originally built in 1798, and replaced in 1837 by a new one, which was subsequently burned, and the present one built in 1869.

The taxable inhabitants of Huntington in 1796 were:

Elijah Austin, Ralph Austin, James Benscoter, Elam Boname, Henry Baker, Anthony Benscoter, Andrew Blancher, Isaac Benscoter, Daniel Culver, Aaron Culver, Reuben Culver, Reuben Blish, Darius Callender, John Chapin, James Earles, John Evans, John Fayd, Silas Ferry, Abiel Fellows, Ovil Fellows, Samuel Franklin, Daniel Fuller, Benjamin Fuller, George Fink, Amos Franklin, Nathaniel Goss, Elijah Goodwin, Doctor Gaylord, Philip Goss, Timothy Hopkins, Stephen Harrison, William Harrison, Caleb Hoyt, Samuel Hover, Emanuel Hover, Nathan Jennings, Joseph Kingsbury, Samuel King, Moses Lawrence, Elias Long, John Long, Rufus Lawrence, Jr., Rufus Lawrence, Sr., Joseph Moss, Nathan Monroe, John Miller, Solon Trescott, Gideon Post, Joseph Potter, John Potter, Jerry Preston, Loyd Marshall, Elijah Wood, Sr., Elijah Wood, Jr., Abel Sutliff, Miles Sutliff, Thomas Stephens, Jonathan Stevens, Amos Seward, Barney Sutliff, Eli Seward, Enos Seward, Jr., Enos Seward, Sr., Gad Seward, Obadiah Scott, Jesse Scott, Obadiah Scott, Jr., Abraham Smith, Thomas Tubbs, Thomas Taylor, Nathan Tubbs, Earl Tubbs, Nathan Tubbs, Jr., Job Tripp, Jabez Williams, Uriah Williams, Thomas Williams, Tarball Whitney, Daniel Warner, John Wandall and David Woodward.

The old turnpike running from Berwick to Towanda ran across the north part of this township, passing through the village of Cambra. The road was built about 1812; daily lines of stages passed over it each day. It was abandoned as a stage route about 1840, and as a toll road about 1845.

The first road laid out in this township was the one through the Huntington Creek valley. Soon other roads were surveyed and worked.

April 1, 1836, a charter was granted to the Nanticoke and Hughesville Turnpike company, the road to run from Nanticoke Falls to Hughesville, Lycoming county, passing through New Columbus.

The Union Turnpike Road company was formed in 1875, and was chartered in 1876. The charter allows the company to extend its road from Shickshinny through the township of Huntington to Fairmount springs. The road is now completed about six and a half miles from Shickshinny to the Huntington creek valley. The Stockholders, N. B. Crary, J. W. Stackhouse, B. D. Koons, William A. Campbell, F. A. B. Koons, S. F. Monroe and D. G. Larned.

The Columbus Male and Female academy is the chief thing about the borough of New Columbus. It was built in 1858 by issuing 152 shares of $10 each, all subscribed and paid for by seventy-two persons. The most prominent men in founding this excellent institution were D. L. Chapin and John Koons. By their and others efforts the township was made an independent school district under the statute.

New Columbus became an organized borough in 1859. While it takes in considerable territory it has never become more than a hamlet in fact, and has only

about sixty voters. Here is Edgar's gristmill (water power), a fair merchant mill; also a lumber mill at what was old Careytown, which was taken into the borough limits; three general stores, one wagon manufactory of fair size and good work by Long Bros.

The Huntington Mills Educational society was organized in 1878. An acre of ground was purchased of Amos Howard, and a two-story frame building erected, suitable for an academy, at a cost of $2,000. The first term was commenced September 2, 1878—100 pupils, under Prof. J. W. Swingle, assisted by W. W. Van Horn. The stockholders were F. A. B. Koons, S. H. Dodson, Franklin Monroe, Perry Monroe, Dr. Clinton Bacon, Gove Larned, Amos Howard, George Remaly, William Workhiser, Redmond Koons.

Huntington Mills, formerly Hublerville, is on Huntington creek. Here are the paper-mills of F. A. B. Koons and Redmond Koons—firm name Koons Bros.; these were built in 1872, and from the surrounding country they obtain the straw for the manufacture of wrapping paper. They also have a store. There is an excellent gristmill, and some years ago, in the rear of the gristmill, was erected a carding-mill.

Town Hill is a postoffice, store and blacksmith shop, an old tannery and harness shop, two churches and a schoolhouse. It is east of New Columbus, a little over two miles.

Cambra postoffice has two stores, hotel (no license), wagon and blacksmith shop.

Harveyville, two gristmills with modern improvements; Koons' planing-mill is just across the creek. This was an old tannery and was converted into a planing-mill.

Register is a postoffice midway on the road from New Columbus to Huntington Mills. Here is a gristmill, store and blacksmith shop. This is a nice hamlet and has considerable trade.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Bears the name of the immortal old "Hickory"—the hero and statesman—the man of brains and both physical and moral courage. The township was formed in 1844; is fifteen square miles in area, and was taken from the original township of Plymouth. It once had only game and a grand old forest, that thirty or forty years ago gave employment to its nine sawmills cutting it into lumber; then there were three gristmills, and in the entire township was but one old-time country tavern. Its oak, hemlock and pine forests have faded away before the strokes of the woodmen's axes, and the people sought out every spot to make farms and homes. It lies in the hills, much of it broken and rough, and everywhere the sweet waters of the mountain springs suggested dairying to the thrifty inhabitants, and the township at one time bid fair to lead all others in the county in this respect.

The first white man to make this a permanent home was Palmer Ransom in 1795; leading the way for the soon coming of John Lèmereaux, Jesse Brown, Maj. B. Fuller, and a few others. The increase for fifty years was very slow, the permanent settlements uncertain, in 1850 it contained a population of 592; in 1880, 661; in 1890, 657; forty years showing a total increase of 69, and the last decade a loss of 4.

A pretty complete list of the early settlers is the following in addition to the above first comers:

Samuel and David Allen, William Baker, Jared R. Baldwin, Jude Baldwin, Asahel Drake, Rufus Drake, Jehiel Fuller, Thomas Lamoreaux, Edon Ruggles, Joseph Reynolds and Mathias Van Loon, these were the settlers in the other century. Griffin Lewis came in 1800; Thomas Case, Joseph Reynolds and Levi Bronson came in 1804; Anson Carskadden, 1806; Jared R. Baldwin, 1819; Joseph Howard, 1821. In the western part of the township the first settler was Henry Cease, 1831.

In 1795 Asahel Drake and Rufus Drake built the first sawmill on the J. M.

Nesbitt place; three different mills were built and worn out on this site. Soon after Jared and Jude Baldwin built their mill at Huntsville; Fuller near the same time built his near Baldwin's. Ziegler & Wilcox's mill was on the Baldwin site; George P. Ransom built his mill, 1815; worn out, and in 1840 torn down, and his son Chester built a new mill. In 1823 John Lamoreaux and Daniel Davenport built their sawmill on Bidlack's creek. In 1830 Henry Cease built his on the old site of Josiah Cease's mill on Harvey creek; Sandford Parsons built at Huntsville in 1847; this afterward was Harvey Fuller's. Jeremiah Fuller and Truman Atherton added a gristmill to their sawmill at Huntsville in 1805—the first food mill in the township. Henry Cease built the Gregory mill on Harvey creek in 1830. Harvey rebuilt and added a gristmill to his Huntsville property in 1863. The saw and gristmill of Ziegler & Wilcox was built by Truman and Green Atherton and Egbert Bogardus—a saw and gristmill with one water power. Albert Lewis is now the lumber man of this section. His mills at the lake are rapidly clearing up the remaining lumber of this section.

There are two hamlets and two postoffices in the township—Huntsville and Cease's Mills. At the latter is a gristmill. Huntsville is near the water reservoir, where is gathered the water with head to supply all the country south and southwest of Shickshinny. Below the reservoir about two miles is a second dam, and near this is now by far the most important improvement in the township—Mr. Conyngham's farm and summer residence. He has made expensive improvements and in the way of fancy farming and stockraising it has become famous; blooded dairy cattle and fine horses are the leading purpose. As an "outing" summer home this gentleman has all that heart could wish.

JENKINS TOWNSHIP

Bears the honored name of Col. John Jenkins, one of the most distinguished names connected with the settlement of this portion of Pennsylvania. Nearly the whole of the township is heavily underlaid with coal and the most of the land has passed to the coal companies. Though much of it is as fine farming land as any in the state, yet this interest is overshadowed by the later developed one. But little of the settlement ever extended more than the valley between the river and to Gardner creek.

The township was taken from Pittston, June 24, 1852. The first important settlement in the township was Joseph Gardner's gristmill in 1794, on Gardner's creek. In 1866, says Stewart Pearce, "the oldest living inhabitants are Peter Waiters, seventy-four and Letitia Cotant, seventy-one."

Isaac Gould, it is said, came about the same time as Joseph Gardner and were the first permanent settlers. They located near where the Laflin powder mills are. Daniel Seeley built the first sawmill (portable) on Gardner's creek. Jesse Thomas had a sawmill above the powder mills. James, John, Isaac and Joseph Thompson located in the hollow just below Sebastopol in the old road from Wilkes-Barre to Inkerman. John Stout had the first blacksmith shop on the hill near Yatesville. His coming was late as 1824. In 1846 George Price built the first brick house in the township on the road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston. Other settlers on this road were Joseph, James and Jacob Swallow near the township south line; Jesse Gardner was on Gardner's creek; Isaac Tompkins, James and Joseph Armstrong were nearer the river. Among others of the early settlers are mentioned William, Jacob and Daniel La Bar, Peter Miller, Anthony Lacoe, Abram Thomas, John Hess and a Mr. Goode.

The first schoolhouse was built about 1810 or 1812, near where the brick schoolhouse now stands, on the Wilkes-Barre & Pittston road, in Sebastopol. The old schoolhouse is now in use as a workshop, having been sold to Francis Yates. It stands opposite his residence at Yatesville. The first teacher was Joel Hale. There was a log schoolhouse at Inkerman on the hill above Port Blanchard. John Blanch-

ard and his sisters and George Cooper were among the early pupils. Roswell Hale was the first teacher at Inkerman.

The oldest cemetery is the Cooper burying ground, in the northwest corner of the township. We find upon the tombstones the following names and dates: Conrad Schiffern, born May 18, 1744, died May 18, 1820; Rachel Schiffern, born June 27, 1742, died January 23, 1810; Adam Wagner, born 1754, died 1806; Margaret Tedrick, died June 6, 1811; Peter Sailor, died March 18, 1809, aged thirty-nine; Mary Ann Sailor, died May 26, 1814; Elizabeth Good, died February 27, 1825, aged thirty; Eva La Bar, died January 10, 1809, aged thirty-six; Rensselaer Billina, died April 1, 1806; Margaret Winter, died February 14, 1833, aged eighty-one; Peter Winter, died March 11, 1814, aged sixty-five; James Swallow, died February 2, 1804, aged fifty; Elizabeth Swallow, died April 15, 1814, aged sixty; Mary David, died January 26, 1816, aged thirty-six; Nancy Blanchard, died September 24, 1809, aged eighteen; Cordelia Blanchard, died December 27, 1794; Henry Cortright, Jr., died February 2, 1828; William Day, born in England in 1740, died February 7, 1829, aged eighty-nine.

Port Griffith was thus named in honor of one of the original stockholders of the Pennsylvania Coal company, one of whose mines is at this place. It was then the terminus of the company's railroad. It was for several years quite a flourishing place, and is at present an ordinary mining town. It is a station on the Lehigh Valley railroad, and is a postoffice. In addition to the overshadowing mining interest, there is a stone quarry and a large brickyard, two general stores, one hotel, and several small trading places; population, 900, engaged in mining.

Port Blanchard is a little below Port Griffith, and bears the name of an early resident, John Blanchard. The first settler here was Capt. Jeremiah Blanchard, who built his log house on the property that continued in the family name. He next built on the "old mansion" lot. John Blanchard located in the place in 1823. The old hotel was opened in 1845 by Samuel Hodgson, and about the same time a postoffice was opened, and he was postmaster. There is a river ferry and a hotel.

Inkerman is a mining town; was first settled by Peter Winter in 1810, with his blacksmith shop, and this first advertised it. It is situated on what is known as the "back road" from Pittston to Wilkes-Barre. The mining interests have collected here about 630 inhabitants; postoffice, hotel, store, grocery; coal shafts 5, 6 and 11.

Sebastopol is but a mining suburb of Pittston. Nothing there except those engaged in mining.

KINGSTON BOROUGH

Was made a borough November 23, 1857. The petition therefor bore the names of the following: Robert H. Tubbs, F. Helme, Reuben Jones, Thomas Pringle, Richard Hutchins, William N. Raymond, A. H. Reynolds, Reuben Marcy, A. C. Church, William C. Morris, M. G. Whitney, George E. Hoyt, Abram Nesbitt, William Perigo, P. M. Goodwin, Abraham Goodwin, Jr., Abraham Goodwin, Thomas Myers, Francis A. Page, Anson Atherton, Isaac Tripp, M. F. Myers, H. S. Butler, George Sealy, Thomas Somers, Charles Raymond, F. C. Woodhouse, H. C. Silkman, R. Nelson, Samuel Griffin, William Loveland, Z. B. Hoyt, Thomas Slocum, Albert Skeer, H. M. Hoyt, Samuel Hoyt, Bester Payne, R. H. Little, Conklin Robbins, Ira W. Dilley, Thomas Fender, James Grenawalt, John Keller, William C. Reynolds, E. W. Reynolds, Joshua Belding.

The first election was December 15, 1857, at the house of Thomas Wambold. Ira Carl, judge; Reuben Marcy and Abram Nesbitt, inspectors. The following officers were elected: Reuben Jones, burgess; council, Bestor Payne, Marshal G. Whitney, Reuben Marcy, Thomas Pringle, president, and Richard Hutchins; high constable, Edward A. Pringle.

The early history of Kingston and the early history of the famed Wyoming valley are much one and the same. It goes back to 1769, or one hundred and



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twenty-three years ago. Therefore much of its history is in preceding chapters, giving an account of the early settlement, the trials and tribulations of the first pioneers. Wilkes-Barre and Kingston were rival points for at least two generations, and, as usual in history, it was mere straws that decided, like fate, which should be the city proper and which should be suburb.

It is not now certainly known who was the first settler at the village of Kingston, but one of the first located in the township in 1769 settled within the limits of the borough, namely, James Atherton, who with his sons, James Atherton, Jr., Ashael and Elisha Atherton, built the first log house, nearly opposite the site of the old academy, on Main street. There the father resided to the time of his death, in 1790. His son Elisha occupied the old homestead until 1817, when he died. The old log cabin then disappeared.

This portion of the township was the last to be occupied by the settlers from abroad, and up to 1803 there were but three houses between those of James Atherton and Lawrence Myers, the latter at the corner where now stands the Abram Goodwin store. Previous to 1796 there was a small one-story house directly opposite the residence of Abram Reynolds. It was painted red, and for many years was occupied by Epaphras Thompson, a silversmith and a Baptist of the Hardshell order. He left here about 1818, and the house disappeared about 1835. It was the first frame house built within the limits of the borough.

Up to 1818 the old township line road was the only avenue to Wilkes-Barre; it was reached by the extension of the main Kingston road, ninety-nine feet wide, and was then known as the Wilkes-Barre and Blind Town road, as it led from the ferry opposite the foot of Northampton street, Wilkes-Barre, to Blind Town, separating the townships of Kingston and Plymouth. Near the point of intersection of these roads was a swing gate across the Blind Town road. There were no fences at that day on these extensive bottom lands to protect the crops from trespassing cattle, and every person passing was enjoined by stringent laws, with heavy penalties, to close the gate after him. This gate was maintained from 1770 up to the time of building the Wilkes Barre bridge and the opening of the present avenue from the bridge to Kingston, in 1818, when the old road from Eleazer Loveland's to the ferry was vacated, the old gate was unhung, and owners of lands had to build fences for the protection of their crops.

The road leading from Goodwin's corner to the Blind Town road, at the old Eleazer Loveland place, was not laid out in the original survey of the township, but was opened by Myers and Hallett Gallop, through their own lands, on the completion of the bridge in 1818. William Gallop built the first house (of logs) on the site of the residence of the late Giles Slocum.

At the junction of the new road given by Myers and Gallop with the Blind Town road, on the Plymouth side, was a small log house as late as 1802. From this point to where the railroad now crosses the Blind Town road there was but a single residence, which was occupied by Darius Williams. On the Kingston side of the Blind Town road there was not a residence up to 1796 between the Myers and Gallop road and Toby's creek, where Peter Grubb had a gristmill and a sawmill and lived on the site of the Kingston Coal company's No. 1 from 1790 to 1807. The mills subsequently became the property of Thomas Borbridge, who took them down in 1826. These were the only grist and sawmills ever built within the limits of the borough of Kingston.

On the triangle, in the rear of the old stone house, at quite an early day were a small tannery, a shop, and a dwelling house. The date of their erection is unknown, but in 1815 the property came into the possession of Gen. Samuel Thomas, and he built thereon a frame dwelling, which is now standing. Here he kept his justice's office from March 20, 1816, till his removal to Illinois, when he sold the property to Ziba Hoyt. In this house Gov. Henry M. Hoyt was born. In 1817 Levi Hoyt built his house on the triangle, a short distance southwest from his brother's. This

house is also still standing. The old homestead of Lawrence Myers (of hewn logs) was probably built as early as 1787 by his predecessor. Lawrence Myers was appointed a justice of the peace July 7, 1790. In this log house he held his courts and continued to dispense justice to the litigants of Kingston up to the time of his death in 1810. He was succeeded by Stephen Hollister, who left the township in 1816. The latter was followed by Samuel Thomas, and he by Sharp D. Lewis, who retired about 1840.

Henry Buckingham, from Connecticut, opened the first store, where is the Jacob Sharps residence, and in or about 1804 he built a dwelling and store on the lot owned and occupied by Abram Reynolds, east of McPike's hotel. Here he did business till 1821, and after him Thomas Borbridge, from Philadelphia, several years. William C. Reynolds was then the merchant here until his death. In 1807 or 1808 Sidney Tracey opened a short-lived store in the Giles Slocum house. In 1811 Elias Hoyt and Thomas Bartlett opened a store on Main street, a short distance above the Exchange hotel; and in 1818 Hoyt built and for many years occupied the store, afterward occupied by Laycock & Pringle. A. O. Chahoon and one Lanning succeeded Hoyt & Bartlett. Goods were brought from Philadelphia and New York on the old-fashioned Conestoga wagons, each drawn by four, five or six horses. Derrick Bird, Joshua Pettebone and John Shafer were among the old pioneer teamsters. James Barnes had a little book store connected with his other business about 1820. He owned all the land from Toby's eddy to Larksville, which is now worth millions of dollars.

Tradition tells us that at the time of the Wyoming massacre a man by the name of Tracey kept a tavern near the corner where stands the Pike hotel. He was both schoolmaster and poet. He was the author of the ballad entitled "The Massacre of Wyoming." In 1804 John Ebert began building the Exchange hotel. He left the country in 1807, and James Wheeler built and finished the house, and kept it until 1809 or 1810. Naphtali Hurlbut then occupied the house several years. His successors were Archippus Parrish and Oliver Helm. William Johnson, John Sax and Frank Helm have also kept the old tavern, which was a popular resort for all the old settlers. Elnathan Wilson, about 1820, opened a tavern where McPike's hotel was built; afterward occupied by Thomas Myers & Co., as a store. A distillery was built about 1808, a log structure, where was made honest corn juice, opposite the old Exchange on Main street. It should be stated that they made "corn juice," mostly from potatoes. The noted "Myers Cocked Hat" was the old stone building put up in 1818 by James Barnes for a store. It was made a residence long ago, after Thomas Bordridge and Thomas Myers had had a store in it. The first floor was once a foundry and after all these vicissitudes it was converted into a residence and then again into a store, justice office, etc.

The ancestral home of Gov. Hoyt, called the "old Hoyt house," was on "Goose island," now the extension of Main street, west from Railroad avenue. An old landmark is the "old Loveland house," after many changes, still standing—a frame that stood at the intersection of the old Myers and Gallup, or Plymouth road, and the Blind Town road. The first cemetery was on the William Gallup farm. The first interment there was the body of Nathaniel Gates, died November 7, 1793. Most of the bodies have been removed and the grounds long neglected. The next burial there was Eunice, wife of Aaron Dean, died November 8, 1795; Elizabeth Grubb, died July 28, 1796; Peter Grubb, died July 23, 1807; William Gallup, died January 1, 1815; Betsy, wife of Peter Clark, died January 25, 1807; Hallet Gallup, died October 6, 1804; Mary Gallup, died October 6, 1804; Israel Skeer, died October 14, 1804; Hannah, wife of Alph Jones, born 1772, died 1864.

The business of the place is represented as follows: 1 seminary, 4 blacksmiths, 4 boot and shoe dealers, 1 cigar factory, 9 carpenters and contractors, 1 dentist, 2 draymen, 11 dressmakers, 3 druggists, 1 electric light company, 1 flour and feed mill, 3 furniture dealers, 7 general stores, 10 grocers, 3 hardware, 2 harness, 4

hotels, 1 house furnishing, 1 laundry, 2 livery, 2 lumber dealers, 3 meat markets, 2 merchant tailors, 1 miller, 5 physicians, 1 stove and tinware, 1 undertaker, 1 upholsterer, 1 jeweler.

Present borough officers: Burgess, Butler Dilley; council: J. C. Van Loon, president; George W. Lewis, secretary; George H. Flanagan, George Nesbitt, A. J. Root, Robert Cooper, Abraham Hoyt and James Waddell; assessor and collector, E. C. Starbird; justices: C. W. Boone, Ira M. Carl; school directors: J. E. Nugent, Alexander Nichols, Enoch R. Aston, W. G. Colley, Thomas R. Phillips, E. B. Jacobs; postmaster, David S. Clark.

KINGSTON TOWNSHIP.

The heart of the rich and beautiful Wyoming valley, one of the eleven of the Susquehanna townships into which Luzerne county was divided in 1790, also one of the original formed under the authority of Connecticut and the Susquehanna Land company, has been diminished from its original size by taking off Dallas and parts of Franklin and Lake townships, and now contains but twenty-nine square miles, but is all naturally the most productive agricultural lands in the State. From this twenty-nine square miles are to be subtracted the territory of the four boroughs: Kingston, Dorranceton, Forty Fort and Wyoming. Stewart Pearce says it derived its name from Kingston, R. I., and was originally called "Kingstown."

The "forty" Yankees who entered the valley in 1769 had among them Ezra Dean and family. When they had their territory assigned and located they all met under the trees and Dean proposed to furnish the crowd a quart of whisky for the privilege of naming the township. The proposition was accepted and Mrs. Dean named it "Kingstown." All took a pull at the bottle and then said "Kingstown" and it was christened. The memorable old Forty fort stood within its limits, on the river a short distance below the church, about eighty rods from the river. The first sawmill was James Sutton's on Tobey creek, built 1778. With Dallas and parts of Lake and Franklin, in 1796 it contained the following taxables:

James Atherton, Elisha Atherton, John Allen, Joseph Brown, Oliver Biglow, Alexander Brown, William Brown, Daniel Burney, Andrew Bennett, Josephus Barber, Caleb Brundage, Samuel Breese, Laban Blanchard, Almon Church, Gilbert Carpenter, Jonathan Carver, Samuel Carver, James Carpenter, Tunis Decker, Jesse Dickerson, Benjamin Dorrance, John Dorrance, Nathan Denison, Christian Cornigh, Joshua Fuller, Benajah Fuller, Hallet Gallop, William Gallop, Peter Grubb, John Gore, James Gardiner, Lewis Hartsoff, John Horton, Peter Hartsoff, Daniel Hoyt, William Hurlbert, Elijah Harris, Joseph Hillman, John Hinds, Stephen Hollister, Philip Jackson, John Joseph, John Keely, Samuel Landon, Nathaniel Landon, David Landon, James Landon, James Love, William Little, Isaiah Lucas, Lawrence Myers, Philip Myers, Nathan Mulford, Lewis Mullison, John Montoney, Isaac Montoney, Joseph Montoney, Andrew Miller, Elisha Matterson, Anning Owen, Able Pierce, John Pierce, Joseph Pierce, Elias Pierce, Oliver Pettibone, David Perkins, Aaron Perkins, John Rosenkrans, Aaron Roberts, Benjamin Roberts, Nathan Roberts, James Rice, Sherman Smith, Daniel Spencer, Martin Smith, Luke Sweetland, Joseph Sweetland, James Scofield, Comfort Shaw, Alexander Swartwout, Elijah Shoemaker, Abraham Shoemaker, Adam Shafer, Peter Shafer, Frederick Shafer, Peter Shale, Henry Tuttle, John Tuttle, Joseph Tuttle, William Trucks, Isaac Trip, Israel Underwood, Gideon Underwood, Abraham Van Gordon, Lemuel Wakely, John Wart, Ashel Fish, Benjamin Smith.

Around this spot centered those tremendous events of the colonial times. As said, here was Forty fort, and therefore, for the history of this particular part of the county the reader is referred to the preceding general chapters, wherein is told the story, from the first arrival in 1762, to the close of the contention between the Connecticut people and the Pennsylvania authorities.

The township was not only stripped of its territory by taking portions to make

other townships, but a large part of it now is in thriving boroughs. Commencing with Kingston and running north, is borough joined to borough for miles, reaching nearly to the north line of the township. To Kingston is added Dorranceton, Forty Fort and Wyoming, all being of recent formation, and all rapidly improving and property advancing. From the public square in Wilkes-Barre starts the electric car lines, and branching to Luzerne all the points to Wyoming are now well served, and the ride to the borough of Wyoming, now (August 15, 1892) ready to run to Pittston, and before this is in print, on to Scranton, is a delightful excursion. You pass one moment through the business portion of a borough, then palatial residences and their well-kept lawns and shade trees; then the gardens and truck patches, and then perhaps a good-sized field of waving corn. How rapidly the panorama has changed the past twelve months—and how this will go on, until pretty much all Kingston township is the suburban towns of Wilkes-Barre, is not difficult to see. A gentleman can now do business in the city, and his family and residence in this beautiful suburb will be as formerly when their home was a few squares away. So nearly do the boroughs occupy all the ground in Kingston township that is historical, that the reader is referred thereto for much of its history. Of course the history of its trials and triumphs in the old colonial times is to be found in preceding chapters, that tell of the Revolutionary war and the struggle with the Pennsylvania authorities.

The principal hamlet in the township is Truxville, a station on the Harvey Lake branch of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and is principally given over to the Wilkes-Barre butchers, and here they have their abattoirs and cattle pens. This is the nearest station to the Conyngham farm. There is a gristmill (water power from Tobey's creek) and a general store in the place.

Ice Cave, where is said to be always natural ice in a natural icehouse, is in a deep gorge, where the creek cuts through the mountain. It is also a stopping place on the railroad. There is a tavern at the place.

Carverton was years ago a farm postoffice, about two miles northerly from its present abode. When the postoffice was moved to its present place the name went with it. At old Carverton is a farm and church. At the present place is a store and postoffice all in one.

The Scotch Settlement is quite a well-known neighborhood, which lies back of Dorranceton borough. It would now be known as a "mining patch." It is laid off in lots and streets, and long rows of miners' houses.

Coopertown is similar to the above and abuts on it. The two are only separated by a road.

Wilkes-Barre Driving Park Association.—W. J. Harvey, president; George Parrish, vice-president; George P. Loomis, secretary; John Laning, treasurer. It is the main sporting resort in the county, situated in Kingston township just across the river from the bridge.

LAFLIN BOROUGH

Is a product mostly of the Laflin Powder mills that are within the borough. This industry represents 7 mills and necessary works scattered along up the hollow of Gardner creek. The buildings extend 2,000 feet in the deep woods along the creek. These old trees and the great shed protections along between the several different buildings are a great promise of protection in case of an explosion. The product is mostly blasting powder, of which the plant turns out an immense quantity to the trade annually. The mills were principally built in 1872 by H. D. Laflin and C. M. Rouse, the first cost of the plant was over $100,000, and additions and improvements have been added from time to time. The superintendent of the powder works, Thomas C. Nattrass, has been in the employ of the company fourteen years and superintendent in this place nearly three years. Twenty-five men are employed about the works; the firm name of the company is The Laflin Powder Company.

Laflin was organized and made a borough September 10, 1889. First officers:

Burgess, Josiah Twist; council: John George, C. M. Rouse, William Weaver, Anthony Brown, E. R. Scureman, Albert Williams. Present officers: Burgess, William Howe; council: Thomas Golightly, president; Josiah Twist, secretary; Thomas Nattrass, treasurer; William Weaver, Elijah Scureman and Mathew Hart.

The powder-mills, breaker and a general store constitute the business of the place.

LAKE TOWNSHIP

Was made a separate township in 1841, taken from Lehman and Monroe townships. It was called Lake because Harvey's lake is in it—the largest lake in the State as well as one of the most beautiful. The same year, 1841, the county of Wyoming was formed and the county line cut off a portion of Lake township and gave it back to Monroe township, leaving it as now with an area of thirty-four square miles; about one-eighth adapted to cultivation, the remainder is rough and hilly, some of it productive and all suitable for grazing; fine fruit is raised along the base of the mountains. Population: 597 in 1870; 1880, 863; 1890, 1,144.

Harvey's lake covers 1,285 acres; the water is of great purity. Perch and trout are indigenous; pike were placed in the lake by Hollenback & Urquhart, who owned nearly the whole of Lake township at one time. Salmon were put in the lake in 1876 by the State authorities. It is now an important resort and all about it are cottages of people from all parts of the country. The evidences of the rapidly growing importance of the place is found that within a few years the Lehigh Valley road extended its track from Wilkes-Barre to the lake, and then built from the lake to Pittston, and at the present time work is going on extending the railroad to the northwest, thus making the lake an important railroad junction and the place of easy access to the thousands that flock in that direction in the summer months. Excellent, but limited hotel accommodations and halls have been provided; and now is being prepared plans for a hotel and other buildings to meet the growing demands of visitors and cottage residents. Quite a village has sprung up and the evidences of growth and new inprovements are to be seen on every hand. Two small steamers find constant employment carrying the people across and around the lake. The time will come soon when Harvey's Lake will be one of the country's noted resorts. The Lake house on the eastern shore was built in 1857 by Henry Hancock.

The first white man who lived in Lake township was Matthew Scouten, who was employed by the owners of the land to look after the property, as early as 1792. He cleared a smal tract, where Jacob Sorber afterward settled, and set out a few apple trees.

Daniel Lee settled at the head of Pike's creek in 1806, and the marsh is called Lee's pond, from him. He was employed by the farmers of Plymouth to care for cattle, which were driven here to graze during the summer.

Otis Allen came from Jackson township in 1836, and began clearing in the vicinity of Lee's pond. He brought his family in the spring of 1838. During this year Josiah, Nathan and Stephen Kocher, brothers, moved into the township from Hunlock township, and John Jackson, Andrew Freeman, Thomas Lewis and Ephraim King arrived. In 1839 Jonah Roberts, Elon Davenport, Daniel Casebear, David Moss and John Fosnot came, and in 1840 Moses C. Perrigo, Jacob Sorber, Jonah Bronson and Jonathan Williams. Previous to 1845 Clarke Wolfe, Jesse Kitchen, George P. Shupp, James Hawley and Edward Ide became residents.

Hollenback & Urquhart built a sawmill on the outlet of Harvey's lake in 1839. Joseph Frantz built the mill known as the Wildrick mill in 1843. It burned in 1879. Nathan Kocher built a small mill a mile below the site of the Beaver Run tannery in 1845. The mill owned by S. Raub was built by Mr. Benjamin in 1847. A lath and shingle mill is connected with this one. Jonathan Williams built a small mill on Harvey's creek for Kocher & Urquhart in 1849. One was built by Otis Allen in 1860 on Pike's creek. George Snyder and Ira B. Sorber built their mills in 1866.

F. A. and E. Williams erected a steam portable mill on the site of the Wildrick mill in 1879. The first gristmill was put up by Hollenback & Urquhart in 1840. They built a new one in 1860 just below. A planing mill was erected by the same parties. All the mills formerly belonging to Hollenback & Urquhart became the property of the Hoffman Lumber company. At one time the mills of Hollenback & Urquhart, at the outlet of Harvey's lake, cut each year over 1,000,000 feet of lumber. The present lumber interests in the township are the property of Albert Lewis, whose mills are at Harvey's lake. The lumber trade is closing up, simply because the logs are giving out.

The first road through the township was chopped out by the proprietors about 1875 to induce settlement, and ran from Wilkes-Barre to Bradford county.

All the early settlers lived in log houses except Otis Allen and Jacob Sorber, who built block-houses. The first frame dwelling was erected by Josiah Kocher in 1841. The Kocher brothers were carpenters, as were the sons of Otis Allen. The Allens were also millwrights. Stephen Kocher was the first blacksmith in Lake township.

The first store was kept by Hollenback & Urquhart for the benefit of the men in their employ from about 1850 until 1860. F. N. Ruggles established a store near the southeast corner of the township in 1872 and sold out in 1874 to his brother, C. W. Ruggles. James Sorber kept a store at Booth's Corners in 1863–5. Ruggles & Shonk had a store in connection with their tannery. Simeon Lewis kept store since 1871.

The Ruggles & Shonk tannery was built in 1874. The firm had built a sawmill in 1872, which burned in the fall of that year and was rebuilt in 1873.

The first person buried in Lake township was Otis Allen, who died in January, 1842, aged fifty-six years. He was buried in the Allen cemetery. In September, 1842, Samuel C. Allen was buried here. The first person buried in the Kocher cemetery was Stephen Kocher, who died in September, 1842. The first in the West Corner cemetery was Mrs. Sarah Perrigo, wife of Moses C. Perrigo, June 26, 1852; the next, Martin M., son of Moses C. Perrigo, May 2, 1853, aged four years. The first burial in the White cemetery was that of Eva A., daughter of Theodore Wolfe, who died August 2, 1872, aged two months; then Gabriel Valentine, a stranger who died in the vicinity. The third was Mrs. Margaret Snyder, wife of Henry Snyder, who died September 2, 1872, aged seventy-nine.

The first school in Lake was taught by Jonathan Williams at the house of Otis Allen during the winters of 1842–3 and 1843–4. A schoolhouse was built during the summer of 1844 on the farm of Henry Ide. The first schoolhouse at West Corner was taught by a Mr. Williams in the winters of 1847–8 and 1848–9 in Nathan Kocher's house.

Outlet, at the south end of the lake, is a postoffice, and there is a gristmill here. The early postoffice was called Lake, but was moved several times and is now called Outlet.

Ruggles' old lumber camp, once a busy hamlet, is now going to decay; a store and sawmill constitute the place now.

Loyalville is a postoffice in a farmhouse.

Fade's Creek is a postoffice in the southern portion of the township.

LEHMAN TOWNSHIP.

This township was taken from Dallas in 1829, and named in honor of Dr. William Lehman. Its surface is undulating, and about one-third is good arable land; even the hill farms are productive, and when the many sawmills had done their work, the valleys and hill sides turned to green fields and beautiful lawns.

Its opening paragraph in history was one of the bloody episodes in the days of Indian troubles. March 28, 1780, Asa Upman and John Rogers were making sugar a short distance above the mouth of Hunlock creek, when they were suddenly sur-

rounded by Indians and captured. Upson was killed and Rogers carried off. Then they went to where Abram Pike was making sugar, near where is now the hamlet now called Pike's Creek, and captured Pike and his wife; camping here the first night and helping themselves to Pike's sugar. The ten Indian maranders the next day proceeded to where is the hamlet of Orange, where they captured Moses Van Campen and his aged father, and Peter Pence, killing old man Van Campen. They had painted Mrs. Pike and allowed her to return to her baby, which they had bundled and thrown on the roof of the cabin in the morning when they broke camp. How they carried the other prisoners to the mouth of Wysox creek, when by concert, Rogers, who was only a youth, and was the only one not bound at night, stole the Indian's knife, cut the others loose and they attacked their captors, killed some and the others fled. Some of the descendants of Rogers are now living in Lehman township. The story of Abram Pike and Moses Van Campen are told in the general history of the county. Pike has no descendants here; he spent the remainder of his life in the neighborhood, and lies buried in the Ide cemetary.

Nehemiah Ide and Jeremiah Brown in 1801 became the first settlers in Lehman township. The next man was named Avery, but he remained but a short time. William Fuller came in 1802, and two years after came his brother Isaac. Joseph Worthington in 1806 settled at Harvey's lake. That year came William Newman; John Whiteman in 1813; J. I. Bogardus and Ogden Mosely in 1814. About 1819 came Minor Fuller and Fayette Allen; Thomas Major in 1821, and Oliver Mekeel in 1823.

The first frame house was built by William Fuller, in 1801 or 1802, opposite the residence of his son, Chester Fuller. Isaac Fuller built a house in 1804; S. P. Ide in 1807; J. I. Bogardus and Ogden Mosely in 1814; Ezra Ide in 1819. Fayette Allen was the first carpenter; Daniel Whiteman, Nehemiah Ide and Oliver Ide were the others. Jonathan Heusted was the first blacksmith; his shop stood near the line of Jackson township, at Huntsville. David Gordon began blacksmithing in 1839, near Z. G. Gorden's. He was in partnership with Ira Lain, a cooper, and they carried on both trades. William Gordon was the first shoemaker. He lived where is William Wolfe's place. Dr. J. J. Rogers was the first physician; followed by Dr. Moody about 1857. The first schoolhouse was a log building, in 1810, near the site of W. H. Ide's house. J. I. Bogardus and Obed Baldwin were the earliest teachers, and were followed by Julius Pratt, Burr Baldwin, Mr. Perry and Elijah Worthington. The first schoolhouse at Lehman Center was built in 1836 by Daniel and Oliver Ide. Ellen Pugh and Maria Fuller were the first teachers here. Miss Fuller became Mrs. A. Ketcham. The next schoolhouse was the West Lehman schoolhouse, erected in 1842 by Nathan and Oliver Ide.

The first mill was erected in 1837 by Lewis Hoyt, Frederick Hartman, builder, on Harvey's creek. George Sorber built one this year, which was purchased by Jameson Harvey in 1840. This was burned in 1876, and Mr. Harvey built the present mill on the site. Mills were built by J. Harris in 1838; by Frederick Hartman, on the C. B. Major farm, in 1838, for Ephraim King; by Robert Major in 1836; by R. W. Foster and Ansel Hoyt in 1840; by Rice & Mumford in 1844; by George Shupp in 1856, and by the Rice Bros. in 1873. Several of these mills have been burned, and some are entirely gone. Morris Lain's stood where J. Harris built his; I. Rice, of Kingston, owned the mill built by R. W. Foster; Jefferson Miers rebuilt the Ansel Hoyt mill in 1856, and it became the property of M. V. Bogart; Sidney Major rebuilt the Rice & Mumford mill, which was owned by Jameson Meeker; the George Shupp mill was burned in 1873, rebuilt by W. O. Ruggles.

The first store was opened about 1848, by Daniel Urquhart and Edward Shott, near where the Lehman Center schoolhouse stands. They sold to Bogardus & Fisher, who sold to Flick & Flannigan. Mr. Flick sold to Flannigan, who ran it many years and sold to R. A. Whiteman; the first postoffice was kept in his store in 1820, by John Whiteman; a weekly mail was brought from Kingston.

The first burial was Nehemiah Ide, age seventy-seven, February 8, 1823. The next was Amos Brown's daughter Annie, July 23, 1823, aged fourteen.

Lehman Center is the principal place in the township; two general stores, one hardware, one hotel, two blacksmiths. The first burial in the cemetery at this place was that of two children of Thomas Major, Jr.

Pike's Creek is a small hamlet—postoffice, store, church and a blacksmith shop. Named of course for Abram ("Indian") Pike.

LAUREL RUN BOROUGH

Was formed in 1881, of territory taken from Wilkes-Barre township, and is a station on the mountain side of the Central railroad of New Jersey. The postoffice name is Oliver's Mills, and except several mountain residences of citizens of Wilkes-Barre, the powder mills of Gen. Oliver constitute pretty much all there is of the place. The first borough officers were elected in February, 1882, as follows: Burgess, Henry Race; council, H. C. Burrows, Emanuel Marshall, Patrick Walsh, Alexander Young, Thomas Hughes and James Spearing; first clerk was O. H. Hartland. Present borough officers: Burgess, James Moyle; council, George Rother, president, Fredrick Gregory, Edward Lanning, Evans I. Harris, John Sheean, William Flaherty and S. L. Williams, secretary.

The Oliver Powder Mills company, organized and chiefly owned by Gen. Paul A. Oliver, purchased 600 acres of land, where is now Laurel Run, and their powder works, and built the plant in 1872, and commenced active operations in 1873. About 100 hands are in the employment, with a capacity of 1,000 kegs a day. The county has two other powder mills in it: The Dupont's at Wapwallopen, and the Laflin & Rand at Laflin.

LUZERNE BOROUGH.

Luzerne became an organized borough in 1882, of territory taken from Kingston township.

The history of its first settlers is given in the general history of the settlement of Wyoming valley, as epitomized from Miner, Pearce, Chapman and other chroniclers of those early times. Mr. Miner's *History of Wyoming* is not only accurate, but in most respects is full of those interesting details of the people, brought down to 1844. To this are added the valuable *Annals* of Stewart Pearce, coming down to 1866. Dr. F. C. Johnson, in 1889, published in his *Historical Record* a communication from the pen of John Mathers his account of Luzerne borough, that is so complete as to make the best possible history of the place, and we give it nearly entire:

"The area of Luzerne borough is 296 acres, bounded as follows: Beginning at the center of Union street, on the west side of the D., L. & W. railroad, thence along the same north forty-six and a half degrees, east one hundred and thirty-nine and a half perches, to the line between the Pettebone estate and the estate of Charles Bennett, thence along said line north thirty degrees ten minutes, west two hundred and eighty perches to an old railroad, thence along same south sixty-five degrees, west twenty-eight and a half perches, south eighty-three degrees, west one hundred and thirteen perches, to edge of dug road, thence north sixty-four degrees, west fifty-three and a half perches to buttonwood in Raub's mill-pond, thence south thirty degrees ten minutes, east one hundred and eighty-six and a half perches, east thirty perches, south thirty degrees ten minutes, east two hundred and three perches to place of beginning."

To accommodate the little fringe of settlers at the base of the mountains, and just west of the borough lines, that were too few to provide their own schools, the west line of the borough was extended in 1890 to the top of the mountain. This increased the borough area about 175 acres.

"After an absence of fifty years from my native town, 'Hartseph Hollow,' I



Geo N. Inutman.

return to tell you of Luzerne fifty years ago [named Hartseph, in honor of the early settler, Zachariah Hartseph].

"Within the present limits there were twenty-six dwellings, nineteen of which remain to tell the style of residences in 1839 and of an earlier date. A few of these remain where they were originally while the balance of the nineteen have been repaired or removed and only parts remain.

"Alighting from the train at Bennett station there can be noted at once the farm house on the Charles Bennett estate known in the olden times as the Isaac Carpenter house—a man from New Jersey of that name having bought the farm of the Nace heirs. Balser Carpenter lived and died in the house in 1839. Walking some distance on Bennett street we pass the Cramer house now occupied by Ellen, daughter of Morris Cramer who built it in 1823. That "lean to" on the E. W. Abbott's residence was built by two brothers, John and Jacob Hunter, in 1826. The front part of the house was built by Godfrey Bowman in 1811. Two tenants rented the house in 1839—Charles Pearce and Betsey Shaffer. This dilapidated structure on the corner of Main and "high toned" Walnut streets was known in my childhood days as the Amanda Pettibone house. The fabrick has an interesting history. The Peggy Shafer house was built by Christopher Miner in 1816, stood on the ground where Eliza Harris built her residence, and fifty years since became the home and property of James Mathers, father of John Mathers. The old house was moved on Buckingham avenue and is now the home of Nancy Walker. The old homestead on the Hughes estate is at present the home and property of A. M. Hughes, daughter of James and Hannah Hughes who were the occupants fifty years ago.

"This old house blacked with culm dust from the Black Diamond breaker was the home of our early friend Reuben Holgate. It was built in 1817 or 1818 and occupied fifty years ago by George Haughton. That low kitchen connected with the Luzerne house was known as the James Holgate house which was built eighty-three years ago. Susan Hicks lived there in 1839. The old red mill looks very natural. It was an old house when we were small boys, and was the property then of Holgate brothers; built eighty years ago. James Holgate occupied the house in 1839. Reuben Holgate built a store where J. E. Nugent & Co. now have a drug store, in 1830. It was moved across Hancock street about 1837, and is now a part of the Luzerne house, two stories of the front."

"The old red mill was built in 1839 for William Hanceck by Charles and John Mathers, two young millwrights. This was the first mill built by them after serving their apprenticeship. Their helpers were John Bartholamew, John Lott, William Haines, James Haines and Solomon Haines. The first miller was Lambert Bonham.

"That back kitchen on George W. Engle's rented house is a part of the old Philip Water's house, was built in 1824. George Houghton moved from this house into the Reuben Holgate house April 1, 1839. The house of Sarah Laphy was built by her husband David Laphy in 1836, who lived here with his family fifty years ago. The old house opposite the iron bridge was built about 1839 by Charles Laphy, who was then one of Hartseph's citizens. David Atherholt rented the house between iron bridge and Waddell's shaft, it was built by Jonas De Long in 1814 and fifty years ago was the home of Peregrine Jones, when it was known as the Jonas De Long house. Thomas Waddell's rented house near the shaft was built by Josiah Squires in 1826, whose family resided here fifty years ago. Your humble scribe was born in this forbidding abode in 18—. The Island schoolhouse was built between the years 1818 and 1825. It has been repaired a number of times. C. Hasbranch taught the winter term of 1839, hired for three months at $15 per month and board, commencing the term January 10, 1839.

"Between 1816 and 1820 a building was erected on the ground where H. N. Schorley's plaster and chopping mill is. This building and its connections were

used for different purposes in the olden times. Thomas Reese moved a barn across Toby's creek and had it for a blacksmith shop. This was then turned into a plaster and chopping mill, also a clover mill; an oilmill was connected with the building. Jacob Hoover had charge of it in 1839. The property was then owned by George Hallenback. Over fifty years ago George W. Little built the old part of Thomas Wright's mill. It was originally built fora plaster-mill. G. W. Little used it for a time as a dwelling."

About this time a boarding-house was erected for the accommodation of the "Louisa Little" furnace hands. It was built by Gaylord & Smith. William Wallace is now a renter in the house. The part of Raubville hotel that fronts on Main street was fifty years ago a storehouse built by Henderson Gaylor and Draper Smith in 1838. The front and old part of the residence of Mrs. Caroline Raub was built by George W. Little, and was his home fifty years ago. Raub's old red mill-house was built by John Gore in 1838. Henry Stroh was miller in 1839. Raub's white mill was built in 1812, by James Hughes, Sr.; it was repaired and repainted a number of times. George W. Little and John Gore owned the property in 1839."

"The ancient village was called Hartseph, in honor of Zachariah Hartseph, an old settler who lived here nearly 100 years ago. Our grandmothers used to tell us he had a son, Peter Hartseph, who 'was one of your handsome men.'

"The 'village blacksmith' fifty years ago was Pierce Bowman, a resident of Pringville at this time [1889]. I met him the other day on his way home from Luzerne postoffice with his *Herald*, which he peruses with as much interest as he did the *Gleaner* in the days of long ago. He gave me the address of a number of our early acquaintances still living. The list includes John Mathers, Andrew Raub, Hiram Johnson, Mary Ann Hughes, Ann Maria Hughes, Charles Hughes, Margaret S. Hughes, Edward Hughes, James Hughes, Betsey Houghten, William Houghten, Sarah Lapley, Martha Raub, Mary Raub, Deborah Raub, Henderson Bonham, Fuller Bonham, Barnes Bonham, Catharine Wagner, James Hancock, Elizabeth Hancock, Catharine Hancock, Ann McCormic, Charles Pierce, Jefferson Pierce, Kate Line, Ellen Cramer, Priscilla Cramer, Caroline Cramer, Susan Cramer, Elizabeth Stroh, Mary Stroh, Ruth G. Stroh, Peter Stroh, Sallie Stroh, Christiana Stroh, John Fox, Lucinda Reese, Mary Haines, Rachael, Margaret, Sallie Leagraves, John S. Carpenter and Elizabeth Carpenter."

A few days after Mr. Mather wrote the above account of the early settlers he was at a dinner of the descendants of old friends and they made up the following:

Josiah Squires built the first house ever in Luzerne, the noted log that stood on Tobey creek, a few rods from Waddell's shaft. The first child born there was Elizabeth Bowman, July, 1807; the first preacher was Benjamin Bidlack; the first Sunday school superintendent, James Abbott; first physician, Eleazer Parker, 1809; first schoolhouse, the Island, built in 1818; first teacher, Esther Dean, fifteen pupils; first blacksmith, Johnny Bowman; first butcher, John Woods, 1825; first whisky seller, Adam Shaver, 1814; first cabinet-maker, George W. Little; first wagon-maker, Daniel F. Coolbaugh; first politician, William Hicks, Sr.; first undertaker, John W. Little; first miller, James Gray; first shoemaker, Peregrine Jones; first carpenter, Jonas De Long; first tanner, Samuel Thomas; first painter, Rhode Smith; first cooper, Josiah Squires; first miners, William Evans, Henry Beck, Nicholas Beck and Henry Brown; first gravestone cutters, Joseph Wheeler and Abel Flint; first news agents, William Barker and John Karkuff; first tailor, David Laphy; first merchant, Reuben Holgate; first gunsmith, Abel Greenleaf; first comb-maker, George Houghton; first millwright and surveyor, James Hughes, Sr.; first milliner Amanda Pettebone; first dressmaker, Maria Trucks; first tailoress, Esther Marsh; first molders, George Shafer and William Norris; first temperance lecturer, Thomas Hunt; first gristmill, Little & Gore's; first plaster, oil and clover mill, George Hollenback's; first drugstore, William Tucks; first postmaster, E. Walter Abbott, commissioned May 15, 1866; this was the time and cause of a change of the

name from Hartseph to Mill Hollow, because there were four mills there; first tin store by Martin Pembleton and James Pettebone, 1869; first candy shop, Morris Gibler; first culm bank, the Black Diamond.

This is largely a census of the survivors and descendants of the twenty families that fifty years ago constituted the inhabitants of what is now mostly Luzerne borough. What a pity for local history, which after all is the real history, that there is not another John Mathers for each locality and for each generation. While the borough of Luzerne lasts it will at all events carry down with its history the name of John Mathers, who jotted down in the above his recollections.

The first officers on the organization of the borough were: Ziba Mathers, burgess; T. M. Fry, secretary; council: Jesse T. Welter, president; Thomas Wright, James L. Crawford, Michael Laphy, John Thomas, Michael Farley.

The burgesses in the order of service as follows: Ziba Mathers, John McKay, J. B. Cole, A. J. Brace (who disappeared and his term was filled out by Lazarus S. Walker), Henry C. Johnson, Robert Wallace, William Wallace, and the present incumbent, Lazarus S. Walker. The present council: Jacob Young, president; David Pembleton, Benjamin Morrissey, James N. Hake, Edward T. Jones, Nathaniel Van Orisdale, Lancey Arnold, Addison C. Church; secretary, Henry C. Johnson; chief police, Gotlieb Walty; street commissioner, George Hughes. A fire company is organizing and a town and company house is being constructed on Hughes street, near Main. The borough is supplied with water by the Wilkes-Barre water company, which extended a thirty-inch main to the place in 1880.

In the borough are 4 gristmills, 2 breakers, 1 planing mill (the same party building machine shop), 1 lumber yard, 5 hotels, 3 livery stables, 3 company and 2 general stores, 1 hardware, 1 clothing, 6 small trading places.

Electric street cars from Wilkes-Barre, every fifteen minutes, extended to this place in 1890; electric light by the Kingston electric light company—incandescent.

The most of the land in the original town limits is rich valley soil and admirably adapted to farming. Until after 1864 it was farmed extensively. The development of the coal business about this time and the growth of the place and the sale of lots for residences, rapidly changed the old conditions.

MARCY TOWNSHIP

Was formed of territory taken from Pittston, Ransom and old Forge townships, January 19, 1880, and named in honor of the sturdy old pioneer and first settler in this region, Zebulon Marcy, a name that figures extensively in the first account of the people of Pittston township. A census was taken at its formation and found to be 1,159 inhabitants, which in 1890 had increased to 2,904, and the rapidity of the growth of the population since the recent opening of her collieries is specially marked in the growth of the village of Duryea, which by actual count in June, 1892, had a population of 2,195. No township in the county has had a greater comparative prosperity than this the past two years. It is rich in mining and agriculture. Three railroads, the Lehigh Valley, and the Erie & Wyoming Valley and the D., L. & W. railroads pass through it, and it enjoys every facility of transportation.

As stated, the new township was named in honor of Zebulon Marcy, who emigrated from Connecticut in the spring of 1770, and located about three miles above Pittston borough, on the left side of the road leading up the valley. Choosing this spot for his residence, upon the warrior's path, his rude log hut soon became famous for convenience and for the genial hospitality of its host. Mr. Marcy became a man of local importance, and was elected in January, 1772, the first constable of Pittston township.

When Conrad Weiser, a celebrated Indian interpreter, visited Wyoming in 1754, he found an Indian village called "Asserughney," on the banks of the Susquehanna between the mouth of the Lackawanna river and Campbell's ledge, near the site of the depot of the Lehigh Valley railroad. It was a small village, hunting and fish-

ing being the main sources of support. The summit of Campbell's ledge, towering above, afforded an uninterrupted lookout over the valley below, and was used by the Indians not only in watching over their wigwams, nestled along the river, but as a place to kindle their beacon or signal fires. This castle or encampment was the upper one of the Delawares in the Wyoming valley. It was a point of importance because of its favorable location for trading purposes. The great war path from the inland lakes of New York to Wyoming and the south, and the trail down the Lackawanna from the Minisink homes on the Delaware, passed through it.

The far-famed Campbell's ledge is situated on the west border of the township, where the Susquehanna seems to have broken through the mountain barrier, forming a wide gorge. The ledge was formerly called Dial rock, from the fact of its presenting a nearly perpendicular face of considerable length, lying directly north and south, and being first illuminated when the sun reaches the meridian. The Indians and the white people of the upper end of the valley thus had a timepiece more serviceable than many town clocks. It is a historic spot in the way of a natural curiosity. The mountain here is 2,800 feet high and from it is one of the finest views of the valley and its towns and boroughs. The ledge is only 2,000 feet high, but is approachable by a good road. This name was adopted for the ledge in compliment to Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming." Of course, like every other perpendicular ledge in America, that is finished off with a curdling legend of the "maiden's leap," or the "lover's leap," or something of that kind, always where "the villain still pursued her." This, too, has been applied to the poet Campbell's namesake, and into its legend the story teller had a man named Campbell hemmed in by the legion of savages, and when fairly at bay on the edge of the precipice and the savages were upon him, jumped over, horse and all, rather than be slowly roasted by the painted cannibals. But this weak story has gone out of fashion.

Duryea is the postoffice village in the township situated two miles north of Pittston borough. In the vicinity of this place have recently been erected new coal breakers, and not only here but all over the township there has been a rapid rise in real estate. The village has postal, telegraph and telephone communications, as well as being topped by three leading railroads. The village is laid off and built up in good style, and elegant business and residence houses are just built or building on every hand. It already has a population of 2,200, and constant increase is of daily remark. A Catholic and a Methodist church are already built. The Epworth have a league here, and the musical tastes of the village has supplied a cornet band under the leadership of John Farraday.

The collieries here are the Phœnix breaker and the Columbia breaker, of the Old Forge Coal company, limited, and the Babylon breaker, of Simpson and Watkins. The business houses are: 1 baker, 2 blacksmiths, 3 carpenters, 3 milliners, 1 drug store, 2 dry goods, 2 general stores, 1 gent's furnishing, 3 grocery stores, 1 hats and caps, 4 hotels, 1 iron fence manufactory, 1 meat market, 1 drill moving factory, 3 physicians, 2 livery stables, 1 undertaker.

MINER'S MILLS BOROUGH.

Thomas Wright, a bright, young educated Irishman, landed in Philadelphia in 1763, and soon after was in charge of a school at Dyerstown, near Doylestown, where he married Mary Dyer. A few years after he removed to Wilkes-Barre and became the founder of Wrightsville, now the borough of Miner's Mills. He built a mill at that place in 1795, which has since remained in the possession of his descendants—to Asher Miner (his son-in-law); to Robert Miner; to C. A. Miner; four generations. From 1795 to 1801 Thomas Wright was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county. The mill was burned in the latter part of 1825; rebuilt by Robert Miner for his father. It is now the firm of Charles A. Miner & Co., making the fifth change and always in the same family. Thus has come into existence one of the important and prosperous outlying suburban towns of Wilkes-Barre, that is con-

nected with the city by the electric street railway. As related elsewhere, Asher and Charles Miner each married a Wright. The name of the place is its history. The great mill is still the most important plant of the kind in the county. The Miners were men of varied talents and strong characters. They established newspapers, were important factors in developing the coal of this region, leaders in statesmanship and advanced manufactures successfully. In all these they were philosophical and practical; making money and expending it freely in aid of the growth of this region, and losing much money in some of their enterprises, simply, however, in each case because they were much in advance of their age and time. Charles Miner wrote and published articles concerning anthracite coal that were truly prophetic, and he backed those ideas with his patient toil and fortune only to fail because life was too short for him to educate the world to his advanced ideas. Now every child in the land practically knows what he then found it so difficult to impress upon the wisest in the community.

The borough of Miner's Mills was organized December 12, 1883. The meeting place in all preliminaries was at Michael Athey's hotel. The first officers: Burgess, Joseph Moore; council: Evan T. Morgan, secretary; John Gallagher, treasurer; George Ayres, Bernard Burke, president; Gavin Burt and Thomas Borland.

Present officers: Burgess, John Ross; council: William Coon, president; Joseph Moore, secretary; George Burt, treasurer; Gavin Burt, John Mayock, John Ayers, William Simons and Charles Mugan; assessor, John Hogan; collector, Thomas E. Jones; high constable, William McDonald.

The business interests in the place: 3 blacksmiths, 5 carpenters, 1 drugstore, 7 general stores, 3 grocers, 1 hardware dealer, 3 hotels, 1 livery, 1 meat market, 2 newsdealers and the great commercial mill.

NANTICOKE BOROUGH

May now begin the preparations for her centennial. One hundred years will, in a few months, have been reeled off in the great past since its first settlement. Mr. Plumb informs us that in 1793 William Stewart, who, it will be remembered owned lot No. 27, first division, had it surveyed off, platted the lots and streets and commenced the sale of lots in the embryo town. That there was a ready demand for the lots is shown in the fact that between February 9 and March 14 of the succeeding year he sold thirty-six lots in the new town of Nanticoke. The name perpetuates that of the Indians, who had their camp near the river on the west side of the creek. The chief attractions that induced the Indians here were the abundance of shad then found in the river, as well as the game that made their homes in the forests. To this day may be found old remains and relics left by the savages. The main artery in the new village was to Great road. The total of lots at first was from No. 1 to 136. The names of first thirty-six purchasers were as follows: Jared Nelson, John Field, George Miller, Michael Palm, Daniel Herman, Thomas Beady, Michael Moyer, John Ewing, Elizabeth Stein, John Palm, Jr., Jonathan Hancock, Wyllys Hide, John Martin, Henry Stein, George Stein, Thomas Peas, Christian Srauder, Zekiel Bamboc, James Ainsworth, George Hegetshwiller, Henry Thomas, Peter Withington, Ebenezer Felch, Peter Steele, William Wood, Michael Killinger, John Ricker, Jr., John Harrison, Peter Heimbrick, John Fox, Jacob Miller, William Allen, Jacob Miley, George Sloan, Jesse Fell, Christian Beck. All of these except Hancock, Hide, Felch, Steele and Fell were residents of Dauphin county, and it is not known that any of them resided at Nanticoke. The present old part of Nanticoke is the Stewart plat. Stewart had here a ferry across the river. In April, 1778, a road was laid out from the river road to this ferry. The old road down to the ferry has long since gone, but there is a house where once was the ferry, and a passage-way, much the same as the old road, goes to it.

William McKarrichan, the first school teacher, was also the first merchant in Nanticoke. The bloody ending of his life is told elsewhere. The attention of the

people was called to this point, and what originally made it a town site was the water power, and a gristmill and soon other mills were built to utilize this power. The "falls" here made navigation dangerous and difficult; even in running rafts, arks, Durham boats, etc., it was necessary to have skilled pilots to take the boats over the falls or rapids. This was enough to form the nucleus for the settlement. Then, too, at that time it was necessary for the farm people to have their houses as close as possible to each other, so that in case of an attack they could defend themselves in a body and give mutual protection.

Then on this rich bottom land were clearings where the Indians had performed their rude farming for years. These were farms ready made for the pioneers. The falls in the river were caused by this being the place where the river breaks through the mountains and leaves the valley, and the gathering waters rush and roar over the rocks and then peacefully resume their race to the sea. Then, too, where the waters have cut their way through the mountain is found in outcrop the coal, and this the people could gather, and from here coal was mined and shipped down the river long before the days of the canal.

After selling about one-third of his lots Stewart sold in lump the others to Mathias Hollenback, and he in turn sold his interest to John Mills and others.

As stated there was a ferry at Nanticoke soon after the permanent settlement of that place and Plymouth. When the canal was built there had to be another ferry across the canal. Below Nanticoke the canal was on the west side of the river, but from Solomon's creek to Pittston it was on the east of the river. The river was used for the canal a distance of about three miles above Nanticoke, but the regular artificial canal commenced again at Solomon's creek. The Nanticoke falls were dangerous to pass on the river and many were at one and another time drowned here.

Nanticoke borough was duly incorporated January 31, 1874, and now has eleven wards. In 1880 it had a population of 3,884, and by the census of 1890, a population of 10,044, and is a thriving, growing town. The chief business is coal mining, and its three mines and breakers have a daily capacity of 1,000 tons each. Its territory was carved from Hanover and Newport townships, about one-third of it from Newport.

An elegant stone bridge has been built across Newport creek, near where the old mill stood. The ground around what was once the "corners" (an old time term for any road crossing) has been filled several feet and the topography of that place thereby much changed. The "corners" were the ancient town beginning, but as they were in a state of nature they are now no more. A wooden bridge was built across the river, just above the mouth of Nanticoke creek. At different points, Mr. Plumb informs us, this creek has been called by various names, as Lee's creek, Miller's creek, Robins creek, Bobbs creek, Rummage creek and Warrior Run creek, but the one proper name of it all is Nanticoke creek.

Washington Lee mined the first coal here in 1825.

Mathias Gruver kept the first tavern on Main street. In 1820 Thomas Bennett was the hotel-keeper of the place, in what is the Mrs. Rouse house. In 1820 there were charcoal pits, for manufacturing that fuel, where is now the Nanticoke hotel and Alexander block.

A man named John Oint in 1820 built the pioneer gristmill, sawmill, oilmill and the old forge called the trip-hammer shop. Oint sold soon after to Col. Washington Lee, who in addition opened a store and built and operated a distillery. Thomas Bennett opened a tavern and blacksmith shop.

The first resident physician was Alden I. Bennett, who came here in 1825. He was succeeded by Drs. Thompson, Robbins and Harry Hakes.

The first postmaster, David Thompson, was appointed in 1830, and kept the office at his house on the hill, near where C. M. Richards now lives. In 1838 Mr. Thompson and Daniel Stiles built a store where Washington Lee's banking-house now stands. The postoffice was kept there a few years.

In 1838 Henry Stains built a store on the site of the Susquehanna company's store. In 1845 there was a small tannery on the site of the Fountain hotel. In 1851 there were but fifty six dwellings within the present limits of Nanticoke.

The first borough election was held at the Fountain hotel, kept by Xavier Wernett, on Tuesday, February 17, 1874, E. N. Alexander and Patrick Shea were the inspectors. Lewis C. Green was elected burgess; Xavier Wernett, E. N. Alexander, Patrick Shea, George T. Morgan, Orin Council, Samuel Lines, William Fairchild, L. W. Carey, Thomas R. Williams, Joseph Shepherd and George Ahrs, school, board; Samuel Keithline, justice of the peace; George Hill, assessor; Samuel Line, L. W. Carey and Dr. A. A. Lope, auditors; L. W. Carey, clerk of the town council. The successive burgesses have been as follows: 1875–7, Lewis C. Green; 1876, Milton Stiles; 1878–9, I. D. Williams.

Present borough officers: Burgess, John D. Williams; council: Frank W. Davis, president; David B. Williams, James M. Turner, John E. Lewis, Vincent B. Keeoicz, Peter Conroy, John D. Goss, T. C. Bache, Elijah Jones, Edward Wernet, Anthony Galembeski; secretary, J. S. Dietrick; chief police, Lee Willington; chief of fire, Abednego Reese; street commissioner, Joseph Smith. The fire laddies have Stickney Hose company No. 1, Lape Hose company No. 2, Union Hose company No. 3 and the Hook and Ladder company.

Silas Alexander was appointed postmaster in 1844 and was continuously in the office until 1856, when he was succeeded by Lewis C. Paine, who in a short time was followed by Augustus Lease. In 1864 Mr. Alexander was again appointed postmaster and continued in the office until December 31, 1882, when he was succeeded by John H. Jonas and the latter by F. P. Crotzer, who was in turn succeeded by the present incumbent, George T. Morgan, with assistant H. J. Dilley and four clerks and four carriers. The office was given free delivery January 1, 1892. The postoffice is always a fair index of the growth and prosperity of a place, and by this standard Nanticoke has much to pride herself upon.

In her coal industry, vast and important as that is, Nanticoke is about to receive a great addition thereto. The D. L. & W. company are about to open eight new collieries in the place and its immediate vicinity. The Susquehanna Coal company will also add new collieries to its already large business. Probably there is a larger proportion of Poles in Nanticoke than of any other nationality. Of course, like all mining places, there are great varieties in the nationalities. There are hamlets and important boroughs in the county where sometimes strangers are much puzzled on their first visits. In passing along the streets and stopping the chance individual to make some inquiry he will so often be met with a vacant stare, or, a little better, a shake of the head and a grunt, until one not used to such solecisms in his "glorious land of freedom," may be inclined to wonder whether he is dreaming or has been transported to Poland, Hungary or Bulgaria in his sleep.

One of the busy offices in Nanticoke is that of the Susquehanna coal company and its array of clerks, book-keepers and office men. It is capitalized at $4,000,000. Officers: president, G. B. Roberts; vice-president, I. J. Wistar; treasurer, A. Haviland; secretary, A. Mordecia; manager, Irving A. Stearns; superintendent, George T. Morgan.

First National Bank of Nanticoke was organized in November, 1888, and opened its doors to the public January 14, 1889; capital, $75,000; surplus, $13,000; deposits, $167,189.78. Directors: John Smoulter, Jr., president; H. W. Search, vice-president; J. C. Brader, William Fairchild, Gaius L. Halsey, Xavier Wernet, John M. Garman, C. Frank Bohan, Henry Schappert; H. D. Flanagan, cashier.

Nanticoke Water Company was chartered in 1885. Officers: George T. Morgan, superintendent, assisted by C. W. Moseley; J. S. Dertrick, secretary. Water is conveyed by gravity lines from Harvey's creek, and on reaching its end is pumped into the tall and capacious stand-pipe, ninety feet high. Thus the town is well supplied with excellent water and a head sufficient to give it pressure of ninety-five pounds

to the square inch. The pumphouse is at the foot of Lee street, where are two duplex pumps with a capacity of a million gallons per day.

Nanticoke Light Company has a fine electric plant, and the many arc lights of the streets and the incandescent lamps in the houses and offices are the greatest additions the place has so far received. The works were started in a small way by Hildreth & Co. in 1884, and in November, 1889, passed into the hands of the above stock company. The company has enlarged the building and added every facility in the way of dynamos and machine power, including the incandescent machinery and two arc machines and an additional engine. It now has a capacity of 120 arc and 1,100 incandescent lights. Officers: A. Reese, president; A. Lape, vice-president; T. F. Jacob, secretary; H. D. Flanagan, treasurer.

Nanticoke Board of Trade was organized in November, 1886, and its charter is dated February 14, 1887. Has forty members. Officers: J. C. Brader, president; Robert Schwartz, vice-president, and Henry S. Fairchild, constitute the board; William H. Sharp, treasurer; William P. Jones, secretary.

In the borough are 1 opera house, 8 halls, 1 bank, 2 bakers, 3 blacksmiths, 1 stationery dealer, 1 bottler, 1 brick manufacturer, 5 carpenters, 2 carpet weavers, 2 cigar and tobacco, 5 clothing, 3 coal breakers, 9 confectioners, 5 crockery and glass, 2 dentists, 6 druggists, 13 dry goods, 2 fancy goods, 1 feedmill, 1 ferry, 1 fruit dealer, 5 furniture, 2 gent's furnishing, 33 grocers, 9 hardware, 2 harness makers, 10 hotels, 1 laundry, 4 merchant tailors, 4 milliners, 1 photographer, 3 private (Catholic) schools, 4 livery stables, 1 stone quarry, 3 stove dealers, 3 undertakers, 4 jewelers.

NESCOPECK TOWNSHIP.

Stewart Pearce in his *Annals*, 1866, says:

"Nescopeck township was separated from Newport in 1792. Jacob Smithers, Jacob Shover, Martin Arner and Jacob Seyberling settled in the territory of this township in 1791, on the banks of the Nescopeck creek, near its mouth. In 1796, including Hollenback, Sugarloaf, Butler, Black Creek, and Hazel townships, it contained 31 taxables, 36 horses, 58 head of horned cattle, 3 gristmills, and 3 sawmills. In 1797 Harvey D. Walker built a grist and sawmill about one mile from Nescopeck village. The first church was erected in 1811, on the turnpike, by the Lutherans and German Reformed members, about four miles from the village.

This township contains twenty-eight square miles, a portion of which is mountainous, and the remainder is flat or river-bottom and rolling land. Its timber is chiefly oak, chestnut and hemlock, and its soil is adapted to wheat, rye, oats and corn. Its market is Hazleton. It has 3 sawmills, 2 gristmills, 1 carding and fulling mill, 1 forge, 2 stores, 2 churches and 3 taverns.

Nescopeck village is built on the site of an ancient town of the Delaware Indians. It was the rendezvous of the hostile savages during the French and Indian war, upward of 100 years ago. It has about twenty dwellings, one store and a tavern. The southern line of Luzerne county crosses the Susquehanna at this place, cutting the Nescopeck bridge diagonally about midway.

List of taxables in Nescopeck in 1796:

Walter Kaar, Henry Hepler, William Sims, Jacob Hepler, Abraham Arnold, Henry Mattis, Joseph Bush, Martin Herner, Henry Nulf, Lawrence Kurrens, Cornelius Bellas, Jacob Severlin, Michael Horriger, Christian Smeeders, Casper Nulf, John Nulf, Adam Nulf, John Freese, Benjamin Van Horn, George Tilp, Robert Patton, John Kennedy, James McVail, Adam Lurner, John Decker, Isaac Taylor, Daniel Lee, Zebulon Lee. John Pattman, William Rittenhouse and Joseph Kaar.

It is believed the first settler in what is now Nescopeck township was George Walker, in 1786, settled near where was the old-time Benjamin Evans' gristmill. Walker made improvement and commenced to build a mill, but the "Pumpkin





flood" of that year washed everything away. About the same time a family settled on the Michael Raber farm. The whole family were massacred. George Walker soon after the massacre left the country, and it is supposed went west, where he could have more room.

In 1787 a road was laid out from Nescopeck falls to the Lehigh river, following afterward very nearly all the way by the turnpike that passed through the village of Conyngham, on its way to Hazleton. Evan Owens was the proprieter of Berwick, and to this day you will hear old men speak of the "Owens road."

The first land grant was the Campania tract, lying west of Big Wapwallopen creek, surveyed to Daniel Grant in 1769; patented to George Campbell in 1773. The next grant was to Jacob Bittendorfer in 1808. This was then Evans mill tract.

Settlers along the Nescopeck creek in 1791 were Jacob Smithers, Jacob Shover, Martin Aton and Jacob Seyberling. In 1807 Henry Dewespecht, Michael Harrier, Conrad Bloos, Jacob Bittenbender, Jr.; William Moore, Thomas Cole, Conrad Reiderich, John Henry, Casper Henry, Michael Whitenecht, Michael Nauss, Conrad Bingheimer, Peter Clingeman, Bernard Snyder, John Rooth, George Bittenbender, George Keens, John Buss, —— Daly, —— Bassinger, and a surveyor by the name of Chesney had settled in Nescopeck. They were nearly all from Northampton county. From this time settlers came in rapidly. The Fortners, Sloyers and Smiths came about 1828, and the families of Evans and Williams soon after. Jonas Buss, who settled here in 1807, is now living at Mifflin, Columbia county, at the age of eighty-nine. He still retains his memory of early events to a remarkable degree, and we are indebted to him for many facts concerning the early history of the township.

William Rittenhouse, who owned large tracts of land in this and adjoining towns, built a log gristmill on Nescopeck creek about 1795, as an inducement for settlers to purchase his lands. He sold to Jacob Rittenhouse in 1808. Nathan Beach, so prominently mentioned in the account of Salem township as a man of great enterprise, built a mill on Wapwallopen creek near a place called "Powder Hole," in 1795. There were three mills on this site—all burned by accident. In 1795 Samuel Mifflin built his sawmill near the mouth of Nescopeck creek. In 1824 Henry Bowman built on this spot, using the old dam, his three-story gristmill; sold to Daniel Evans in 1838, who added a plaster-mill. In 1853 John McMurtria built his gristmill above the Evans mill; he sold to J. Johnson in 1860. In 1840 John T. Davis built a fulling-mill on a branch of the Nescopeck; sold it to J. Stephenson in 1860, who ran it until it closed down. H. Haschner built a sawmill in 1867 on Nescopeck creek. On the same creek, in 1830, E. and J. Leidy built their forge, three fires and two hammers, making blooms and bar iron of ore obtained from Columbia county. The late Hon. Simon Cameron at one time had an interest in this forge. It passed into the hands of S. F. Headley, who enlarged it and ran it until 1854, when its fires were permanently banked. A tannery on Nescopeck creek was built in 1858 by Theodore and George Naugle; run until 1870. They built a sawmill in 1856.

Nescopeck Village was started into life in 1786 by the fact that at that time Samuel Mifflin opened his little store on the bank of the river, now in the village site. His agent and manager on the ground was William Baird, residence and store room all one. The building was frame and is said to be the first of its kind in the township. The next move toward making the place was the opening of George Rough's blacksmith shop near by. A ferry was now operated, and a man named Steiner opened his log cabin hotel at the foot of the ferry. In 1807 John Myers built his frame hotel and then the village began to put on airs, as well it might. Another was built by John Rothermel in 1815. His son, the painter of the celebrated picture, "The Battle of Gettysburg," was born here. In 1817 Christian Kunkle built the stone house now owned by the Cooper heirs, in Nescopeck village, burning the brick for the chimneys, and for a three-story building in Berwick, on the ground. Michael Raber built the first brick dwelling and burned the brick for all the rest.

A bridge across the Susquehanna was built in 1816. A flood swept the bridge away in 1836, and the following year it was rebuilt. It is 1,250 feet long.

It is now estimated there are 650 residents in the village. The old stone house was once the hotel of the place. In 1827–8 the place was noted for its rapid growth and the business air that prevailed. The drowsy village was wakened into active life and the musical horns of the canal boats roused up the latent fires of the once lucky-go-easy natives. The little boys then, the little remnant now left, are very old men, love to tell how they played hookey and would go down and all day watch the great canal boats arrive and depart, and how they longed, and hardly dared hope, the time would come when they could reach the exalted positions of drivers on the canal. About the total business of the people was at one time canaling, and as soon as a boy was fourteen or fifteen his ambition would be gratified—surfeited the first round trip, and then he would commence scheming to run away from his cruel master. The boy had to whip the mules and the boss would whip the boys, or perhaps it would be more descriptive to say he whipped the mules through the boys—a kind of vicarious tickling. The village has an important railroad junction. The main line of the Pennsylvania Central passes through the place, and in 1886 a branch was built from here to Hazleton. No village in the county is improving better than this. Many of the people have their homes here and do business or work in some of the industries across the river in Berwick. Milton Brundage was the original town proprietor. His three sons have sold their interests and reside in Hazleton. G. P. Miller was the first to buy a lot on the north side of the main street, pick off the stones and build his present Central hotel. There are in the place 2 hotels, 1 grist mill (the old Evans mill mentioned above); 3 general stores; railroad round house and machine shops (working about 60 men); 2 drug stores, 1 furniture, 1 grocery, 1 hardware, 1 meat market, some small trading places, blacksmith's and carpenter's shops.

Briggsville is the only other postoffice in the township. There is a store here; was at one time a tavern, but no longer open to the public.

Sugarloaf is a station on the Hazleton branch of railroad, six miles from Nescopeck. A station house. A fertilizing factory is the only business of the place.

NEWPORT TOWNSHIP

Was one of the original townships when this was Westmoreland county, Conn., and derives its name from Newport, R. I. It now contains within its boundaries but nineteen square miles, whereas originally it was all of what are now Newport, Slocum, Dorrance, Hollenback, Conyngham and Nescopeck townships.

The first settlement in Newport was made by Maj. Prince Alden, in 1772, on the Col. Washington Lee property. A few years after this his sons, Mason F. and John Alden, erected a forge on Nanticoke creek. In the same year Mr. Chapman put up a log gristmill, with one run of stone, near the forge. This was the only mill in Wyoming that escaped destruction from floods and from the torch of the savage. In 1780 it was guarded by armed men, and, as far as possible, it met the wants of the public, but many of the settlers were compelled to carry their grain to Stroud's mill, at Stroudsburg, a distance of fifty miles.

Even when Stewart Pearce wrote his *Annals* he states that the industry of farming, once quite a business of all the people, was passing away—the farmers selling their land to the coal companies and moving off. While the lands were mostly hilly and undulating, yet they were once productive, but when the coal operators got possession of them, farms began to be neglected and soon agriculture was given over to careless and indifferent renters or turned out as commons. "Companies seem to take no interest in the improvement of the farms, further than to rent them on short and uncertain leases for enough to pay the taxes." In other words, Newport is now almost exclusively "a mining district"—a term sufficiently descriptive to the average reader.

Prince Alden made his improvement on Newport creek; in modern times his place was the property of Col. Washington Lee. This description is still somewhat vague, as Lee owned at various times a great deal of property. Either Alden's first location was in what is now a part of Nanticoke borough or was very close thereto. Of one thing there is little doubt, namely, that his settlement here was the cause of the coming of the first settlers in what is now Nanticoke borough, such as William Stewart and others, who came in 1773. About one-third of the borough of Nanticoke, the south part, was taken from Newport township. To which the reader is referred for the early settlers. The first record information we can find of the original settlers is of date June 13, 1787, as follows:

NEWPORT TOWNSHIP.—At a meeting legally warned and held at the house of Prince Alden, Saturday, June 9, 1787, made choice of Mr. Prince Alden, moderator, and Mason F. Alden, clerk.

"*Resolved*, Whereas the survey of this town was utterly lost at the destruction of this settlement, it is, therefore, resolved that a committee of three persons be appointed to carefully inspect into and ascertain the proprietors and actual settlers of the town of Newport at or before the decree of Trenton," etc.

The town meeting provided for other things, but the material act is given verbatim. The committee appointed were Prince Alden, Capt. John P. Schott and Mason F. Alden. They were also to "allot out the third division of 300 acres to each proprietor." The persons who were residents and found to be entitled to lots, as reported by that committee, were as follows: James Baker, Mason Fitch Alden, John P. Schott, Prince Alden, Sr., William H. Smith, John Hegeman, Ebenezer Williams, William Smith, Caleb Howard, Clement Daniel, Isaac Bennett, William Stewart, George Miner, Peleg Comstock, Samuel Jackson, Benjamin Baily, Anderson Dana, John Canaday, John Jameson, Elisha Drake, John Carey, Edward Lester, Luke Swetland, William Hyde, Hambleton Grant, Turner Jameson, John Bradford, John Nobles, James Barks, Prince Alden Jr., Andrew Alden. There were seven other proprietors' names in the reported list, but they were non-residents, and therefore omitted. It should be further explained that "non-residents" means those not in this part of the State. There are in the above list some who were well known residents of Wilkes-Barre and Plymouth.

Prince Alden and John P. Schott were agents to lay out the lots of land, or to act with the surveyors, and Shubart Bidlock and Elisha Bennett were chain bearers and ax-men.

September 15, 1790, William Jackson, Isaac Bennett and Silas Smith were appointed to care for the public lands. John Hegeman was appointed to revise the town records. It was voted that each proprietor in elections should be entitled to cast as many votes as he owned "rights."

In 1792 William Jackson, John Fairchild, Mason F. Alden, M. Smith, Daniel McMullen and Abram Smith were appointed a committee to lay out roads. They employed Christopher Hurlbut to do the work.

August 3, 1794, Isaac Bennett, Sidney Drake, John Fairchild, Jonathan Smith and William Jackson were appointed a committee to attend to the land trials with the Pennsylvania authorities, and to attend to any other township business that might arise. This committee, October 4, 1794, leased for 900 years lot 18, second tier, first district, to Elias Decker, at a rental of one pepper corn per year, *if demanded* to be paid into the town treasury. Also on the same terms to Jacob Crater, lot No. 49, third division. Putnam Catlin was voted £25 17s. 3d. for expenses of land trials. March 15, 1800, the committee leased to John Alden lot 25, for 999 years for $43, to be paid any time before the expiration of the lease, and $2.58 a year to be paid the treasurer; to Henry Schoonover, lot 1; to Abram Setzer, lot 13; to Andrew McClure, Nos. 26 and 27.

February 25, 1805, the following persons signed and agreed to abide by the lines and surveys established by William Montgomery under the confirming act:

Silas Jackson, James Stewart, John Noble, Benjamin Berry, Mathew Covel, Andrew Dana, Nathan Whipple, Martin Van Dyne, Abraham Smith, Jr., John Fairchild, Abraham Smith, James Mullen, Fredrick Barkman, Philip Croup, William Bellesfelt, Cornelius Bellesfelt, Isaac Bennett, Andrew Keithline, Cornelius Smith, William Nelson, Jacob Reeder, Christian Sarver, Casomin Fetterman, Daniel Adams, James Reeder, John R. Little, Jonathan Kelley, Daniel Sims, William Jackson, John Jacob, Jr., Elisha Bennett, Henry Bennett, Michael Hoffman, Valentine Smith, John Lutsey, James Millage, Andrew Lee, Jacob Lutsey, Conrad Line, Jr., Jacob Scheppy (Slippy) and Henry Fritze.

After Chapman's mill had worn out, William Jackson put up his mill, also on Newport creek. And for years this was the only mill in the township. When it was worn out there was no other attempt at this time to build a mill in the township. John Slippey put up his sawmill about one mile west of where is now Wanamie; which was in after years changed into a foundry and made cast-iron plows here as early as 1820. Mason F. Alden and his brother John Alden built a small forge on Nanticoke creek, not far from Chapman's old mill—making their own iron from ores dug in Newport township. This ore running thirty-three per cent. of metal of a superior quality, and the Aldens sold their bar iron at one time as high as $120 per ton. This property was afterward owned and operated by Washington Lee. All these mills and industry, like agriculture, have faded away, given place to coal mining.

The first store was that of Jacob Ramback on the road between Wanamie and Nanticoke. There was a "corners" once called "Newport Center." Here was the first postoffice, served by the mail coaches that ran from Wilkes-Barre to Conyngham in Sugarloaf township. This was the old "State road" that branched off from the old Berwick turnpike at the west end of Hazleton, on its way to Wilkes-Barre. The postoffice was abandoned long since. The township has never had but one resident physician—Dr. William Thompson, who lived near the Hanover line.

Wanamie is a postoffice and mining town. It came into existence by the opening of the Wanamie colliery. A company store, now a private one, a hotel, and a little shop or two are the entirety of the industries of the place outside of mining. The railroad passes it and has a station.

Alden is another mining town and is east of Nanticoke about four miles and about two miles from Wanamie. This was opened by the sinking shafts and erecting a colliery a few years ago by the Messrs. Sharp.

Glenlyon is about four miles from Nanticoke and the mines were opened in 1870. A postoffice, store and hotel and all else of the thriving place is connected with coal in some way. The Central railroad of New Jersey built a branch road from Ashley to Nanticoke and Wanamie and extended it to Alden and Glenlyon, thereby securing a large transportation of coal.

PARSONS BOROUGH

Was formed of territory taken from Plains township January 17, 1876, and John D. Calvin was elected first burgess, with Councilmen William Smurl, president; O. A. Parsons, G. W. Mitchell, A. A. Fenner, H. McDonald and Philip Harris. The clerk was Richard Buchanan. The succeeding burgesses were William Sword, John Trethaway, A. W. Bailey and Patrick Cox. Present officers: David McDonald, burgess; council: Thomas J. Jordan, president; Fredrick Pyatt, secretary; George M. Lewis, treasurer; W. W. Reese, Wallace Ross, John Mills, Daniel W. Kimble and Edward O. Boyle; collector, John J. Reese.

Parsons is one of the young, but one of the most vigorous and growing boroughs in the county. It has made itself of sufficient importance that a street car line (electric) was built there in 1890, and already it may be considered practically an adjoining suburb of the city, possessing as it does all the advantages of country and

city. But a few years ago what is now such a flourishing town, was dense forests, and here and there an opening in the dark old woods where a farmer had cleared away his "patch" and was tilling the soil. It is supposed the first settler was Daniel Downing, in 1785, on what became the Thomas Goren place. Hence the first house in Parsons was Mr. Downing's. In 1800 he put up his sawmill across the run opposite Capt. Calvin Parsons. This mill was worn out, and rebuilt in 1842 by Calvin Parsons, who had some time before purchased the property. This second mill was in active operations until 1876, when it was dismantled and torn down.

In the spring of 1813 Hezekiah Parsons built the main part of the house now occupied by his son, Calvin Parsons. The house was then but one story high, and was the first framed house in Parsons. Hezekiah Parsons was a clothier by trade, and built a cloth-dressing mill on the north side of Laurel Run, a short distance from his house. In 1814 he associated with him in business Jehoida P. Johnson, and they built a carding-mill, and carried on both branches of business until 1820, when Mr. Parsons became sole proprietor. He continued the business till 1850, when he sold all the machinery to J. P. Rice, who removed it to Truxville. In 1810 Jehoida P. Johnson built a gristmill near Laurel Run, below where the carding-mill was built. In 1812 John Holgate built a turning-mill below Johnson's gristmill. They were both on what is now known as the Johnson property; they went to decay many years ago.

In 1832 Hiram McAlpine built a turning-mill on Laurel Run, near Mr. Parson's house, for the manufacture of scythe snaths; in 1839 the machinery was moved to Wilkes-Barre. The first resident blacksmith in Parsons borough was Rufus Davidson. He worked in McAlpine's shop. In 1838 Capt. Alexander built a powder-mill on the site of Laurel Run coal breaker. It was blown up several times, last in 1864 or 1865, when owned by Capt. Parrish. In 1844 the Johnson heirs built a powder-mill just above the side of the gristmill on Laurel Run. This mill was blown up in 1848, and was never rebuilt. J. P. Johnson and C. Parsons manufactured powder kegs on Laurel Run from 1838 until 1858.

The first store in the borough was kept by Golden & Walsh, on the corner of Main street and Watson avenue; and the first tavern was the Eagle hotel, kept by Lewis R. Lewis, on the corner of Main street and Hollenback avenue. The next hotel was kept by Morgan Morgan, on Main street, between Hollenback and Welles avenues.

The pioneer postmaster was Samuel Davis. He kept the postoffice at the corner of Main street and George avenue. The next postmaster was John W. Watkins, who was succeeded by G. A. Freeman, and he by Hezekiah Parsons, who keeps the office in his store, on George avenue.

The first successful coal mining in Parsons was done in 1866, when the Mineral Spring mine was opened, and the coal breaker built by the Mineral Spring Coal company. The spring from which this company takes its name was on the lands of Calvin Parsons. It had gained some notoriety by the curative quality of its waters, and an effort was made but a year or two before the opening of the coal mines to buy the property, in order to establish a water cure. When the mining commenced in 1866 the source of the spring was tapped, and it was destroyed.

The next coal mine in this borough was opened in 1867 or 1868 by the Delaware & Hudson Canal company, at the Laurel Run breaker.

In addition to the great coal interests and industry of Parsons, there are 7 general stores, 3 grocers, 3 hotels, 1 blacksmith, 3 boot and shoe makers, 3 carpet weavers, 4 confectioners, 1 harness-maker, 1 livery stable, 4 meat markets, 1 merchant tailor, 2 milliners, 1 undertaker.

PITTSTON TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the original five townships formed under Connecticut, and its existence dates back to 1768—124 years ago. Each township was five miles square,

and each was to be given to forty settlers who would organize, go upon the lands and become permanent settlers. Hence the word forty came to be a conspicuous one in this section of the country. Forty Fort is, therefore of itself, a historic name. Of the hundreds of millons of beings then animate, breathing lusty life, struggling, warring or cooing, not one is now left upon the earth alive—what a silence so far as they are concerned! What a thought, applied to any century and a quarter! What a gruesome and appalling silence and waste would settle upon all this world were this stream of new life dammed but a brief space of time! There was not even the solitary white man residing here in 1768. But the hour had struck when all was prepared for the white man's advance, and the pressure behind broke away the obstruction and the tide came that was never to recede.

At a glance the reader will know it was named for Sir William Pitt, the elder of the English statesmen, spelled originally Pittstown. It is situated on the left bank of the Susquehanna river and in the northeast corner of the county.

The Pittston township formed in 1768 under Connecticut was one of the five townships of the Susquehanna Land company, and was surveyed and established in 1768. In 1784 the high waters destroyed the surveyors' marks, and an act was passed for a new survey to ascertain the land claims of the Connecticut settlers. The lands in this township thus resurveyed became certified Pittston and contained thirty-six square miles.

The leading families who were in the township prior and during the Revolution were the Blanchards, Browns, Careys, Bennetts, Sibleys, Marceys, Benedicts, St. Johns [Miner says that Daniel St. John was the first person murdered at Forty fort after the surrender], Sawyers, the gallant Cooper, Rev. Benedict, the first preacher in that locality. Capt. Jeremiah Blanchard, Sr., was commander of the Pittston company. His command was cut off from Forty fort at the time of the battle and could not reach the patriots in time to partake in the fight. Zebulon and Ebenezer Marcy were brothers. The flight of Mrs. Ebenezer Marcy through the wilderness after the July 3, 1788, battle, with an infant six weeks old in her arms and leading another child two years old, and the death of the latter in that awful journey through the "Shades of Death" (most literally so in this case) is one of the many terrible tales of those times of deepest afflictions.

Zebulon Marcy was the first white man that ever built a brush or log cabin in the township, and may, therefore, be known as the first settler.

In 1776 Brown's block-house was erected in what is the borough of Pittston and in the attack in 1778 this building was the refuge of all the women and children in the vicinity, and was guarded by thirty men under Capt. Blanchard.

As said this township was one of the five formed in 1768. The first step that was so soon to be followed by the migrating of the first forty of the "Moss trooping" Yankees from the east and whose arrival and finding the Pennites in possession, determined to hold that possession, especially against the Yankees, was the opening episode in the "first Pennamite and Yankee war." This arrival of the Yankees was on the 8th of February, 1769, still in the dead of winter.

The morning of July 4, 1778, after the surrender of Forty fort to the British officer Butler, he sent a detachment across the river to Pittston and demanded the surrender of Fort Brown, commanded by Capt. Blanchard. The fort was capitulated on fair terms. Mr. Miner says the Indian captors marked the prisoners "with black paint on the face, telling them to keep it there, and if they went out each should carry a white cloth on a stick, so that, being known, they would not be hurt." It is related elsewhere how the two Butlers, with Obadiah Gore, Dr. Gustin and Col. Denison, met in the ruins of Wintermoot fort, and there the articles of capitulation were agreed on and signed for the surrender of Forty fort.

From Stewart Pearce's *Annals* we take the following, as the settlers of Pittston who were assessed in 1796. In this list, of course, is nearly every one of the first settlers. The descendants of these are to-day among the prominent family names in this part of the county:

James Armstrong, Enos Brown, David Brown, Elisha Bell, Waterman Baldwin, Jeremiah Blanchard, John Benedict, Ishmael Bennett, A. Bowen, James Brown, Jr., Anthony Benschoter, R. Billings, Conrad Berger, J. Blanchard, Jr., Samuel Cary, John Clark, George Cooper, James Christy, Jedediah Collins, John Davidson, David Dimock, Asa Dimock, Robert Faulkner, Solomon Finn, Nathaniel Giddings, Isaac Gould, Ezekiel Gobal, Joshua Griffin, Daniel Gould, Jesse Gardner, Richard Halstead, Isaac Hewitt, Daniel Hewitt, John Honival, Joseph Hazard, Abraham Hess, Jonathan Hutchins, John Herman, Lewis Jones, Joseph Knapp, Samuel Miller, William Miller, Samuel Miller, Jr., Ebenezer Marcy, Jonathan Marcy, Isaac Miles, Cornelius Nephew, John Phillips, James Scott, John Scott, William H. Smith, Rodger Searle, William Searle, Miner Searle, James Stephens, Elijah Silsby, Elijah Silsby, Jr., Comfort Shaw, Jonathan Stark, James Thompson, Isaac Wilson, John Warden, Crandall Wilcox, Thomas Wright.

The settlers on this side of the river in 1778 bore then part in the common defence, for we find records and traditions of at least two forts or stockades here, one near Patterson's lumber-yards and the other not far from the stone gristmill at the ferry bridge.

Dr. Nathaniel Giddings was the first physician in the settlement. He came from Connecticut in 1787, and practiced medicine here until his death, in 1851. He set one of the first orchards in the township on his farm, near the Ravine shaft. About the time he came Z. Knapp, grandfather of Dr. A. Knapp, located in that vicinity. William Searle came from Connecticut before the massacre, and occupied a farm near those just mentioned. Rodger Searle's first house stood where the Ravine shaft is, but in 1789 he moved to Pleasant Valley. David Brown, mentioned as assessed in 1796, had settled the D. D. Mosier place as early as 1790. Some of the trees he set for an orchard on his farm are still standing, and mark the spot where he lived. His son, Richard Brown, settled Thomas Benedict's farm. Samuel Miller's farm was in this immediate vicinity. His date is 1789. Elijah Silsbee was here in 1778. His residence was on the north side of Parsonage street, opposite James L. Giddings. William Slocum lived where Edward Morgan now does, and the Benedict family lived near Mr. Morgan's stone-quarry. One of the first clearings, in what is now the lower part of Pittston borough, was made where the depot and the Farnham house now are. One of the early orchards was here. Another was set by Mr. Benedict near where the Pittston knitting-mill stands, and Rodger Searle set another at the same time on his place.

For sixty years after the settlements were begun in Pittston, the Yankee element predominated in the population of the township, but with the discovery of coal began the great influx of the various European nationalities that make up the heterogeneous population as it is found to-day. The Scotch came in large numbers in 1850–5, although many of the most experienced miners came to America before coming to Pittston, attracted by the gold mining of California. The inroad of the Welsh was more gradual, as they had previously come to the older mines at Carbondale, and came down the valley as the coal fields were developed.

The coal interests soon became the largest source of wealth in the township, although there is some valuable farming land in the small valleys and on the hillsides within its boundaries. Col. James W. Johnson was one of the pioneers in the mining and shipping of coal. He sent considerable quantities down the river in "arks" when this was the only mode of transportation. These "arks" were built during low water and floated off in high water, much in the manner of rafting. Col. Johnson sold his coal works to William R. Griffith and his associates, who also purchased the franchise of the Washington Railroad company, and by a consolidation of charters formed the Pennsylvania Coal company and became a large operator in mines and mining. The first shipment of coal ever made to the West was from this point. The humble beginning of what is now a never-ending stream. The Erie Railroad company became the proprietor of what is known as the Hillside Coal

& Iron Company colliery at Pleasant Valley, now known as Avoca. The Pittston Coal company was organized in 1875, by parties who had purchased the old Pittston & Elmira company, and operate the Seneca Slope, the Ravine shaft and The Twins. The Columbia mine, by Grove Bros., was opened in 1862; it stands at what was the head of the canal. Near them is the Phœnix Coal company. J. M. McFarlane & Co. sunk the Eagle shaft at Tompkins' colliery in 1850. They were succeeded by Alvah Tompkins in 1855.

The old Butler mines were opened as early as 1835 by John L. and Lord Butler. Their brother-in-law, Judge Mallory, of Philadelphia, became a partner, and their canal shipping point came in time to be called port Mallory, and this name was applied to the old hotel at that place.

The first sawmill in the township was built near the mouth of the Lackawanna, in 1780, by Solomon Finn and E. L. Stevens.

In 1790 the strong necessity for highways and river crossings brought in action a board of authority in the premises with authority to lay out public highways in the township. The board was as follows: John Phillips, David Brown, J. Blanchard, Caleb Bates, John Davidson and J. Rosin.

The settlement on the Pittston borough side of the river dates as far back as 1770. In 1772 John Jenkins, Isaac Tripp, Jonathan Dean and others established a ferry to connect these settlers with the settlement at Wyoming and Exeter. This was the old rope ferry, now supplanted by the two elegant wagon and foot bridges that span the river.

The next year James Brown, Lemuel Harding and Caleb Bates were constituted directors of the township, with authority to assess and collect taxes.

The first bridge was built in 1850 by the Pitts Ferry Bridge company. This took the place of the rope ferry. This bridge was replaced in 1864 by a covered wooden bridge, which was destroyed by the ice flood of 1875. The next year, 1876, was built the present elegant iron bridge—a toll bridge by the King Iron Bridge company—and now belongs to the Ferry Bridge company.

The present elegant depot bridge was built in 1874, partially destroyed in 1875; rebuilt the same year. The railroad bridge was erected in 1874.

McCarthyville (popularly Corklane) is a mining town or collection of houses in Pittston township; joins Pittston on the east extending eastward a short distance beyond the D. & H. C. Company railroad and on the north reaches to Hughestown borough line and south to Browntown, and is separated from the latter by a line extending from Fairmount breaker to Market street, Pittston. There are 900 inhabitants in McCarthyville; 140 dwellings. The community is engaged in the collieries. Has a new school-building of four rooms, 163 pupils; 2 hotels, 2 stores and 1 coal breaker; it is reached by the D. & H. railroad and the Central of New Jersey.

Browntown is a mining place in Pittston township, on Pennsylvania coal company leaseholds. It joins Pittston on the east and extends toward the D. & H. Canal Company railroad; bounded on the north by a line from Fairmount breaker to Market street and on the south by an extension of Swallow street to the D. & H. Canal Company railroad. It is supplied with water by the Pittston Water company; has an estimated population of 1,000, in 200 dwellings, engaged in the mines.

PITTSTON BOROUGH.

The first settlement made in the place was in 1770, and possibly a short time before that, as the exact date can not be ascertained, David Brown and J. Blanchard were well settled here with others ,and there were enough people on this side the river by 1772 to warrant the establishing a rope ferry to connect them with the settlers in Wyoming on the opposite side and lower down the river.

The borough is on the east side of the Susquehanna river and a short distance below the junction of the Lackawanna with the Susquehanna river. Coming down



Wm. B. Laud

the latter river it is the open door to the wonderful and famed Wyoming valley. It is just below where the river breaks through the mountain range and enters the broad valley and passing nearly through the center of this, with the winding hills on the right and the left, again cuts a gap through the mountains at Nescopeck and passes on in its course to the sea. It is one of the richest and most important towns of this portion of the State. It stands midway between Scranton and Wilkes-Barre and is in the very heart of one of the most productive of the anthracite coal-bearing regions. Across the river is the rich valley, and it has taken more than a century to feed the lumber-mills the great forest trees that were on every hand. There were combined here the forests, the rich valleys, and the far richer coal fields, and at first the only possible highway with the outside world was on the waters of the Susquehanna river. All in all as it came from the hands of nature, one of the truly favored spots of earth. The rivers pointing in the three directions that are now the three great artificial highways of commerce and travel. Where Pittston is is the point that the travelers down the river along the Lehigh Valley railroad will be told to look out for the magnificent scenery now coming in view. In front is the valley, to his right will be pointed out Campbell's ledge, and from this point until you pass Mauch Chunk, a distance of more than fifty miles south, it is one continuous unfolding panorama—scenery much of it that has aptly been called the Switzerland of America. Travelers informed of the favorable routes through this state for enjoyable scenery frequently arrange to travel over the Lehigh Valley railroad from Buffalo to New York and Philadelphia and *vice versa*. Here have gathered the busy feet of men, wealth and luxury, education and refinement, all the modern comforts as well as the elegance and ease that is capable of evolving the best types of civilization.

A splendid type of an enterprising, pushing and thrifty people. Mr. T. P. Robinson, in his biennial directory, is compelled to say of Pittston and vicinity: "Youthful and vigorous, its growth is marked by an increase from 11,378 names in 1890 to 13,073 names in 1892. There are 5,489 dwellings, 500 of these recently added to the number. Pittston has what few other postal points in the world possess, a free mail delivery of thirteen daily mails distributed to over 30,000 patrons. The free mail delivery from Pittston extends to and includes West Pittston, Exeter and Hughestown boroughs. The new factories and concerns of various kinds, as well as the increase in mining operations, are more than running parallel with the increase of population, and the number of new dwellings that have been and are being built.

The present population of Pittston borough, as carefully enumerated recently by T. P. Robinson for his directory, is 13,714, showing a rapid increase over that of the census of 1890.

The most important enterprise of modern times, affecting not only Pittston but the entire valley, is the work now [July, 1892] being rapidly pushed to completion of building and extending the Wilkes-Barre & Wyoming Valley Traction company's electric railway, at present commencing at Wilkes-Barre, and a track in good time on each side of the river to Pittston, where they join and proceed to Scranton. The Electric Railway company has purchased the street railroad now running the entire length of Main street, Pittston, and this is, in time, to be a part of the track coming up on the east side of the river from Wilkes-Barre, the two to join north of Pittston and proceed to Scranton. There is no doubt but that in a very short time it will be extended down the river to Nanticoke. This will be street railway service on both sides of the river from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and in single lines to Scranton; and also south from Wilkes-Barre to Nanticoke—nearly thirty miles of street car service along the river and through practically a continuous town. No country of such scope in the world is more progressive and prosperous.

For reference as to the first settlers the reader is referred to the account of the township. These people came long before this became a separate borough and spent the remainder of their lives here.

As a sympton of the present awakening to a realization of the future that is drawing near we clip from a current issue of the *Wilkes-Barre Record* the following interesting summary:

The progressive and thoughtful citizens of Pittston are awakening to the fact that for some reason the town and its interests have stood still, while Scranton on the north and Wilkes-Barre on the south have made gigantic strides onward and upward, cutting a wide swath on the map of the State as important centers of wealth and population. Neither of these cities can point to any natural advantages that Pittston does not possess. Neither of these cities was stronger than Pittston is to-day when they extended their limits and donned the dignity of municipalities.

"Natural barriers," says one, "prevented the coming together of the people of this town." Evidently he had never been to Scranton, the lobster town of the universe, projecting a claw here, a mandible there and feelers to the right and left reaching over stretches of farming lands, swamps, streams, forests and glens, but holding under each outstretched tentacle a town, a hamlet, a few mining shanties, but all containing the grand desideratum of cities—human population. Wilkes-Barre, of course, in the start had nature on her side in being handsomely situated on a level plain, but she, too, has taken to the hills and threatens to roost on their topmost rocks. Indeed it is not certain that "natural barriers" do not help instead of retarding the growth of cities. It is certain that want of unity of purpose, love of home and one's neighbors are the greatest "natural barriers" in the way of the growth of towns and cities, for when a people are united and move with a singleness of purpose, what river is too wide to span, what mountain too high to scale or ravine too deep to be filled up.

Talking with H. G. Thompson, who is a cool-headed man of business as free from enthusiasm as a fire-cracker is of maple sap, he said: "Certainly I am in favor of making a city of Pittston and I may also say that I have found few people here who have given the matter consideration who do not favor the project. What way can you look at this question that the view does not carry conviction that to erect our contiguous boroughs into a city is the proper thing to do. Do we want a State appropriation for a hospital we ask for $100,000 or more. Do we want a government building we ask a like sum, and having a city of 30,000 population to second our demand, what statesman or government could refuse it? No one doubts that it would improve the character of most of our schools could we bring the different school districts under one management. The only objection that can be raised by anyone is the fear that it will increase our taxes, but then, people who refuse to take this view refuse to see the broad fact spread all over the history of our neighbor cities, that for every mill spent for city improvements property is advanced in value from 6 to 25 mills. One has only to go to Wilkes-Barre now and ask the price of real property and compare the amount demanded with the prices paid ten or fifteen years ago. Or, for the matter of that, you may go to any city in this part of the State and the result will be the same—the improved streets, having water, light and pavements, have enhanced the value of all contiguous property."

"Have you made an estimate of how much territory you would embrace within the new city?"

"Yes, taking our postoffice for a center, and I wish to state that our mail service extends now almost to the lines I am about to mention. On the east side, a strip six miles long, three miles north of the postoffice, and three miles south, and extending two miles east from the river; and on the west side a strip four miles long extending to line of Wyoming borough and from the river west two miles would embrace a population of over 27,000 on a territory of sixteen square miles and made up from census of 1890 as follows: Pittston borough, 10,302; part of Pittston township, 3,000; Pleasant Valley borough 3,300; Hughestown borough, 1,454; part of Marcy township, 2,000; Yatesville borough and part of Jenkins borough, 2,600; West Pittston borough, 3,906; part of Exeter borough, 1,100. You will see, therefore, that in the territory mentioned, making allowance for the increase of popula-

tion since the census year, that we have a sufficient population to make three cities of 10,000 each in the proposed city of Pittston. Compared with Scranton in 1871, when she became a city, we have more population, for, according to the census of 1873, Scranton had a population of 35,092 and an area of twenty-two square miles. On sixteen square miles Pittston city would have, according to the census of 1892, 27,393.

"Moreover, the proposed city would stand next in line in population to Williamsport, which would place us the twelfth city in the State, putting Philadelphia at the head with over a million population."

A. B. Brown, Pittston's leading dry goods merchant, was the next one spoken to, and he was glad to know that the *Record* was interested enough to take a hand in the good work of booming Pittson city. "It would be a great thing for us all," said Mr. Brown. "We must wake up. Electricity will compel us to bestir ourselves or see our borough gobbled up by some of our enterprising neighbors. The cost of the city will be as nothing compared to the advance it will make in the value of property. It needs no argument. I am for it all the time and will do anything I can to help the good cause along."

The first attempt at tavern-keeping at Pittston was made about 1799, by Col. Waterman Baldwin, on the lower side of Main street. Under the huge antlers that surmounted the bar, Miner Searle, Jacob Bedford, John Sax and Calvin T. Richardson have stood and ministered to the demands of thirsty travelers. The Baltimore house was the next; it stood on the east side of Maine street. Beginning with 1805 the landlords of old times were Peter Decker, Eleazer Cary, Asaph Pratt and William Hart. The Bull's Head was built by John Benedict, Sr., near Edward Morgan's stone-quarry. Thomas Benedict's father kept it for several years, and finally it was occupied by John C. Doty as a dwelling. The Stockbridge hotel was built in 1830 by Calvin Stockbridge. The Butler Coal company became the owners, and Judge G. Mallory, a partner in the company, named the hotel Port Mallory. Subsequently a large swan was displayed as the sign, and it came to be known as the Swan hotel. George Lazarus kept it until 1848, when he built the Eagle hotel, now kept by G. Snyder. James D. Fonsman next kept the Swan, and subsequently Mrs. Ehret the Farmers' hotel. Mr. Fonsman in 1849 built the Butler house. The principal hotels now are the Eagle, the Sinclair, by Le Bar Bros.; Wyoming Valley house, by J. Curt; St. Charles, Windsor and Valley house, with a number of restaurants and eating-houses.

When the weekly mail route was established, in 1799, between Wilkes-Barre and Owego, the mail for Pittston was distributed from the houses of William Slocum and Dr. Giddings, and this irregular arrangement continued until 1810 as a sort of branch, by way of the ferry, from the regular mail route, which was on the opposite side of the Susquehanna. In 1811 a postoffice was established, and Eleazer Cary was appointed postmaster. A route from Scranton to Wilkes-Barre supplied the office with a weekly mail. Deodat Smith and Zephaniah Knapp were the mail carriers on this route until about 1821. Zephaniah Knapp, the second postmaster here, caused the removal of the office to Babylon, and soon afterward the Pittston Ferry postoffice was established, with John Ament as postmaster. Ament was an Irish Quaker, blind in one eye and deaf in one ear. He had kept an early store in a log house near the Hughestown cemetery. The boys had robbed him and made his business quite unprofitable, so he bought a frame building on Parsonage street and moved it to the site of Pugh Bros.' store, on Main street. In this building he kept the postoffice, and at that time it was the most southerly building but one on Main street.

There is but little question that the ink of these pages will hardly be dry when old Luzerne will enumerate her third city — third in number, but a very close second in size, wealth, and as a supply and distributing point. THE CITY OF PITTSTON will sound well; will look well in print, and better on the new State maps. One of the important and richest little internal cities of this continent.

There are three banks only in the town; their average deposits are nearly $2,000,000. This tells a part of the story of the immense wealth the country has produced here.

The two common bridges that span the river are the main arteries that make the twin boroughs one. On the one side is the natural field for factories, and every variety of industries, and on the west is the people's natural place of residence.

January 5, 1853, the grand jury of Luzerne county was petitioned by a majority of the freeholders to incorporate a portion of Pittston township as a borough. The judgment of the grand jury was favorable to the petitioners, and April 11, 1833, the court confirmed the judgment of the grand jury, and the borough was organized, and the following year the boundaries were extended.

Although several of the earliest settlements of the township were within the present borough lines, yet in 1828 there were but fourteen heads of families living within the present limits of the borough. These were John Almont, Calvin T. Richardson, Calvin Stockbridge, John Stewart (who kept a hotel), Nathaniel Giddings, John Benedict, Jacob Lance (who came from New Jersey in 1820), Samuel Miller, Solomon Brown (a blacksmith), Adam Belcher, Amos Fell, Ishmael Bennett (a blacksmith), and Frank Belcher.

When the borough was laid out there was a deep ravine crossing Main street, near the present office of the Pennsylvania Coal company. This was bridged by a trestle forty or fifty feet high, and since then, after at least one stage load of passengers had been precipitated through it, the whole ravine has been graded in, and a well-paved street and substantial buildings cover the spot. When the Pittston & Wilkes-Barre plank road was built, in 1851, a large trestle work was put in near Patterson's lumber-yard, to straighten the street by crossing the ravine. Grading here too has since taken the place of the trestle. Parsonage street, by the way of Hughestown, was the old original Scranton road. The formation of the municipal government was completed on the 30th of April, 1853, by the election of John Hosie, burgess; J. V. L. Dewitt, H. P. Messenger, George Daman, Theodore Strong and James McFarlane, councilmen; John Kelchner, constable; D. P. Richards, John Sax and Ralph D. Lacoe, assessors; Smith Sutherland, Valentine Rowe, overseers of poor; Alvah Tompkins, Nathaniel Giddings, James M. Brown, Levi Barnes, J. A. Hann, John Love, school directors; Jesse Williams, C. R. Gorman, H. S. Phillips, auditors; Nathaniel Giddings, Joseph Knapp, Michael Reap, inspectors of election.

The following is a list of burgesses as the imperfect condition of the borough records can furnish: E. B. Evans, 1854; William Furgeson, 1855; Charles R. Gorman, 1856–7; J. B. Fisher, Abram Price, M. Reap, 1861–5; James Brown, P. Sheridan, 1867; John B. Smith, 1868; James Walsh, 1869; Andrew Law, 1870; J. P. Schooley, 1871; James L. McMillan, 1872; James McKane, 1873; Michael Reap, 1874–6; Joseph Cool, 1877; Patrick Henery, 1878; James O'Donnell and L. B. Ensign. The following are the present borough officials:

Burgess, Edward J. Burke; council: John J. Hart, president; Henry Knowles, Michael Kane, George Scott Wagner, William O'Neil, John P. Kearney; secretary, Patrick F. Joyce; treasurer, George L. Houser; borough attorney, C. Frank Bohan; tax receiver, John H. Mullin; street commissioner, Anthony Kane; high constable, John Hines; janitress, town hall, Mary Bannon; ward assessors: P. H. McDonnell, Thomas Larkin, John H. Tigue, L. D. Bingham, John P. Kearney, William T. Watkins; ward constables: James Tigue, William Vahey, J. J. Feeney, Patrick W. Early, John Glenn, William J. Lyons. Assessed valuation, 1892, $744,592.

Chief of police, Thomas Keating; chief of fire department, John H. Mullin; assistants, C. H. Cutler and C. R. Patterson.

The streets are supplied with twenty-six arc lights. The borough is divided into six wards.

Pittston and West Pittston were given free mail delivery October 1, 1888.

Primarily, as said, the wealth of Pittston and vicinity comes of the rich coal deposits. The canal was opened to this point in 1832, when Calvin Stockbridge and James W. Johnson were the only men struggling to develop the coal mines. The deep gully on Main street spoken of was at first spanned by a high trestle work, nearly fifty feet high, but after a stage load of passengers had been precipitated through it, it was filled up to a level grade and now elegant blocks of business houses occupy the ground. The old Scranton wagon road led out to what is Parsonage street by way of Hughestown and Scranton.

To-day the shipping facilities of Pittston are not surpassed by any town in America. Five great railway lines are here, and now two lines of traction electric street railroads are just added to her other enormous facilities. There is no good reason why this should not be one of the most important manufacturing points in the country. The river, the railroads and the electric railways, and the cheapness of fuel are the prime wants of manufacturers. Climate and soil, and pure mountain spring water, what more is there to be desired?

Of manufacturing plants, in an active state of development, supplying other markets with their products as well as home consumption, Pittston possesses about thirty. Chief among these are large knit-underwear mills, 1 stove works, 3 machine shops, 1 general iron-working establishment, 1 silkmill, 2 underwear factories, 3 planing-mills, 1 paper-mill, 2 breweries, 1 terra cotta works, 1 pottery, 2 flour-mills, and 1 large packing establishment. There are 9 miners and shippers of coal, each operating from 1 to 8 breakers.

Manufactures—Pittston Stove Company commenced in a small way operations in 1864. The works were destroyed by fire. In 1869 was organized the Union Stove Manufacturing company, and the works were rebuilt on the old site. In 1882 the name which was changed to the Pittston Stove company. The works now occupy an entire square, making stoves, ranges, furnaces, duplex grates, etc. The officers are: Lewis Pughe, president; Thomas Maloney, vice president; John D. Green, treasurer and general manager; Alexander Sloan, superintendent.

Wyoming Paper Mill, of which G. B. Rommell is the founder and proprietor; established in 1874; ample and elegant machinery; among others a 66-inch Harper improved Fourdrinier machine, a recent acquisition.

Alpine Knitting Company (limited).—One of the later industries of the city is the Alpine Knitting company (limited), who removed their plant here from Carbondale about one year ago. The mill is a capacious four-story structure 50x125 feet in size, provided with all first-class facilities, including steam power and a fine equipment of machinery, designed for knitting-mills, a feature of which is thirty-six rib-knitting machines. One hundred and fifty hands are regularly employed, and the goods are sold all over the United States, in many of the larger cities of which the company have regular agencies. The officers are John Coleman, president; M. W. O'Boyle, treasurer, and John H. Foy, secretary.

Pittston Iron Roofing Company enjoys a high reputation for superior goods. It commenced business in November, 1885. Thomas R. Coward is its president and G. M. Stark, secretary and treasurer. A large, one-story structure, 60x110 feet in dimensions, on Dock street, comprises the works. They make corrugated, crimped edge, Crowl's patent, plain, three seam and calamined iron and steel roofing and siding, which can be used on buildings of any description.

Ross & Co., curers and packers of provisions, lard refiners. At the head of the provision packing industry here stands the well-known house of Ross & Co. The building occupied is four stories high and 40x137 feet in dimensions. It is fitted throughout with the latest and most improved appliances designed for this business, and an item of particular note is the mammoth refrigerator, which extends through the building. Twelve persons are employed in the building and two travelers for the outside trade. The business was instituted in 1866 by Mr. K. J. Ross, the senior member.

Forest Castle Brewery is situated directly opposite Campbell's ledge; established in 1880 as a small concern, but is rapidly developing into a great industry. It has an ice machine capable of twenty-five tons of ice daily. An annual output of 13,000 barrels.

Box Factory, paper and wooden, by Notman & Howitz, successors to R. A. Lacoe & Co. The business was removed from Wilkes-Barre to this point in 1888. Their building is 60x120; employs fifty-five hands.

Luzerne Knitting-Mills.—Established in 1874; E. L. Ellithorp, general manager until 1886, when it passed into the care of M. R. House and George P. Steele; makes men's underwear. A large three-story brick building and an average of 125 hands employed.

Pittston Fire Brick & Terra Cotta Works, William Gee, proprietor, were established in 1871, the present proprietor, William Gee, being one of the original founders. The plant covers about half an acre of land; all the latest improved appliances designed for this class of manufacture; steam power. Ten men are employed, and the list of products embraces salt-glazed, vitrified sewer and drain pipe, chimney tops, flues, fire brick, boiler blocks and terra cotta.

Merchant Mill, by A. S. Davenport, furnishes the market with superior flour. The gentleman handles feed, grain and mill stuffs. The building is a four-story brick.

Stoneware, by Lewis Jones, is an extensive pottery, and the business was founded in 1870. It came into the possession of the present proprietor in 1887. In December, 1888, the plant was destroyed by fire; rebuilt on an enlarged scale. The kiln has a capacity of 2,500 gallons, and turns out a kiln each day.

Pennsylvania Coal Company is one of the largest in the anthracite regions. It was incorporated in 1849, with a capital of $2,400,000, which has been regularly increased with the growth of its industry. The importance of this company may be partly gauged by the fact that while they have other mines and at several places, yet at Pittston they have eight breakers. The superintendents at this point of the collieries are Andrew Bryden and William Law.

Riverside Foundry and Machine Shops, by J. A. Touhill; established in 1886, and employs about forty men. Making steam engines, pumps, mine machinery, boilers, etc.

Pittston Mill, by Charles A. Miner and Asher Miner; flour, feed grain and hay. This mill has all the finest machinery—roller process.

The First National Bank of Pittston was organized in June, 1864; capital, $250,000; surplus, $125,000; deposits, over $700,000. Theo Strong, president; Thomas Ford, vice-president; William L. Watson, cashier; directors, Theo Strong, Thomas Ford, C. H. Foster, John Howell, Evan J. Evans, V. M. Carpenter, S. M. Parke, Joseph L. Cake, John A. Law and John B. Law.

Miners' Savings Bank, Pittston; organized under the State law November 1, 1869; capital, $60,000. Officers: A. A. Bryden, president; J. L. McMillan, vice-president; C. M. Hileman, cashier; trustees: R. D. Lacoe, Andrew Bryden, George Johnson, A. A. Bryden. J. L. McMillan, Thomas Mangan, Thomas Maloney, M. W. Morris, Alexander Craig.

People's Savings Bank, organized in 1871; capital, $75,000; J. B. Shiffer, president; J. H. Mosier, vice-president; J. L. Polen, cashier.

Citizens' Electric Illuminating Company was started in October, 1888; furnishes arc and incandescent lights to Pittston and West Pittston. President, K. J. Ross; J. L. Cake, vice-president; Charles A. Howitz, secretary and treasurer; board of directors: J. Howell, Thomas Mangan, B. J. Durkin, J. Langford, A. B. Brown, J. L. Cake, K. J. Ross.

The following is the classified business of Pittston: Four bakers, 3 banks, 10 blacksmiths, 7 boarding-houses, 1 boiler maker, 1 bookbinder, 4 stationers, 1 shoe factory, 15 retail dealers, 5 bottlers, 1 box factory, 1 brass worker, 2 brewers,

1 brick factory, 3 cabinet makers, 9 carpenters, 6 dry goods, 2 carpets and drapery, 4 carpet weavers, 2 carriage makers, 1 chairmaker, 6 cigar dealers, 6 clothing, 19 confectioners, 1 cooper, 7 dentists, 9 druggists, 2 express companies, 2 fancy goods, 2 fish and oysters, 5 flour and feed, 8 furniture, 13 general stores, 8 gents' furnishings, 3 glass and china ware, 2 greenhouses, 33 grocers, 4 hardware and cutlery, 4 harness, 5 hats and caps, 2 iron founders, 3 jewelers, 1 knitting-mill, 12 lawyers, 2 libraries, 2 lumber dealers, 20 meat markets, 1 mattress manufacturer, 6 merchant tailors, 6 millinery, 2 millers, 1 newspaper, 2 notions, 14 physicians, 2 planing-mills, 5 provision dealers, 1 reading room, 5 livery stables, 2 telegraphs, 3 undertakers, 3 wagon makers.

Avoca Borough (formerly Pleasant Valley) was taken from Pittston township and made a borough May 24, 1871. The council was a modest little affair of three members. The first officers were: P. B. Brehorny, president, and Robert Reid and George Lampman.

Avoca is a prosperous little borough and is rapidly improving. It is in the north part of Pittston township, nearly adjoining the Lackawanna county line, three miles from the center of Pittston borough and seven miles from Scranton. It commenced its settlement in 1871, consequent upon the development of its great coal industry, and by this its present prosperity is maintained chiefly. The council changed the name from Pleasant Valley to Avoca in 1889, to accord with the postoffice name of the place. As a town it is virtually linked to Pittston by Hughestown, which lies between the two places and gives the three places the appearance of one continuous town. It has practically four lines of railroads, giving it every facility for transportation. It has four churches, four schools, a board of trade and fire department, and a fine water supply will be given it in the near future by the Spring Brook Water company; has abundant express, telegraph and telephone accommodations.

James Brown, Sr., has the credit of being one of the first settlers in the place. Aaron Riddle, another pioneer, had his modest farmhouse near where is the depot. John Mitchel lived in an old farmhouse near where No. 3 plane crosses Main street. Jacob Lidy had settled at Little York. James L. Giddings lived in a log house, and a Mr. Ellis on Thomas Weir's lot. He afterward built the house owned by James and William Brown. Mr. McAlpin and William Rau were also among these early settlers.

A. McAlpin built a shop here in 1837 for making half-bushel and peck measures by water power; subsequently a steam power was added and the manufacture of kegs and cigar boxes. This building was burned in 1854, and the new one erected was blown up in 1872, and immediately rebuilt. In 1874 the firm name was changed to McAlpin & Son, and the manufacture of pails and powder kegs was added to the business. C. A. McAlpin bought the shop in 1879, and the business is become the manufacture of kegs, butter packages, etc. The capacity of the machinery being 500 kegs and 500 pails per day.

Martin F. Reap was the first merchant. His store was on the site of Hollister's brick store, which was built by Mr. Reap in 1871. In 1869 Law & McMillan established a branch store at Marr. James McMillan was made a partner, and the firm name of James McMillan & Co. was adopted. The building occupied was erected in 1869, burned in 1875 and immediately rebuilt and enlarged. James Maloney established a general merchandise business here in 1873, making a specialty of groceries and provisions; his store was built in 1875. John King, formerly a clerk with James Maloney, established a similar business in 1876. Thomas McLaughlin began building a store here in 1871, but his death prevented its completion until 1875. It was then occupied and a good business done by his sons. In 1871 J. H. Swoyer built the store afterward owned by Charles A. Jones. It was then known as the company store. From 1870 to 1873 Mr. Swoyer was very prominently identified with the business interests of Avoca. In 1877 Mr. Jones was manager for Mr. Swoyer. The next year he bought a half interest in the store, and January 1, 1879, succeeded to the whole of the business.

Classified: 2 blacksmiths, 1 bottler, 7 carpenters, 1 clothier, 5 coal-breakers, 3 coal companies, 3 confectioners, 3 druggists, 1 dry goods, 2 furniture dealers, 3 general stores, 2 gents' furnishing, 3 grocers, 1 hardware, 3 hotels, 5 meat markets, 2 milliners, 1 paper—*Avoca Argus*, 1 paints and oils, 5 physicians, 1 planing-mill, 2 stoves and tinware, 2 tailors, 1 undertaker, 1 jeweler.

The earlier residents were accommodated with mail by the office at Pittston. Subsequently the department established a mail route from Pittston to Pleasant Valley. James McMillan was appointed postmaster in April, 1871, and Andrew L. Flock carried the mail daily until July, 1872. The office was named Marr in allusion to James H. Marr, the chief clerk in the first assistant postmaster-general's office. In 1873 a daily mail was brought from Old Forge, and in the near future it is hoped the borough will be served with a regular mail delivery of the thirteen mails that are distributed from the Pittston office.

Avoca Borough Officers.—Burgess, Thomas Fitzsimmons; councilmen: president, Archibald McQueen; John Woods, Daniel Burnes, W. J. Buglehall, James Doran and John McKone; secretary, John F. Conaboy; treasurer, Patrick Doran; attorney, P. A. O'Boyle; assessor, Marcellus D. Sanders; tax receiver, James Gilhooley; street commissioner, Thomas Brown; high constable, Anthony B. Curley; justices of the peace, Frank Little and Michael Whalen; district registers, north election district, John Brennan; south election district, John Clifford; assessor's valuation for 1892, $177,107; chief of police, John Cannon.

Avoca Hose Company No. 1.—Organized September 15, 1886; building, 77 North Main, between Cherry and Hawthorne; president, James Alexander; vice-president, J. H. Anderson; secretary, Walter Anderson; assistant secretary, F. T. Austin; treasurer, E. Laird; foreman, M. D. Sanders; financial secretary, J. F. McLaughlin; pipemen, J. Alexander, William Graham.

Y. M. C. A., of Avoca. President, Thomas O'Brien; secretary, James C. Merrick; treasurer, John J. Curley.

Avoca Board of Trade was organized February 26, 1887. President, G. B. Seamans; vice-president, W. J. Renniman; secretary, J. H. Anderson; assistant secretary, T. F. Brehony; financial secretary, Edward Laird; treasurer, James McMillan.

Hughestown Borough was taken from the territory of Pittston township. It adjoins Pittston borough on the east and extends toward Avoca. It is made by its coal industry; has a church, school, one general store, a brick manufactory, and in the place are several collieries in full operation. It is about four square miles of territory and has an estimated population (July, 1892) of 1,350.

Hughestown Borough Officers.—Burgess, Edward J. Hughes; councilmen: president, John B. Reynolds; Samuel Monk, John O'Donnell, Robert Sutter, Jacob Valerious, David Jones; secretary, John T. Clark; treasurer, Fred W. Schmaltz; assessor, Thomas F. Owens; tax receiver, Stephen Olmstead; street commissioner, Frederick Schmaltz; high constable, Frederick Schmaltz; justices, Nathan Morse and James Brown; chief of police, Christopher Hemselman; school directors, president, Martin Henderlee; secretary, T. F. Owens; treasurer, Thomas R. Morris.

Dupont is a mining town in Pittston township; postoffice and company store.

PLAINS TOWNSHIP

Is one of the comparatively young townships, yet its territory is in point of the trying times of the early settlers as old as the oldest. Every inch of its territory is historical ground, consecrated all by the heroism and the blood of the bravest of the brave who made or helped make America and her institutions. Its entire territory was taken from the townships of Wilkes-Barre and Pittston, lying on the east side of the river, its southwest line commencing just above the north line of the city of Wilkes-Barre and covers an area of fifteen square miles.

It was originally owned and occupied by the Wanamie tribe of the Delaware



T. T. Quigley

Indians, whose chief was named Jacob. He lived on that level portion of the township near the borough of Parsons, and the name Jacob's Plains was given to that locality; but upon the formation of the township the old Indian's name was left out.

The original Wyoming settlers, who came from Connecticut in the summer of 1762, located in Plains. They arrived, to the number of about 200, in August, and settled just above the mouth of Mill creek, building a village of small cabins. The Delaware Indians, who were familiar and friendly, had been cultivating some small clearings, but except these the pioneers found the forest prevailing. They sowed a few acres of wheat and in November returned to New England. Early the next spring they returned with their families and others, bringing some live stock and provisions.

During the summer of 1763 a number of the Iroquois came among the Delawares in the garb of friendship, and fired the dwelling of Teedyuscung, which was consumed, and the venerable Delaware chieftain perished in the flames. The culprits charged the crime upon the colonists, and the aggrieved Delawares resolved to avenge themselves. On October 15 they fell upon the unsuspecting pioneers in the fields, killed twenty or thirty of them, took several prisoners, and drove off the live stock. The survivors who were not captured fled to the mountains, while the savages burned their houses. The fugitives, destitute of every preparation for a journey, had no alternative but to strike out into the wilderness for a trip of 250 miles to their old homes in New England, and for several succeeding years the history of Plains is a blank.

In January, 1769, Amos Ogden, John Jennings and Charles Stewart leased of the proprietaries 100 acres of land, and came on and took possession of the improvements made by the Connecticut people who were driven away by the Indians in 1763. Near the mouth of Mill creek, Ogden and his party built a block-house, which was called Fort Ogden. The Connecticut people learning of the action of the Ogden party, returned in the spring of 1769, and from that time till the final adjustment of the difficulties between the Susquehanna company and the proprietaries of Pennsylvania there was an almost continuous series of victories and defeats for each claimant.

Thus it will be seen that Plains, in point of settlement, is the senior township in the valley; and that her soil was the first to be moistened by the tears of affliction and sorrow, and drank the blood and entombed the bodies of the first victims of savage hate in the bloody annals of the Wyoming valley.

Notwithstanding the reverses which the pioneers had suffered, the year 1773 found them in possession of Plains and Mill creek. Yet in the spring their provisions were so nearly exhausted that five persons were selected to go to the Delaware river, near Stroudsburg for supplies, that being the nearest point at which meal and flour could be obtained. John Carey, then a lad of sixteen, volunteered as one of the party. On this journey fifty miles of mountainous forest, intersected by deep ravines and numerous streams, including the rapid and ice-burdened Lehigh, had to be traversed. The destitution relieved by this arduous expedition gave way to plenty when the shad-fishing season arrived, and a permanent supply of breadstuffs was insured by the construction of a gristmill by Nathan Chapman in the spring of 1773. He was granted the site of the Hollenback stone mill and forty acres around it. "The irons for the mill were brought by Mr. Hollenback, in his boat, from Wright's ferry, and on the way up the river Lazarus Young was drowned."

Very soon after this, by a vote of the people, "all the privileges of the stream called Mill creek, below Mr. Chapman's mill, was granted to Stephen Fuller, Obadiah Gore, Jr., and Mr. Seth Marvin, to be their own property, with full liberty of building mills and flowing a pond—but so as not to obstruct or hinder Chapman's mills—provided they have a sawmill ready to go by the first day of November, 1773;

which gift shall be to them, their heirs and assigns forever." This was the first sawmill built on the upper waters of the Susquehanna. As soon as the mills were built and in operation, a ferry was established at the mouth of Mill creek, to Forty fort, which is still in existence.

The old Indian fortifications, as they are called, were on the river flats, on what is now known as the Hancock property, and on a direct line from Swoyer hill to the Susquehanna river, just northwest from the borough's colliery. The outlines of the works are still visible. The form was that of a four-bastion battery, well calculated for defence if properly located.

There are three places in the township that were once known as burying-grounds. The Gore burying-ground was on the flats, between the old plank road and the canal, northeast of the Henry colliery. Another was near the Methodist Episcopal church, in the northern part of the township, and the third in Wilcox's field, near Plains village. These grounds have long since been abandoned, and no stone marks the resting place of the dead.

The pioneer "weaver of the Plains" was James Campbell, a Scotch-Irishman. He was an expert in the art of weaving, and was noted for the fancy work that he turned out from his loom. In 1815 George Gore worked at blacksmithing on the flats, near the Gore burying-ground.

The Wilkes-Barre water-works reservoir, on Laurel hill, a short distance above the borough of Parsons, was built in 1858. Calvin Parsons of Parsons borough, was one of the commission that located it (appointed in 1852), and the only one living in 1880.

Almost the earliest gathering of coal and its use in the smithy shop commenced in this township. Then the rich plains were highly improved by the farmers, and the day of great collieries, breakers, canals and railroads came, and now the township is fairly covered with railroad tracks, great breakers, culm piles, and here and there as you pass along on one of the many daily trains you can see a little farm almost looking as if it was struggling for its little foothold, to still follow in the ancient line, and grow food to take to Wilkes-Barre or for its home market. Along the river, and even back some distance, the country is nearly one continuous village or borough.

Plainsville is a postoffice and station on the railroad; has two hotels, one store.

Port Bowkley is a station on the railroad, made and named by great Bowkley breaker; has a couple of small stores and blacksmith shop.

Midvale is about a mile south of Port Bowkley and is made by the coal-breaker; has 3 hotels and 3 stores.

Mill Creek, postoffice name Hudson, is quite an important village, a short distance north of Parsons. The Delaware & Hudson railroad and the Central railroad of New Jersey touch at this place and both have depots. Here are 4 hotels, 3 general stores, 1 drug store.

Plains is a postoffice and one of the first settled points in the township. For many years this was called Jacob's Plains and finally the double name was dropped and it became as now, Plains. Among the early settlers were John Cortright, Elisha Blackman, James Stark, Thomas Williams—Richardson and Samuel Carey.

The first tavern we have any account of was kept by John Cortright in 1815, on the site now occupied by Hancock & MacKnight's store, on the south corner of Main and Merritt streets. Elisha Blackman and a Mr. Richardson kept tavern here at an early date. The first blacksmith in Plains village was James Canady. His shop stood where is now the west side of Jonathan R. William's door-yard, next to Dr. Shive's yard. His house was on the site now occupied by Mr. William's house, on the west corner of Main and Merritt streets.

The pioneer store was kept by James Stark, on the hill above the village. This was in 1812 or 1813. The first frame schoolhouse was built here about 1820 and stood near the site of the present schoolhouse. The first school was kept in the

house standing north of the present schoolhouse, owned by Crandall Wilcox. There is now a two-story schoolhouse in which a graded school is kept. It was built in 1866 and 1867. The pioneer postmaster was one Cortright. He kept the office at his residence, about a mile north of the present office. In 1808 Henry Stark, of Plains, succeeded in burning anthracite coal in a grate. This was the second successful attempt and was undertaken soon after Judge Fell's success. The first resident physician was Dr. P. C. Shive, who resides on Main street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church. He came in 1867. It has 4 general stores, 2 drug stores, 2 hardware, 1 furniture store and a number of small trading places.

PLYMOUTH BOROUGH

Is one of the bright and prosperous towns of Luzerne county; rapidly growing in wealth and inhabitants, and has had sufficient population the two years past to entitle it to the paraphernalia and name of city of Plymouth. It is one of the oldest settled places in the county, where men lived in stockades, fought the foreign invaders and were ever on the alert for the stealthy approach of the wily savage. It is near the south end of the proud Wyoming valley. The rich agricultural valley and then the further discovery that the hill sides were also productive lands attracted the hardy New Englanders to this spot to make their homes and defend them with their lives to the end. They knew nothing and cared little for the far richer coal deposits that had lain through the geological eons beneath the surface. Why should they? They were a people to plant and grow the food and clothing of their race of simple wants and real purposes.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright wrote and published in 1873 *Historical Sketches of Plymouth*, and in the front gives a very nice engraving of "Plymouth Rock," as being the most appropriate motto for his book. This tells all there is to be said of the name, and who were the first settlers of this place. He next dedicates his book to Hon. Henderson Gaylord, with the opening sentence: "Three of your name and kindred were members of Capt. Samuel Ransom's company in the Revolutionary war; another was a lieutenant in Capt. Whittlesey's company, and fell in the battle of Wyoming."

Here Hendrick B. Wright was born, and in writing of it said, that "for more than fifty years have had personal knowledge of the place." (Born 1808).

Of the people he says: "They were a hardy and resolute people as I knew them; and they were, many of them, the same who had erected their residences upon the same places, where the fires had scarcely been abandoned, around which had assembled in council, the Indian braves and sachems. These had gathered up their implements of the chase, wound their blankets around their swarthy shoulders, and with their squaws and papooses, turned their faces and commenced their march toward the setting sun, to give place, under the laws of destiny, to those who were to succeed them. Fifty years ago the town," he says, "was too insignificant to be called a village—a few scattered residences along the river on the thoroughfare." He dates the birth of the town December, 1768, when this became one of the five townships, as told above. The first wave of settlers reached here in 1769, and located in what is now the borough of Plymouth. The list of this first crowd is wholly lost, and the first, or oldest attainable record, is of Rev. Noah Wadham's preaching in 1772.

The first name given the place was "Shawnee flats," because the Indians of that name had there their wigwams. It was a little oasis in the desert. The Indians were here in 1742—a tribe decimated by tribal wars, until their numbers and war powers had passed almost into tradition. Stewart Pearce, good authority, insists that Conrad Weiser was the first white man that ever trod the soil of Luzerne county; and, as he visited Plymouth and preached there, it is safe to say he was the first white man that ever looked upon this valley and its surrounding hills.

Mr. Wright refers to the "old Indian burying-ground, near the bank of the

little stream, between the railroad and main thoroughfare;" and thinks the "Christian church" building stands directly across the way from where stood Zinzindorf's tent. He locates in the flats, "two miles below the Shawnee village," the beginning of the battle in the "Grasshopper war," between the Delawares and Shawnees.

Of the first settlers Mr. Wright says: "Most of them were men of strong minds; a few were eccentric characters, and now and then one was addicted to drink, but all were industrious." He marks their bitter hatred of the Indians, and says: "Even in my day, Col. Ransom, Abraham Nesbitt, Jonah Rogers, or Abraham Pike, would have shot down an Indian, if they had met with him, as unhesitatingly as if he were a wolf or panther." He thinks this anti-Indian feeling was probably more bitter in Plymouth than anywhere else. The story of Jonah Rogers, Abraham Pike and others, who had been carried off captives by the Indians, is told elsewhere. Thirty of the Plymouth men laid down their lives at the battle of Wyoming, and the Revolutionary war many more. The people have passed the ordeal and baptism of fire, and to all this came to them in its heaviest form some of the long struggle with the Pennamites, and here, too, was a battle-ground.

The first directors, under the Susquehanna company, for Plymouth, were Phineas Nash, Capt. David Marvin and J. Gaylord; these formed the first judicial body ever in Plymouth. In 1774 there were seven selectmen appointed and Samuel Ransom was one of the seven; seven collectors, Asaph Whittlesey was one of them; twenty-two surveyors, and three of these were Elisha Swift, Samuel Ransom and Benjamin Harvey; John Baker and Charles Gaylord were two of the fence reviewers; of twelve grand jurors two were Phineas Nash and Thomas Heath; Timothy Hopkins was one of the tythers. Voted: "That ye tree now stands northerly from Capt. Butler's house be ye Town Sign Post." Some bad blood grew out of this "sign-post" question. The people on the east side of the river wanted it placed there, and those on the west side determined to keep it. The "public sign-post" in those days was the public hall, a meeting place of the people to hold elections or transact public business—the center of all public affairs and business. "The town meeting" is a thing of the past, but all the same it was better democracy than our present form. The old settlement or village had a "common field," certain designated land belonging to the public, on which no person was allowed to reside (in this case "except the Widow Heath"). The parade ground was on "Ant hill." Mr. Wright says: "I have little doubt, the old schoolhouse upon Ant hill and the old elm was the public sign and whipping-post of Plymouth" of (now) 120 years ago. The old elm was still standing.

Nearly every one of the early settlers owned a lot on the flats, and here they toiled—one road led to the flats, and it was entered by the "old swing gate," while their dwellings were scattered along the main road.

After the flood of 1784 the idea of fencing the flats was not renewed until about 1820. Hezekiah Roberts was the ancient "pound-keeper" at one time, an important office, and called the "key-keeper."

A list of the early settlers include the names of Calvin and Noah Wadhams, Benjamin Reynolds, Abraham and James Nesbitt, Samuel and James Pringle, Thomas Davenport, William Currie, George P. Ransom, Mrs. Rosanna Harvey, Abraham, Nicholas and Stephen Van Loon, Hezekiah Roberts, Joshua Pugh, Jonah and Joel Rogers, Charles Barney, John and Daniel Turner, Jesse Coleman, Moses Atherton, Jacob and Peter Gould, Philip Andrus. These were all here at the beginning of this century; and without the saying, some of them were with the first "forty" who gathered to take possession.

The day of the founding the coal industry at Plymouth is that of the founding of the soon-to-be city of Plymouth. In 1865 W. L. Lance sunk a shaft, now No. 11, just at the borough line on the northeast, and for the first time demonstrated that here was a series of veins of the most valuable coal that aggregated over

seventy feet of solid coal bed, reached at a depth from 400 to 600 feet. The little struggling hamlet now began to look to the future.

November 2, 1865, a petition was circulated, signed by Draper Smith, J. W. Eno, H. Gaylord, John B. Smith, Peter Shupp, and fifty-three others, praying the court to establish a borough. April 23, 1866, a charter was duly granted and Plymouth borough incorporated. An election for officers was held, John J. Shonk and Ira Davenport inspectors, and Oliver Davenport judge. Officers first elected: E. C. Wadhams, burgess; council: Samuel Wadhams, Henderson Gaylord, Peter Shupp, Ira Davenport and Frank Turner. The auditor was J. W. Eno, and Theodore Renshaw high constable. The borough commenced with two wards, in 1876 had eight wards, and now eleven wards.

The boundary of the borough starts at the river, near No. 11, "Lance breaker," and passes north nearly one mile, then west, then south to the river, a little over two miles from the starting point. The north boundary line ran back in the hills and more territory was included than the valley part.

The leading families within the borough were the Davenports, Van Loons, Wrights, Reynolds and Frenches in the lower end, and in the central part the Wadhams and Turners, and in the upper end the Gaylords, Shonks and Nesbitts.

The first meeting of the first council was held at the house of E. C. Wadhams, burgess, May 16, 1866. Ira Davenport was elected treasurer and Frank Turner secretary.

Present borough officers: Peter C. Roberts, burgess; council: James Snyder, James Sprague, Daniel Long, C. J. Boyle, John H. Case, George R. Conner, R. N. Smith, Henry Samies, Edward Hopwood, Henry Lees, John G. Thomas. Other officers are: J. Q. Creveling, secretary; Asa K. Dewitt, treasurer; Michael Melvin, chief of police; E. E. Jones, assistant chief; John Henderson, street commissioner; James Lee, sewer inspector, and John Johns, high constable.

Main street is handsomely paved with vitrified bricks nearly its entire length. Shonk and Harris streets are paved with cobble, and the work of paving Center street with vitrified brick is now (September) in course of construction. There are many elegant three and four-story business houses on Main street, and the hights around have been improved and on them are many elegant residences built in modern style. There are four school buildings, one an elegant and commodious ten-roomed high school. The old academy, so full of history and such a monument to those who have passed before us, was adopted into the free-school system, and has been a schoolhouse these many years.

First National Bank, Plymouth, was organized in September, 1865. Capital stock, $100,000. First officers: J. B. Smith, president, and Henderson Gaylord, cashier. Present officers are: John B. Smith, president; A. K. De Witt, cashier; directors: J. B. Smith, Draper Smith, R. N. Smith, Peter Shupp, Edwin Davenport, John R. Lee. Capital stock, $100,000; deposits, $290,000; surplus, $26,000.

The Wren Iron Works were built in 1871, casting mine machinery, iron fences and general ornamental work.

Harvey Brothers & Co., planing-mill, commenced operations in 1871 in the old machine shops. Product, doors, sash, molding, etc.

E. C. Wadhams built the first brick store in 1850. The building became the use and property of the coal company. The next was a two-story hotel by George P. Richards. Then Peter Shupp built the three-story brick block at the corner of Main and Center streets; occupied by his son Charles Shupp's store. J. B. Smith built the opera house in 1871–2. Orange Gould, in 1871, put up a two-story brick store building. G. P. Richards built the Plymouth house and store in 1872. Sol Hirsch built the Duffy block about the same time; James McAlarney built his drugstore in 1873. The many other brick blocks and elegant brick and stone residences were built in the immediate and following years, until to-day Plymouth presents much of the appearance of a prosperous city along Main street.

Plymouth Light, Heat and Power Company, Oscar M. Lance, superintendent, was chartered December 10, 1886. Corporators: John T. Cowling, W. W. Lance, A. D. Shonk, E. F. Stevens, George W. Shonk and W. P. Ryman. Present officers: Draper Smith, president; Peter Shupp, secretary; and A. K. De Witt, treasurer.

The old Gas company was started October 15, 1875, and was consolidated with the electric light company. Its corporators were Draper Smith, G. W. Chemberlin, J. A. Opp, William Davis, John J. Shonk, Peter Shupp, J. W. Eno.

The present company furnishes gas and incandescent electric light.

Water company, Oscar M. Lance, superintendent, was organized in 1875. Officers: Draper Smith, president; Peter Shupp, secretary; A. K. De Witt, treasurer. Commenced by sinking back on the mountain side four artesian wells, ranging in depth from 400 feet to 1,950 feet. The capacity of these is 15,000 gallons a day. These were sunk in 1880; then the company have four large reservoirs, fed by springs and surface water. These have a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons. They are on the mountain side, with a fall the highest of 600 feet; they also are supplied by the Spring Brook Water company from their works above Pittston, and in emergency have pumps at the river that pump directly into the mains; so there can be no such thing as a scarcity of water under any circumstances.

In the borough are 5 attorneys, 1 bank, 2 bottlers, 1 brickyard, 1 dealer building materials, 9 carpenters, 3 carpet weavers, 2 carriage manufacturers, 5 cigar factories, 5 clothing, 10 breakers in borough and immediate vicinity, 2 door and sash factories, 7 drugstores, 5 dry goods, 1 embalmer, 2 stamping, 1 engine and mine ventilator shop, 1 express, 3 fancy goods, 1 feedmill, 1 ferry, 1 flour and grainmill, 4 fruit dealers, 2 undertakers, 3 furniture stores, 26 general stores, 1 gents furnishing, 39 grocery stores, 3 hardware, 2 harness, 1 hat and cap, 1 hay and feed, 1 hose factory, 5 hotels, 2 laundries, 3 livery stables, 7 meat markets, 2 merchant tailors, 3 milk dealers, 7 milliners, 1 mining and drill factory, 1 newsdealer, 3 newspapers, 1 notions, 1 oil dealer, 1 opera house, 4 paper hangers, 3 paints and oils, 1 photographer, 11 physicians, 1 organ and music store, 1 picture frames, 1 planing-mill, 1 Y. M. C. A. reading-room, 1 restaurant, 1 stone quarry, 5 stove and tinware dealers, 2 tailors, 1 telegraph and telephone office—the latter also long distance, 4 jewelers. For lawyers, doctors, and newspapers see respective chapters.

PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP.

This township dates back to December 28, 1768. The Susquehanna company at Hartford on that day, by resolution, formed the five townships of which this was one, each five miles square. It was eventually enlarged in 1790 to include what is now Plymouth and Jackson townships, and was one of the eleven townships of the county. By setting off Jackson in 1844 and a part of Hunlock in 1877 Plymouth was reduced to its present size, containing twenty-one square miles. In 1796, then including Jackson township, it had ninety-five taxables. Population, 1840, 1,765; in 1850, 1,473; 1870, 4,669; 1880, 7,323; 1890, 8,363.

In many respects this is one of the richest townships in the county, as both in agriculture and mining it has been a leader at all times.

In 1865 W. L. Lance drilled and sunk a shaft, No. 11, just outside the borough, and demonstrated that there were veins of coal in the valley equaling eighty feet of solid bed. Previous to that time it had been "drift" mining or simply taking coal from the top veins. There are heavy deposits of coal reaching back to the mountains and the valley and hill lands are capable of a high state of cultivation.

The settlement period, in the history of Plymouth, extends from 1768 till after the close of the Revolutionary war. The first attempt at a settlement was made in 1769. The Susquehanna company allotted lands in Plymouth township to forty settlers, most of whom came during this year and settled along the river where the borough of Plymouth now stands.

By an enrollment of the resident inhabitants of the valley, made in 1773, in the handwriting of Col. Zebulon Butler, the following persons are known to have been settlers in Plymouth: Noah Allen, Peter Ayres, Capt. Prince Alden, John Baker, Isaac Bennett, Daniel Brown, Naniad Coleman, Aaron Dean, Stephen Fuller, Joseph Gaylord, Nathaniel Goss, Comfort Goss, Timothy Hopkins, William Leonard, Jesse Leonard, Samuel Marvin, Nicholas Manville, Joseph Morse, James Nesbitt, Abel Pierce, Timothy Pierce, Jabez Roberts, Samuel Sweet, John Shaw, David Whittlesey and Nathaniel Watson.

Immediately after this enrollment Caleb Atherton, James Bidlack, Henry Barny, Benjamin Harvey, Samuel Ransom, David Reynolds, Benedict Satterlee, Noah Wadhams, Silas Wadhams and Elijah Wadhams came into the township, if some of them were not there before. An old deed is mentioned by Hendrick B. Wright, in his *Sketches of Plymouth* as having been found in the valley archives, bearing date November 5, 1773, from "Samuel Love of Connecticut to Samuel Ransom, late of Norfolk, Connecticut, now living at Susquehanna." This is thought to have been for the Ransom homestead property. Another deed, bearing date September 29, 1773, from Henry Barney to Benedict Satterlee is to be seen among the same collection.

Between this time and the year 1777, Mason F. Alden, Isaac Benjamin, Benjamin Clark, Gordun Church, Nathan Church, Price Cooper, Charles Gaylord, Ambrose Gaylord, Daniel Franklin, Asahel Nash, Ira Sawyer, John Swift, Aziba Williams, Thomas Williams, Jeremiah Coleman, Jesse Coleman, Benjamin Harvey and Seth Marvin came into the township.

The growth of the settlement was very slow from this time until about 1800, the settlers being greatly harassed by the Indians, the Pennamites and the British and tory forces during the Revolutionary war. In 1796 the following names appear in the list of taxables:

Samuel Allen, Stephen Allen, David Allen, Elias Allen, William Ayres, Daniel Ayres, John Anderson, Moses Anderson, Isaac Bennett, Benjamin Bennett, Joshua Bennett, Benjamin Barney, Daniel Barney, Henry Barney, Walter Brown, Jesse Brown, William Baker, Philemon Bidlack, Jared Baldwin, Jude Baldwin, Amos Baldwin, Jonah Bigsley, Peter Chambers, William Craig, Jeremiah Coleman, Thomas Davenport, Asahel Drake, Rufus Drake, Aaron Dean, Henry Decker, Joseph Dodson, Leonard Descans, Joseph Duncan, Jehiel Fuller, Peter Grubb, Charles E. Gaylord, Adolph Heath, John Heath, Samuel Hart, Elisha Harvey, Samuel Harvey, Josiah Ives, Josiah Ives, Jr., Crocker Jones, T. and J. Lamoreux, John Leonard, Joseph Lenaberger, Samuel Marvin, James Marvin, Timothy Meeker, Ira Manville, Ephraim McCoy, Phineas Nash, Abram Nesbitt, Simon Parks, Samuel Pringle, Michael Pace, David Pace, Nathan Parrish, Oliver Plumley, Jonah Rogers, Elisha Rogers, Edon Ruggles, Hezekiah Roberts, David Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, George P. Ransom, Nathan Rumsey, Michael Scott, Lewis Sweet, Elam Spencer, William Stewart, Jesse Smith, Ichabod Shaw, Palmer Shaw, Benjamin Stookey, John Taylor, John Turner, Abraham Tilbury, Mathias Van Loon, Abraham Van Loon, Nicholas Van Loon, Calvin Wadhams, Noah Wadhams, Moses Wadhams, Ingersol Wadhams, Amariah Watson, Darius Williams, Rufus Williams and John Wallen.

None of these were living at the time of the publication of the *Sketches of Plymouth*, by H. B. Wright, in 1873.

About 1815 Joseph Keller, Peter Snyder, George Snyder, Stephen Devens, Leonard Devens, a Mr. Cooper, and one Howard, settled northeast of the village, around the location of the Boston mines. The settlement of that part of Plymouth lying between Jackson and Hunlock townships was not begun until 1827, when Henry Cease, George Sorber and Jacob Sorber moved into the woods and began clearing land. They all sold out and moved farther into the woods.

The first schoolhouse in the lower end of the township was built by Jameson

Harvey, near the mouth of Harvey's creek, in 1834. Miss Anna Homer was the first teacher here. She had taught one summer, previous to the building of the schoolhouse, in a washhouse of Mr. Harvey's.

The people of Plymouth bore their full share of the hardships of early times. On the breaking out of the Revolution they erected a small fort on "Garrison hill," in the lower part of the present Plymouth borough. The only use to which this fort was put was defence against Indians.

On December 4, 1785, was fought the most serious of all the battles of the Pennamite war, known as Plunkett's battle. The rocks along the river just above the mouth of Harvey's creek were the battle field, and Plymouth furnished the majority of the fighting men under Col. Butler, who commanded the settlers.

It is not known how many were killed in this battle, but as the people of the town of Westmoreland voted (on December 29, 1785), to collect "the charity of the people for the Widow Baker, the Widow Franklin and the Widow Ensign," Baker and Franklin being known to have been Plymouth men, it is known that they were killed. August 24, 1776, "at a meeting legally warned and held, in Westmoreland, Wilkes-Barre district," it was voted to build forts for the defence of the people. In accordance with this resolution the people of Plymouth proceeded to erect a fort upon "Garrison hill," Capt. Samuel Ransom hauling the first log, and Benjamin Harvey planting the flag upon the turret. Samuel Ransom was appointed a captain by congress, August 26, 1776, with authority to raise a company to be "stationed in proper places for the defence of the inhabitants of said town." Relying upon the promise of congress that they should not be called away from home, the men of Plymouth and neighboring townships soon enrolled themselves to the number required, eighty-four, to make up the company.

But on December, 12, 1776, congress ordered Capt. Ransom to report to Gen. Washington with all possible expedition. The names of the following Plymouth men appear in the list of Capt. Ransom's company: Caleb Atherton, Mason F. Alden, Isaac Benjamin, Olmer Bennett, Benjamin Clark, Nathan Church, Pierce Cooper, Daniel Franklin, Charles Gaylord, Ambrose Gaylord, Timothy Hopkins, Benjamin Harvey, Asahel Nash, Ebenezer Roberts, George P. Ransom, Samuel Sawyer, Asa Sawyer, John Swift, Thomas Williams, Aziba Williams, Jeremiah Coleman, Jesse Coleman, Nathaniel Evans, Samuel Tubbs and James Gould.

It is very probable that other Plymouth men enlisted in the companies of Capts. Wisner and Strong, which had been previously recruited in the valley. It is certainly known that Benjamin Bidlack served through the entire war, but his name appears in none of the lists. Many of the Plymouth men, leaving the army in June, 1778, arrived in time to take part in the bloody battle of Wyoming. Capt. Asaph Whittlesey, with forty-four men from Plymouth, was engaged in the battle. Of these forty-four the names of Samuel Ransom, Asaph Whittlesey, Aaron Gaylord, Amos Bullock, John Brown, Thomas Fuller, Stephen Fuller, Silas Harvey, James Hopkins, Nathaniel Howard, Nicholas Manville, Job Marshall, John Pierce, Silas Parke, Conrad Davenport, Elias Roberts, Timothy Ross, ——Reynolds, James Shaw, Joseph Shaw, Abram Shaw, John Williams, Elihu Williams, Jr., Rufus Williams, Aziba Williams and William Woodring appear upon the Wyoming monument as having been slain in the battle.

The women and children of Plymouth fled down the river the night of the battle, making their way to Fort Augusta and Plymouth, then but little better than a wilderness. As soon as the enemy had retired from the country the people began to find their way back to their homes, and to build new houses where their former ones had stood. By the fall of this year all were comfortably housed in log buildings. Depredations were committed by the savages for some time after this. John Perkins was killed November 17, 1778, in the lower end of the township. Elihu Williams, Lieut. Buck and Stephen Pettebone were killed in March, 1779, and Capt. James Bidlack, Jr., was taken prisoner. He made his escape about a year afterward.



Claude G. Carsch

The elder Mr. Harvey, Elisha Harvey, Miss Lucy Bulford, Miss Louisa Harvey and George P. Ransom were captured. The women were set at liberty upon the arrival of the Indians at the top of the Shawnee mountains. Mr. Harvey was tied to a tree and the young Indians cast their tomahawks at his head. As they failed to hit him, the chief set him at liberty, declaring him to have a charmed life. Elisha Harvey was released in an exchange of prisoners about two years afterward. George P. Ransom, after enduring cruelties and indignities without number, succeeded in making his escape from an island in the St. Lawrence river, and with two others made his way through the forests to Vermont, and thence to Connecticut. No person was killed by the Indians in Plymouth after this date.

During the winter of 1782 and 1783 the men returned from the army of Washington, and they spent the following summer in preparing the ground for winter grains.

But they were not to reap the fruit of their labors. On March 13 and 14 occurred the greatest ice floods ever known in the Susquehanna river. There were eight or nine dwellings upon "Garrison hill," which were swept away, together with nearly all the other buildings in the place. Rev. Benjamin Bidlack was carried away with his house. After being tossed about with huge cakes of ice during the whole night he effected a landing on the lower end of Shawnee flats. This time of trouble was seized upon by Alexander Patterson, the civil magistrate of Wilkes-Barre, as a fit opportunity to dispossess the Connecticut settlers of their lands. The suffering people were driven from their homes by soldiers, and not even allowed to pass over the road leading along the river, but compelled to take the road over the mountains toward Stroudsburg and the Delaware. May 15, 1784, witnessed the departure of the suffering settlers—old men, women and children, on foot and without provisions for the journey. The bridges were all gone, and the road torn up by the late flood. Several of the unhappy people died in the wilderness. A poor widow of a fallen soldier, with her family of children crying for the food which she could not give them, was among the rest. One of her children died on the journey.

This cruel act aroused the sympathies of the people of Pennsylvania in favor of the settlers, and the authorities of the State directed the sheriff of Northumberland county to place them in possession of their lands. Messengers were sent to the Delaware, inviting them to return, and giving assurance of protection. Nothing daunted, they set out on their return, but on their arrival at the top of the Wilkes-Barre mountains, they halted and sent forward a committee to see how matters stood. These men were seized by Patterson, and cruelly beaten with iron ramrods. Proceeding cautiously to their homes, the settlers began to make preparations to gather their crops planted in the spring. While engaged in this work they were attacked by a body of Patterson's men, on the western slope of Ross hill. A skirmish ensued, in which Elisha Garrett and Chester Pierce were killed on the side of the settlers. Now fully aroused, the settlers placed themselves under the command of John Franklin and, marching through the Shawnee country, effectually cleared the place of the tory element. This was the last serious trouble of the Plymouth settlers.

The lands of Plymouth were surveyed by the Susquehanna company into lots twenty-two rods in width, and extending back over the mountains a distance of about five miles. Thus each settler had both river flat and mountain lands. The Shawnee flats being found free from trees, all farming was done there. Each settler had his strip of land extending across the flats.

After the great flood of 1784 no fences were built on the flats, except one fence inclosing the whole tract to protect the crops from cattle. One road was used by all the farmers owning lands on the flats, and where this road left the main road a gate was erected, known as the swing gate. This was kept locked, and was opened in the early morning when the men and boys wended their way to their labors, carrying their dinners that they might spend the entire day in the labors of the

field. A large square inclosure around an area of about 1,000 square feet was erected as a pound. In this inclosure, which stood on the lands of the late Col. Ransom, at the junction of the flat road with the principal street, were placed all cattle found running at large during the day. The owners were obliged to pay a fine of about 25 cents per head to obtain their release. This was paid to the "key keeper," of whom Thomas Heath was the first, having been appointed at a meeting of the people of the town of Westmoreland, March, 2, 1774.

It was the duty of the "key keeper" to carry the keys of the church, fort, schoolhouse, pound and swing gate.

Farming was conducted in the most primitive style, no machinery being known. The winters were passed in threshing the grain and hauling it to Easton, the only market within reach of the early settlers. Benjamin Harvey, who lived in the lower end of the township, near the mouth of Harvey's creek, used the surface of a large flat rock as a threshing floor. This rock, which was one of the defences used by the settlers at "Plunkett's" battle, has been broken up and caried away. Each farmer had his plot of flax, and the cloth for the clothes of the men and boys was made at home.

The first mills were built about 1780, Robert Faulkner having erected a log grist-mill on Shupp's creek; while Benjamin Harvey in the same year built a log grist-mill and residence on Harvey's creek. The Harvey mill was occupied by Abram Tilbury, the son-in-law of Mr. Harvey. The first sawmill was also built in that year, by Hezekiah Roberts, on Ransom's creek, and in 1795 Samuel Marvin built a saw-mill on Whittlesey's creek. Philip Shupp built a gristmill on Shupp's creek, below the site of the old Faulkner mill, that Col. Wright thinks must have been built as early as 1800, and in the time of his boyhood was the principal flouring-mill in the town. The only mill now in operation in the township is the gristmill on Harvey's creek at West Nanticoke. This was built by Henry Yingst, a German from Dauphin county, for Joshua Pugh, about 1833. Mr. Yingst was the first miller employed in this mill. The mill has passed through the hands of several persons.

Previous to 1774 the settlers of Plymouth depended entirely on getting their supplies of such articles as were absolutely necessary from Wilkes-Barre or Sunbury. In this year Benjamin Harvey, Jr., established a small retail store in the log house of his father, near the site of the present "Christian" church building. "Here, for a couple of years, he dealt in a small way in articles of absolute necessity—salt, leather, ironware, a few groceries, etc. At that time, and for many subsequent years, all articles of merchandise were transported upon the river in 'Durham boats.' Ten or twelve miles up the stream was considered a fair day's work." Until the completion of the Easton & Wilkes-Barre turnpike, in 1807, no other means of transportation was known. "After the enlistment of Mr. Harvey in the United States army his father took charge of his small stock of goods and sold them out, but the store was never replenished." From this time to 1808, a period of thirty-two years, there was no store kept in Plymouth. Joseph Wright, father of Col. Hendrick B. Wright, of Wilkes-Barre, and author of *Sketches of Plymouth*, came into Union township with his father, Caleb Wright, from New Jersey, in 1795. He married and settled in Plymouth, where he started a small retail store in the east room of the Wright homestead, now standing just below the limits of the present borough of Plymouth. The first sale made in this store was of a Jew's harp to Jameson Harvey, who paid a sixpence in cash. The first entry upon the books of Mr. Wright, now in the possession of his son, Col. H. B. Wright, is dated February 26, 1808, and reads: "Abraham Tilbury, Dr., to one qt. of rum, at 7-6 per gallon, £0 1s. 10½d." As only the necessaries of life were then kept, rum must have been considered essential. Mr. Harvey, who bought the Jew's harp when a boy, is now living, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, and is undoubtedly the only person now living who traded at this store during the first year of its existence. The "Conestoga wagon" had been added to the means of transportation, and goods were now brought overland

from Easton as well as by water from Sunbury. All goods were brought into the valley by one or the other of these means of carriage until the opening of the canal in 1830. Rev. George Lane bought the store of Joseph Wright in 1812, and kept it nearly a year, when he entered into a partnership with Benjamin Harvey, son of Elisha Harvey. The new firm did business in a small frame building on the site of Smith's Opera House until 1816, when Mr. Lane went to Wilkes-Barre, and Mr. Harvey to Huntington. Immediately after the sale of his store to Mr. Lane, Joseph Wright entered into a partnership with Benjamin Reynolds and Joel Rogers. They opened a store in a small frame building on the east side of the road, opposite the present (1873) residence of Henderson Gaylord." This firm dissolved in October, 1814, and the business was continued by Joel Rogers & Co. up to 1816, then by Reynolds, Gaylord & Co. to December, 1818, then by Mr. Gaylord to the fall of 1824, when he entered into a ten years' partnership with the late William C. Reynolds. Gaylord & Reynolds established a branch at Kingston. From 1836 Mr. Gaylord and Draper Smith formed a partnership to 1839. From 1816 to 1827 the business stand was on the premises now occupied as a hotel by John Deane. In 1827 Mr. Gaylord built a store across the street, in which he and Mr. Smith traded till they dissolved, and Mr. Gaylord to 1856, when he retired.

About 1828 John Turner opened a store where Turner Bros. now are. Soon after that he sold his stock to Gaylord & Reynolds. Asa Cook commenced business in the Turner store, and was soon followed by John Turner, and the establishment has been continued down to the present time either in his name or the name of his sons. Samuel Davenport and Elijah Reynolds opened a store in 1834. This firm was dissolved in 1835, and the business continued by Samuel Davenport to 1840, then by him and John B. Smith until 1850, and, for several years succeeding, by Mr. Smith. Ira Davenport opened his store in 1845. Jameson Harvey opened a store at West Nanticoke about 1843.

As the sawmill of Marvin was built in 1795, it is altogether probable that frame houses were constructed soon after, and that several were built about the same time. Of these first houses there are now standing the old red house, or Ransom homestead, the Davenport homestead, the Widow Heath house and the Joseph Wright house. The first stone house was built by Mr. Coleman in 1806, and is now known as the "Hodge house." In digging the cellar of this house the bones of Indians were exhumed. The first coal ever burned in Plymouth for domestic purposes was burned in this house by Abijah Smith, who boarded there while working his mine. Freeman Thomas built the stone house that is now occupied by M. Garriban in 1830. The first brick building was built by Matthias Nesbitt in 1847. This was a story-and-a-half dwelling, and was afterward burned. Samuel Davenport built a brick dwelling in 1848, and the J. B. Smith homestead was erected in 1849.

George P. Smith kept a tavern in the old red house, as did the Widow Heath in the old house now standing by the old elm tree, which was probably the first tavern in the township. Oliver Davenport kept tavern where the Hon. J. J. Shonk lives, as early as 1822. A hotel was built by Mr. Deittrich where the Eley house now stands, and was kept by several persons. This was afterward burned. Daniel Carey built a hotel about 1832, where the Harvey's Creek hotel now stands. He afterward built a large house where the canal barn now stands, which was moved in 1839, by Joseph Edwards and George Mack, to where it now stands. It is the Harvey's Creek hotel, James J. Ruch, proprietor.

Civil Government.—Plymouth, being one of the districts of the town of Westmoreland, was governed by the digest of rules and regulations prepared by the Susquehanna company, under which the principal authority as to township government was vested in a board, "to be composed of three able and judicious men among such settlers." These were elected on the first Monday of December of each year, and were "to take upon them the direction of the settlement of each town, under the company, and the well ordering and the governing of the same." These

directors were required to meet on the first Monday of each month, with their peace officers, and to take into consideration the good of the people, as well as to hear and decide such disputes as might be brought before them. They were empowered to inflict punishment upon offenders, either by reproof and fine or fine and corporal punishment. The directors of all the towns were required to meet quarterly to take into consideration the good of the whole people or of any particular town; to hear the appeal of any who might think themselves aggrieved by the award of the directors of their own town, and to come to such resolutions as they might think for the general good. No appeal lay "from the doings of such quarterly meeting, or their decrees, to the Susquehanna company, save in disputes as to land."

Phineas Nash, Capt. David Marvin and J. Gaylord, elected in December, 1774; it was voted that "Plymouth, with all ye land west of Susquehanna river, south and west to the town line, be one district, by the name of Plymouth district." Samuel Ransom was appointed selectman; Asaph Whittlesey, collector of rates; Elisha Swift, Samuel Ransom and Benjamin Harvey, surveyors of highways; John Baker and Charles Gaylord, viewers of fences; Elisha Swift and Gideon Baldwin as listers, to make enrollments; Phineas Nash and Thomas Heath, as grand jurors; Timothy Hopkins, tithing man, and Thomas Heath, key keeper. It was "voted at this meeting that for ye present ye tree that stands northerly from Capt. Butler's house shall be ye town sign-post." March 24, 1786, it was voted "That all such houses as are within the limits of this common-field, and occupied with families, be removed out of said field by the tenth of April next, the committee to give speedy warning to any such residents and see it is put in execution, the house now occupied by the Widow Heath excepted, provided that said Widow Heath shall run a fence so as to leave her house without said field." The best authorities locate the "common-field" on the brow of Ant hill, as the old frame house still standing and occupied by William Jenkins was the property of Widow Heath. The schoolhouse, which stood on the opposite side of the road and a little below the old elm tree, was most probably the place in which all public meetings were held, and the old elm tree the sign and whipping-post of old Plymouth.

The records of the township officers of Plymouth under the Pennsylvania jurisdiction extend no further back than 1828, and even these are but poorly kept. It is known however, that Joseph Wright and Henderson Gaylord, both men of signal ability, kept an eye on the business of the township and straightened many a tangled account for the township officers between the years 1807 and 1828. But the records of their work, if any were made, have all been lost. The following have been the principal township officers of Plymouth as far as can be ascertained:

Supervisors: William Hunt, 1828; John Smith, 1828; Isaac Fuller, 1829; James Nesbitt, 1829; Samuel Ransom, 1830, 1841; Joseph Keller, 1831, 1834–5, 1837; James Hayward, 1831; Benjamin Reynolds, 1830; Hiram Drake, 1832; Joseph L. Worthington, 1832–3, 1841, 1847–9; Jared L. Baldwin, 1833; Freeman Thomas, 1834–6, 1840; Jonathan McDonald, 1836–8; Samuel Van Loon, 1838; William Ransom, 1839; Oliver Davenport, (second), 1839; John Elston, 1840; James Van Loon, 1842; Truman Atherton, 1842; Henry Sears, 1843; Samuel Coons, 1845, 1863–4; John Moyer, 1845; Caleb Atherton, 1846; Samuel Davenport, 1847; William Nesbitt, 1848; J. F. Reynolds, 1849; Ira Davenport, 1850, 1854; Benjamin Duran, 1850; Joel Gabriel, 1851; Oliver Davenport, 1852–3, 1855; Hiram Davenport, 1852–3; Benjamin Devens, 1854; Clark Davenport, 1855–61, 1861–6; George Davenport, 1856–8, 1860–2; George Hoover, 1858; Gardner Nesbitt, 1862; John Jessup, 1865–7; Thomas Harris, 1867; Joseph Jaquish, 1868–71; Samuel Harrison, 1869–70; J. R. Linn, 1872; Henry L. Hughes, 1872; Owen Doyle, 1873–4; Owen McDonald, 1874; Daniel Frace, 1875; William Charles, 1875; Patrick Cowell, 1876; Martin Collins, 1876; Joseph Linn, 1877; Hiram Labar, 1877; Patrick Roan, 1878; Abram Deets, 1878; William P. Evans, 1879; H. Smith, 1879.

Justices appointed: James Sutton, July 4, 1808; David Perkins, September 30,

1808; William Trux, March 30, 1809; Moses Scovel, July 12, 1809; Stephen Hollister, June 30, 1810; Charles Chapman, January 18, 1813; Samuel Thomas, March 20, 1816; Jacob I. Bogardus, January 9, 1817; Dr. John Smith, August 2, 1819, Benjamin Reynolds, August 17, 1820; Alva C. Phillips, November 15, 1852; John Bennett, November 1, 1825; Thomas Irwin, December 11, 1826; Reuben Holgate, November 24, 1829; James Nesbitt, December 16, 1831; Simeon F. Rogers, December 16, 1831; Fisher Gay, December 4, 1832; J. R. Baldwin, May 27, 1833; Watson Baldwin, December 20, 1833; Sharp D. Lewis, April 18, 1835; J. I. Bogardus, July 15, 1836; Caleb Atherton, September 30, 1837; John P. Rice, September 30, 1837; Peter Allen, October 25, 1838; Henderson Gaylord, October 29, 1838; Addison C. Church, May 10, 1839. Elected for terms of five years: Samuel Wadhams, 1840; Ebenezer Chamberlin, 1840, 1845, 1856, 1861; Hiram Drake, 1841; John Ingham, 1845; George Brown, 1845; Samuel Davenport, 1851; Caleb Atherton, 1851; Elijah G. Wadhams, 1855, 1860, 1865; E. L. Prince, 1855; John B. Smith, 1861; Joseph Ives, 1867, 1872; John C. Jaquish, 1868; Harrison Nesbitt, 1873; James Stookey, 1875; William L. Pritchard, 1878.

West Nanticoke is a colliery town just opposite Nanticoke and connected by a bridge. It is at the mouth of Harvey creek and at the terminus of the canal. A coal breaker and large mining industry constitutes the village. A railroad depot, hotel, store and toll-gate and a large number of miners' cottages are the surroundings.

Grand Tunnel (Avondale) is about one mile south of the south line of Plymouth borough, a noted mining village. It is known throughout the civilized world because of the "Avondale disaster," a full account of which appears in another chapter. It is a station on the D. L. & W railroad.

Larksville P. O. (formerly Blind Town) is near the northeast line of the township; is a flourishing mining village; has one general store and several small trading places.

ROSS TOWNSHIP

Perpetuates the name of Gen. William S. Ross, who at the time of its formation, 1842, was one of the associated judges of Luzerne county. It was taken from Union and Lehman townships. While mostly upland it has one-fourth that was, many years ago, under cultivation, and to the present farms are slowly being added, some of the hill farms proving moderately productive. It has a superficial area of forty-six square miles, and would be called hilly, with some narrow valleys. As early as 1865 there were five sawmills in it, busy cutting the valuable lumber of its great forests of oak, hemlock and pine. In 1850 its population was 709; in 1870, 990; 1880, 1,053; in 1890, 1,102. The north part is mountainous and rugged, so much so that when the timber is gone there is but little to tempt men to stay longer. All the additions therefore of recent years have been to the southern portion of the township.

The first settler came in 1795—Abram Kitchen. His farm was eventually that of James Crockett.

Irish Lane postoffice carries in its name an item concerning the settlement. The prominent Irish families, Crockets, Irwins and Holmes came as immigrants to this county and cut their road to come on. This came at once to be widely known as "Broadway." When it became known that they had been given a postoffice and had to select a name the three had such a long contention about the matter that finally the gordian knot was severed by calling it Irish Lane.

Francis Irvin came in 1808. The notable thing about him was that he owned and drove the first team of horses of any of the settlers. That was a distinction then about equal to owning a yacht now. Paul Wolf, who settled in the south end of the township, was here two years before. Irvin came and a reasonable yoke of lean calves was the best he could do in the way of a family tally-ho coach for his family and needs. Timothy Aaron and Jacob Meeker settled near Grassy pond in 1796, and after a stay of four years sold to G. M. Pringle and Hiram Berth.

The first settler, so far as now is known, in the township was Daniel Devore, in 1793—celebrated in the history of the county by living to be its oldest man—passing the century and four years in active farm life.

Archibald Berth, a Revolutionary soldier, who escaped from the British service, came in 1800 and lived on his farm till he died in 1820. Another Revolutionary veteran was John Wandell, who came the same year as Berth; he was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. His descendants are many still in the township. Benjamin F. Wesley was a soldier in the War of 1812; taken prisoner at Queenstown. He lived in the township till he died of old age in 1830; leaving descendants. Another soldier of the War of 1812 was Ebenezer Wilkinson.

The following is the record of the Ross township men in the late Rebellion:

Col. R. P. Crockett, Capt. James Davenport; George W. Holmes, killed; Wilson Long, Luther Dodson, I. R. Dodson, Abiel Sutliff, Andrew Sutliff, A. W. Sutliff; William Thompson, died in service; A. S. Rood, James Henry, I. M. Culver, I. P. Long, C. Rood, Almon Rood, James Rood, Henry Sutliff, D. W. Seward, J. R. Seward, S. H. Sutliff, J. Blanchard, Elijah Moon, I. B. Stevens, Wilbur Stearns, H. H. Holmes, J. M. Holmes, Isaac Naphus, Sidney Naphus, Thomas Shaw, John Shaw, Cyrus Rummage, Lewis Rummage, Jordan Wolf, Edward Mott, Lafayette Hann, William Edwards, Thomas Long, Nathaniel Wolf; W. F. White, killed; Lorenzo Ruggles, William Nagle, Wesley Hontz, Josiah Hontz; Henry White, died in service; Alonzo F. White, wounded; Aaron Phillips, Richard Morris; Charles Wesley, killed; Weston D. Millard, killed; John Rood, Silas Nevil; James Nevil, lost an arm; Jacob Nevil, killed; Webster Long, killed; Samuel P. Wandel, Samuel Montgomery; C. Moore, wounded in eye; Warren Mott, killed; George Moore, killed; Henry Kitchen. P. D. Edwards, Clark Edward, David Ross, Miles Ross, William Lewis, Abram Agnew, J. W. Davenport, William Wesley, Benjamin Wesley, Edward Wilkinson, Joseph Totten, James Congleton, Jonah Post, —— Post, —— Post, Zephaniah Long; Morris Hatten, wounded; Jerome Hatten; Aaron Freeman, wounded; John Freeman.

Bloomingdale was the place where was the first store, by Alvin Wilkinson in 1835. It now contains a postoffice and store; schoolhouse and church. Once had seventy-five inhabitants, sawmill and blacksmith shop.

Sweet Valley is the prominent village in the township. Josiah Ruggles was the pioneer merchant and postmaster here. The first schoolhouse was built in 1820, and Joseph Moss and Anna Turner the pioneer teachers.

SALEM TOWNSHIP

Is one of the eleven townships in which Luzerne county was divided at its formation—named after Salem, Conn. The following, being the oldest authentic account of the doings of the people of the township, is taken from the records. The first entry is back in Windham, Conn., April 1, 1773, appointing Nathan Wales "ye 3d" and Ebenezer Gray, Jr., a committee "to repair to Susquehanna river and make a pitch for a township and survey and lay out the same. Thomas Gray was chosen clerk of this new township and the name of Salem was adopted. Wales and Gray discharged their duty and reported progress to a meeting of July 7, 1773; report adopted.

It was "voted that the 7th lot in the first division now laid out belong to Mr. Nathan Beach * * * because he now lives on the same; and said Beach is to have an equal share with other proprietors in the remainder of the land that is undivided in said town of Salem; provided the said Beach pay his equal proportion of the cost of laying out said town and other necessary charges."

Lots 51, 52 and 53 "that are laid out in the first division" were declared "the three rights that was voted by the Susquehanna company to be laid out in each town for the public use."

A meeting of the proprieters of Salem was held in Windham November 7, 1774, at which the following action was taken:

"*Voted*, That Messrs. Ebenezer Lathrop, Jr., and Asa Edgerton be a committee to repair to and lay out the town of Salem in lots in the following manner: viz. to lay out in the best manner on the most fertile lands 106 100-acre lots; viz. two 100-acre lots to each proprietor and to each public right, and the remaining land to divide equally to every proprietor and public right; and then to make each division equal by numbering the lot, that is by putting the good and bad to the same number, so as to do justice to each proprietor in the division of said township; and that Thomas Gray be collector.

"*Voted*, That for the future Samuel Gray, Jacob Lyman, Esqs., and Prince Tracy be a committee to warn meetings of this proprietary and to take care of the prudential matters of this township."

February 8, 1775, it was voted "to accept of the doings of Messrs. Ebenezer Lathrop, Jr., and Asa Edgerton, surveying and laying out fifty-three 100-acre lots in this town according to the plan that they have made thereof, with a reserve for a needful highway through the lots from No. 33 to No. 41 inclusive, and also with a reserve for a needful highway through the lots from No. 42 to No. 48 inclusive."

It is said that the first ballot used at an election was at a meeting at the house of James Campbell, March 2, 1816, when Alexander Jameson was elected clerk and Joseph Jameson, Sebastian Sibert and James Santee a committee to settle the business of the township for the current year and divide the township into school districts. A meeting convened at the house of Henry Hepler March 28, 1818, and confirmed the divisions made. Five districts were formed, and in 1818 the children in each district numbered as follows: first, 64; second, 82; third, 72; fourth, 75; fifth, 46; total, 344. The sixth district was formed in 1839.

Nathan Beach was the first settler on the Jona Gould farm. Beach Grove gets its name from him, where he was for a long time postmaster. He was a strong character man, a long-time justice of the peace and represented the county in the legislature. He was the leading public spirit in all enterprises, and had much to do in bringing mills, the turnpike and canals to this section. He was an old Revolutionary soldier. The Crarys, of Shickshinny, are his descendants.

John A. Harmon was born in Salem township, October 19, 1795, near Stephen Hill's farm, north of Beach Haven. From youth he lived on a farm northwest from where he was born until his death, in 1878.

David Thompson, who was present in Wilkes-Barre when Judge Fell burned coal in a grate, became the proprietor of the noted Iona farm. He was a leading citizen.

The Copes, Seyberts, Pollocks, Kecks, Rosses and Braders were among the early settlers in the west part of the township, and the Hesses, Starks, Hills, Thomases and Mifflins settled in the east part of the township.

The following were prominent men from time to time down to a late date in the township: Andrew Cortright, John Kisner, William Hicks, Isaac Courtright, Daniel G. Driesbach, John R. Anderson, James Belford, Samuel H. Hicks, I. W. Meixell.

The following were the taxable inhabitants of Salem in 1796:

Nathan Black, William Bryan, John Cortright, Elisha Cortright, Abraham Cortright, Joseph Curry, Christopher Klinetob, Robert Dunn, Elisha Decker, Thomas Dodson, James Dodson, John Dodson, William Gray, Andrew Gregg, Samuel Hicks, Christopher Hans, Joseph Hans, Martin Hart, Moses Johnson, Alexander Jamison, Joseph Jamison, Jonathan Lee, William Love, James Lockhart, Jonathan Lewis, David McLain, Andrew Mowrey, Amos Park, John Rhodes, George Smuthers, Henry Smuthers, James Santee, Valentine Santee, Jacob Smuthers, Reuben Skinner, Oliver Smith, Reuben Smith, Sebastian Sibert, Jacob Smuthers, Jr., Richard Smith, Jacob Shones, Levi Thomas, Richard Thomas, John Varner and Anthony Weaver.

One mile below Beach Haven the Seyberts had a store, grist and sawmill, full-

ing-mill, clover-mill, distillery and plaster-mill—Sebastian and Barney Seybert. They carried on business until the war, when they got into trouble about the whisky tax, which, in the end, broke them up and destroyed all business at that place.

Sebastian Seybert settled about 1780 near the mouth of Seybert or Varner's creek, about a mile west of Beach Haven, and built a gristmill, sawmill, clothiery and distillery. The gristmill was of logs, had one run of stones, and could grind only from four to six bushels of grain a day. The sawmill was of the old "flutter-wheel" style, and would cut about 1,000 feet of lumber in twenty-four hours. The clothiery was of the most primitive kind, and the distillery was the best that could be built at that day. They have all gone to decay except the gristmill, which is now owned by Edward Lutz.

From 1825 Uriah Seybert had a gristmill and a sawmill farther up the stream for a few years. The gristmill at Beach Haven was built in 1847 or 1848 by A. T. McClintock. The original water power proved insufficient, and subsequently steam was applied. The sawmills at the head-waters of Mill creek were built since 1840, the upper mill by S. Pollock and the one farther down the stream by Daniel Hill. There are also two sawmills at the head-waters of Seybert creek. A tannery at Beach Haven was built by Albert Hinsey in or about 1847. It was owned by Andrew Seeley, but is abandoned and decayed.

There is no borough in Salem township. The township is fair for agriculture. Along the river the most of its front is quite a valley, and at points, like Beach Haven, extends back where is a second bench that reaches back in some places three miles. The most of it is capable of cultivation and is not very rocky.

Joseph Walton, blacksmith, located at Beach Grove in 1803 and carried on his trade and farmed at the same time. Many of the early settlers along the river were, no doubt, attracted there by the excellent shad fishing, and "shad-fishing grounds" were purchased at a high figure.

Beach Haven was plotted by and named for Josiah Beach, son of Nathan Beach, who came to the place in 1832 and built a gristmill, water power; afterward built a new mill run by water obtained from the canal company. He lived and died a bachelor, and at his death the most of his property went to George Beach, nephew and son of Thomas Beach. One of the first settlers in the place was Elisha Courtright, of New Jersey, in 1787, and opened the first tavern in the township. The same year came Michael Seeley. John and Samuel Seeley came soon after and located at Bellbend postoffice, formerly Beach Grove. The office was first moved to the Andrew Courtright place and then to Bellbend about 1870. Beach Haven is in a beautiful valley and is a beautiful place for a town. James Lockhart was an early settler here and was a conspicuous figure in the place from 1795 to 1830. Dr. Mason Crary settled in the place in 1795. He married a daughter of Nathan Beach and was the first resident physician. This was a noted point on the canal. The people by a little diplomacy, secured here the weigh-locks as well as the regular canal-locks just below the weigh-locks. The weigh-locks are built of massive square stone, strongly ironed together, and the office and scales-house is a substantial two-story building where is an agent on duty at all times. At the lock, just below, is a drop in the water level of thirteen feet. John and Jacob Gould inherited the bulk of Nathan Beach's property. Jacob Gould is still living. Campbell's mills were just above the town; he had clover and sawmill. Patrick McGraw, father of Thomas McGraw, settled at Beach Haven in 1828, when canal building was going on rapidly and the place gave many evidences of future importance. For some years it flourished greatly, but as the days of canaling began to pass away so did the rainbow hopes for the place. Thomas McGraw, who was born in the place and is now past sixty years of age, first remembers the old hotel that stood where is now the upper hotel; that D. G. Driesbach was merchandising, his store near the creek; thinks he carried on the leading business from 1840 to 1867; then he remembers



Col Morrison J. Keck

Mrs. Anderson's store where Thomas McGraw's now stands. It was burned and they closed out in 1865 and the family went to Missouri. The building belonged to J. F. Hicks. The ground was purchased by Thomas McGraw and his present brick building erected in 1888. In the place are postoffice, railroad station, two hotels, two general stores, two groceries, brickyard, blacksmith and shoemaker and estimated population of 300.

SHICKSHINNY BOROUGH.

The population of this borough in 1870 was 1,045; 1880, 1,068; 1890, 1,448. It is one of the thrifty and beautiful villages along the banks of the Susquehanna river, and is at the lower end of the Wyoming valley coal deposit, the Red Ash vein across the river at Mocanaqua being one of the successful collieries it the county. The mine on the Shickshinny side was worked for some years, but is idle, with only surmises as to whether it will be again opened.

About the borough on every hand evidences of thrift and many elegant houses, residences and storerooms, with others in the process of building, are to be seen. It has none of the forbidding appearances of a mining camp, with streets lined with foreigners who can not speak the English language, or their mangy dogs and universal goats laying waste every green thing as well as tin cans and such light dishes "on the side." It is patronized by farmers, and on circus day the belles and beaux are always on hand to laugh at the clown and drink circus lemonade. After all a good circus town makes a desirable place to rear your children. It indicates a strong, healthy, clean agricultural community, where your children are not so liable to contract the "polink" habit. Such a community is good for camp-meetings as well as shows and each in turn is welcome. Such a community does not "rush the growler" on Sunday, nor is it an every-day occurrence at weddings, funerals and baptisings for a general free fight and a murder to follow. A man hunting a home, looking about for "a sweet Auburn of the vale" would pass Shickshinny and fare worse. The most prominent thing against the place is its name; the Chocktaw of it is said to mean the meeting of five mountains—to play shinny probably. Be that as it may, the five great old fat porker looking fellows that have stuck their noses together here are the mountains respectively, Newport, Lee's, Rocky, Knob and River mountain. There were many reasons why in the days of panthers, bears and Indians this was an early rendezvous for all of them. A sweet little valley nestled here at the foot of the bold and picturesque hills. Then too here is a remarkable gap in the mountain giving an easy and natural outlet to the splendid agricultural country back of it. Mr. Lot Search informs us that over thirty years ago in studying the situation, he computed that Shickshinny was the natural trading, shipping and business point for over 10,000 agriculturists back of the mountain, and for sixteen miles up and down the river there was no "gap" offering to all these people such easy access to the river, the canal and the railroad. Its surroundings were most favorable to build here a great trading and business point. Two creeks cut their way through the mountain and fall into the Susquehanna within the borough limits. The main stream rises in Ross township, runs southeast through Union township, and the branch stream rises in the west side of Salem township and they join within the borough limits. These streams are the open doorway to the people of Salem, Huntington, Union, Ross and Fairmount townships. Here all these people naturally come to export, import, trade and traffic.

The original proprietor of the soil, including all the valley and reaching back on the hills, was Ralph Austin, who was the first permanent settler. His remains rest on the hill overlooking the town. It is said there was a family named Crossley accompanying Austin, who fled back to Connecticut after the massacre. Austin and family returned as soon as it was at all safe to do so and rebuilt their log house, opened a little farm and the situation compelled the keeping of travelers and strangers on their way—a farmer and hotel-keeper. In some way Austin was jug-

gled out of his land in the terrible days of contention between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania people. Much of what is now the wealth of Luzerne county was often purchased and deeds received when they would have to be again and again bought, and sometimes a man would first find out he did not own the place he had paid for and improved by a third party's sudden appearance with a posse to dispossess him.

Mathias Hollenback in time came into possession of the Austin lands under the Pennsylvania claim, and by descent it became the property of his daughter, Mrs. Cist. Chester Butler married Mrs. Cist, and after her death, 1857, the property was sold to Nathan B. Crary, G. W. Search, Lot Search and Nathan Garrison, who plotted and laid off the village. The members of that firm survive to-day except Garrison, who died in 1862, survived by Mrs. Rachel Garrison and her children.

The opening of the farm by Austin and his little old hotel were simultaneous. The occupants, in their order, were: Austin, William Bellas, George Muchler, —— Coates, William Hoyt, Headly and Wilson. In 1850 William Koons, B. D. Koons, Edward Barman, Jacob Laycock, William A. Tubbs and H. J. Yaple. There was but one family in the place when the village was laid out. William Shoemaker was a long time one of the prominent business men of the place.

When the village was laid out there was in it the hotel and store where is now the drug store. The store was Jacob Cist's, but the manager was Stephen Bond. The beginning of the town was the beginning of the "hard times" of 1857. A colliery and breaker were in operation on the mountain side just below town. This was diagonally across the river from the Mocanaqua mine, where the "red ash" vein has proven so profitable; but it seems that in crossing the river and striking the mountain it had reached its end, or where the geological disturbances had resulted in carrying away the coal deposits. The mine ceased work years ago, and the "plane" built to let coal down the mountain side, not to haul it up as is usual, went to ruins. Recently there was considerable work done there for the purpose of reopening the mine, but numerous causes combined to stop it again. In 1859 a bridge was built across to Mockanaqua—still a toll bridge. In 1877 a turnpike was made along the Shickshinny creek gap, six miles, and crossed to Huntington.

An old iron furnace that made at one time considerable very good charcoal iron was operated for years. It was established by Headley & Wilson; then became the property of William Koons, who ran it for some time, but entered into large iron operations elsewhere, bankrupted and the furnace fires here went out in 1857. Years ago there was a sawmill a short distance from the village. Considerable lumbering is still carried on at this point. A water sawmill three-quarters of a mile, on the creek, stopped running in 1885. The present gristmill of G. W. and Lot Search, water power, was built in 1865—flour, buckwheat and feed—and is a valuable property.

At this point is in operation the old canal which is still *in esse* up to Nanticoke, thus giving Shickshinny the advantages of a railroad and canal, and across the river is its second railroad. The old Berwick & Elmira turnpike passes through the town, and was the first marked improvement in this section. It was built and on it was the old stage line in 1810.

The water supply for this and the other side of the river is of the fine water from the mountain side of the west branch of Shickshinny creek. The company and works came into existence in 1884. Officers and directors of the company: G. W. Search, president; Dr. M. B. Hughes, secretary; Jesse Beadle, treasurer; Dr. Briggs, John Teasdale, Lot Search and B. D. Koons.

The canal was built through this point in 1828. Mr. Lot Search informs us that when they were building the canal he went to school at a little schoolhouse about a mile below town; William Robinson taught. Other teachers he remembers were Mathias Blocher and Henry Whitaker. He informs us also that in 1858 he built for Union township the schoolhouse that stands opposite the Presbyterian

church, and is still in use. H. S. Clark, of Shickshinny, married a great-granddaughter of Ralph Austin. Mr. Clark came here in 1839. His recollection is that Cretty & Bro. were the storekeepers then, and that Lot Search had a small grocery store about three-quarters of a mile above the town on the river and turnpike; his principal trade being with the canal boatmen. The postoffice was first established at Search's place, and was moved down in the late fifties.

Shickshinny borough was organized November 30, 1861. First officers: Burgess, Jesse P. Enke; council: G. W. Search, B. D. Koons, N. B. Crary, John F. Niceley and Thomas Davenport; secretary, G. W. Search; supervisor, Samuel Slippy; second burgess, W. R. Tubbs; third, Hiram Knor; fourth, G. W. Youlls; fifth, Daniel Baer; sixth, J. Post; seventh, M. B. Hughes; eighth, L. T. Hartman; ninth, J. W. Bulkley. Present officers: Burgess, F. W. Briggs; council, S. B. Adkins, president; M. M. Sutliff, W. B. Poust, B. R. Switcher and James Kester; secretary, L. T. Seward.

The borough is taken from Salem and Union townships; about two-thirds from Union, and the remainder from Salem. In the borough are 3 hotels, 14 general stores, 2 furniture stores, 2 drugs, 2 hardware, 3 confectioners, 1 clothing, 1 novelty, 1 books, 3 livery stables, 1 gristmill, 2 quarries, 3 millinery, 1 undertaker, 1 laundry, 1 planing mill, 1 agricultural implements, 1 cigar factory, 2 harness shops, 1 select and public schools.

The quarries are in the north part of town; they work about fifty hands each.

SLOCUM TOWNSHIP

Is one of the small townships in surface area; is rugged and mountainous. Stewart Pearce in his *Annals* says of it:

"Slocum township was separated from Newport in 1854, and was named in honor of Joseph Slocum, Esq., late of Wilkes-Barre. The first settlement in Slocum was made by two brothers, named Lutsey, about the year 1785, at what is known as the Lutsey settlement. They were great hunters, and the mountains abounding in game, their location was peculiarly suited to their love of adventure.

Its area is sixteen square miles, one-fifth of which is cleared land. It is a mountainous section of country; but rye, corn, oats and buckwheat do well. The timber is mainly oak and hemlock.

This township contains two sawmills and two stores, but has no gristmill, no church and no tavern."

In 1870 it had a population of 317; in 1880, 377 and in 1890, 409. Its entire population is agricultural.

John Lutsey settled in the township about 1785 near William Lutsey's. His sons, William, Henry and Joseph, came with him. William Lutsey, grandson of John Lutsey, lived in the township to an advanced age. The Lutseys were soon followed by others, and in 1799 the following persons were rated as taxables in the township, then Newport, viz.: John Alden, John Lutsey, James Millage, Jacob Mullen, James Mullen, James Mullen, Jr., Henry Fritz and Jeremiah Vandermark. Soon after the year 1800, Ira Winters, John Ogin, Jacob Weiss, Jacob Paine, Richard Paine, Jacob Finks, John Rosencrans, one Fredericks and one Delemater moved into the township.

The early settlers were compelled to go to Newport and Wapwallopen to do their trading and milling, going one day and returning the next. In many cases the men were compelled to carry the grain on their backs. A sawmill was built by John Rosencrans about 1836. Since that time there have been several small watermills, and one steam mill, owned by Aaron Boyd. There are no mills in operation in the township at the present time.

Slocum Village.—Silas Alexander opened a small store near Mr. Stackhouse's about 1848. This was the first store in the place. Mr. Alexander was followed in a few years by B. Lear, who moved into the town from Bucks county. He was

followed by P. J. Myers, who kept the only store. At an early day a postoffice, called Lutsey, was established with John Rosencranz as postmaster. The name of the office was afterward changed to Slocum. Mails were formerly brought from Nescopeck once a week.

A building was erected just below the residence of P. J. Myers, Esq., in 1838, to be used as a meeting and schoolhouse. Mr. Myers gave the lot. John Rosencrans was the first teacher, and many of the older people speak of that as the first school they ever attended.

The first frame house was built by William Lutsey about 1837. Hiram Rosencrans was the first blacksmith. B. Lear is the only one in the township now.

The land for the cemetery was left to the town by John Ogin in his will. His wife was the first person buried in Slocum township. She died about 1836, and was buried on a knoll west of the cemetery; but Mr. Ogin, not liking the location, had her body removed to the present site, where he was himself buried in 1844, being the second person to be buried in the cemetery.

SUGAR NOTCH BOROUGH

Was taken from Hanover township territory and became an incorporated borough April 3, 1867. The charter included the two former hamlets or mining towns —Sugar Notch and Warrior's Run. The latter was about two miles west of Sugar Notch, on the Warrior path. The industry of the place is mining coal. The borough, therefore, is long in the waist and has two postoffices to keep up competition, it is supposed. A pretty place clinging along the mountain side, originally attracting people as a good place to make sugar from the maple trees in the vicinity. Without the saying, this industry gave the name to the place. George H. Parish was the first burgess. The first council: H. B. Plumb, David Caird, Samuel Roberts, Adam Schiedel and George Cyphus; David Caird, president; and Austin Gallagher, clerk.

The Sugar Notch shaft was sunk in 1866, and the new breaker commenced operations. Then the growth was rapid. The Lehigh valley and the New Jersey Central railroads passed through the place, and it became an important shipping coal point. No. 9 of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal company and the Hartford mines are located here, and the New Jersey breaker No. 2, on the formerly Knock property, that was sold to the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre company. The Germania company opened a mine in 1864, about half a mile east of the Hartford—on the "back track" of the Lehigh valley road. The mines at Warrior Run were opened in 1837, on the George Crocker land, by Holland & Hillman, but after three or four years the mines were abandoned—no transportation. There is a railroad station called Warrior Run, once known as Plumbton. This was the old Blackman homestead. The postoffice name is Peely. The clever burgess of Sugar Notch, A. B. Caffrey, says he has but slight acquaintance of the Warrior Run end of the borough.

The two ends of the long, slim borough are undermined, but there are no fears of "cave in" because of the great solid rock roof that overlies the coal beds. In the borough are 10 hotels and restaurants, 6 general stores, 5 small fancy stores.

The postoffice was for years kept in the Sugar Notch end in the company's store. In 1885 Peter T. Riley, who had lost his eyes in the mines, was appointed postmaster and moved it to the building where it is now kept. Sugar Notch is supplied with water by the Hanover Water company; chartered in 1887.

Since the foot of the mountain has been undermined, all the wells and springs have dried and now the water flows out through the mines. This caused the building of the present reservoir and conducting water by pipes.

SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP

Is one of the rich agricultural townships of the county and is twenty miles nearly in a square. Its population in detail is given in another chapter. It was carved

out of Nescopeck township in 1809 and gets its name from the beautiful Sugarloaf mountain that rises, cone-shaped, 500 feet high, in the valley, like a sentinel's tower, watching over the sweet vale that surrounds its feet and stretches away to the west and east along Nescopeck creek that runs nearly through the center of the township. The large part of the township is the rich valley, which fairly bewilders the eye of the traveler as he descends Buck mountain, in going from Hazleton to Conyngham village. The vision is beautiful in the extreme and the writer halted and lingered long upon the mountain side, enjoying "the dream" spread out beneath him. This rich valley was the "honey plate" that drew here the old-time home-seekers, who had heard from the returning soldier parties about this desirable place to make a home and improve a farm. The world first heard of the valley in the bloody details of the slaughter of Capt. D. Klader and his company by the Indians in 1780, and then by the reports of the party sent up to bury the slain. While there is a full account in another chapter of this bloody day, in the now sweet and peaceful valley, it will not be out of place to here mention the fact that the writer, in company with C. F. Hill, of Hazleton, in a visit to Hon. G. W. Drum, was shown a relic of great interest plowed up in long after years on the slaughter grounds—the lock and rusted barrel of a gun, evidently of English make, that Squire Drum has in his possession. It is nearly proof positive that the English were aiding the Indians and supplying them with arms in their raids on the whites in this section at that time.

Another item relating to the massacre may be here mentioned as it relates to the early settlement of the locality. A tradition that found its way into history is that the Osterdock family had settled near where is the old toll-house, near where the massacre occurred, and were living there at the time of its occurrence. All the circumstantial evidence in the case challenge this statement; it is doubtless a fiction. Another statement is that the Shaffer family were then setttled on their place, further south, along the foot of the mountain. Still another is that there was a Scotch settlement near Nescopeck and they had made clearings in this part of the valley, and when the soldiers reached the open meadows they were rejoiced after their hard long march over the mountains and in the dense forests, and like children just out of the schoolroom, they stacked arms and scattered to enjoy themselves. It is difficult to get authentic facts of what was the real situation here 112 years ago. All this part of the county was then Newport, and of the original townships under Connecticut jurisdiction. The first settler in Newport township was Maj. Prince Alden and he came in 1772—eight years before the massacre—and he settled up the river not far from Nanticoke and all this part of the county was then an unknown wilderness. In 1799, nineteen years after the massacre, Newport, then including Slocum and Dorrance townships, had but forty-nine taxables.

There were two burial parties sent here after the massacre, and not the slightest mention is made by any one of them of any settlers living near the place. Again, when the burial party returned and told John Balliet of the rich and beautiful valley and gave him some idea of how to go there, it is highly probable that they would have directed him to the point where were the two families mentioned. Instead of Balliet proceeding directly there he entered the valley and located further up, in what is now Butler township.

Stewart Pearce, in his *Annals*, mentions George Easterday as the first settler in what is now Sugarloaf township. He built his log cabin near the Indian path as it came over the mountain, striking the valley not a great distance from the old toll-house. Following Easterday came Christian Miller, Anthony Weaver, Jacob Mace, Jacob Rittenhouse, Jacob Drumbeller, Sr., Jacob Spade, Christian Wenner—all from Northampton county.

As stated, Sugarloaf was formed in 1809—then covering what is now Black Creek, Hazle and Butler townships. The oldest document giving us information of who were in the township at that time was shown us by Hon. G. W. Drum, of Conyng-

ham—a list of road work for the year 1810. It seems Michael Bisline was the road supervisor, and kept the record. He was evidently a good old-fashioned Pennsylvania Dutchman, and some of his spelling of names makes it difficult to translate into modern English. It is written on an old-fashioned double sheet of coarse paper, and is headed:

"Work tone on the roth—gretet—Received." Then follows the names and amount of work done by each, as near as we can now read them: Philip Roth, George Drum, Henry Aplinger, Peter Schitey, Jacob Spath, Philip Wattering, Nichols Wottering, John Schavan, Michel Bishline, William Betterly, Joshiph (Joseph) Parke, Retman (Redmon) Conyngham, George Foltz, Jacob Drumheller, Andrew Manners, Roger Parke, George Easterday (spelled with an O), Christian Wenner, Michel Knouse, Michel Mackey, Jacob Cooper, Jacob Rittenhouse, John Gedding, Abraham Schrader, Jacob Loose, Abraham Ballied, John Walk, Nicholas Coner, David Steal, Constans Conyngham, Stephen Ballied (these are of course the Ballietts); on the next page it would seem that Valentine Halshiser was the supervisor, and he spells credit "gretit" and gives the following list:

William Dornbach, Christian Miller, Joseph M. Mottery, Philip Schilhamer, Andrew Wolf, Andrew Weaver. The paper at the foot is marked:

"Aproved by the audetors.

(Signed) GEORGE DRUM,
PHILIP WOTTERING."

In 1810 there was sixty-seven taxables in the township; so this road list embraced nearly every one of the able-bodied young men.

In 1812 John Wolf was the supervisor, and a part of his list for work on the roads that year gives us the following: Jacob Maess, Andrew Wolf (after each name he writes, "workt on the road or bridg"); Sam Dornbach, Peter Oxrider, Joseph Macmurtrie, Fines Smith, George Hoffman, Philip Shellhamer, Bernt Huntsinger, Carls Rubert, John Laus, John Spate (Spade), Christian Weaver, John Calli, Anthony Weaver.

The next oldest paper giving the names of the township is the following copy of the poll-list kept at a general election held in the schoolhouse at Conyngham, October 13, 1818, when the township included Sugarloaf, Black Creek, Butler and Hazle.

Valentine Seiwell, Henry Gidding, John Wolf, John Gidding, Jacob Drumheller, Jr., Conrad Harman, Casper Horn, Henry Winter, Jeremiah Heller, Jacob Keifer, Philip Woodring, James Lormison, Archibald Murray, Jacob Drum, Richard Allen, Andrew Decker, George Drum, Jr., Joseph McMertrie, George Drum, Sr., Abraham Smith, Daniel Shelhamer, Samuel Harman, Phineas Smith, James Smith, Andrew Wolf, John Merrick, Michael Funton, Henry Yost, Michael Boesline, Jacob Spaid, Henry Boesline, Jacob Boesline, Daniel Maurer, Jr., George Fenig, Sr., Christian Weaver, George Clinger, Anthony Weaver, Andrew Oxrider, Philip Yost, Michael Markley, Peter Stoehr, Michael Frous, Samuel Yost, George Wener, Valentine Line, John Cool, Philip Drum, George Thresher, Michael Shrieder, Archibald Murray, Jacob Foose, Peter Claiss, Jacob Thresher, Conrad Bellasfelt, Abraham Miller, Philip Root, George Hoofman, George D. Strain, Solomon Stroam, Jacob Taffecker, Abraham Steiner, John Adam Winters, David Seickard, Jacob Drumheller, Sr., Christian Wenner and John McMertrie. Total, sixty-six.

In 1835 there were 158 voters in the same territory. The justices of the township, with the years of their election, have been as follows:

Jackson S. Harrison, 1840; Jacob Drumheller, 1840, 1845, 1850; Jesse Hart, 1843; John Andreas, 1851; George H. Gardner, 1855; William Engle, 1855; Robert F. Brown, 1859; Daniel Brown, 1860; George W. Drum, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875; Oliver P. Kester, 1866, 1871; William S. Miller, 1876; N. D. Smith, 1879; G. W. Drum, present justice.

From the first records of Christ church, jointly built by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, organized about the year 1800, a deed was given to the

church lot by Redmond Conyngham to Peter Stahr, Philip Woodring, Stephen Balliett, Samuel Yost and Valentine Sewell. Their old log church was built in 1826; the elders then were John A. Winter, Jacob Getting. Deacons; Peter Klees, Peter Oxrider, John Seiwell. Building committee: Henry Yost and Jacob Drumheller. The members of the church were: Abraham Minig, Jacob Oxrider, George Keonig, George Drum, Jr., Casper Horn, Charles Keck, John Bergy, Peter Beisel, Abraham Klatz, Peter Stahr, George Hoffman, Conrad Fisher, Henry Oxrider, John Yost, John Smith (2d), Jacob Speth, Michel Kuns, Jr., George Diter, Andrew Maurer, Valentine Seiwell, Samuel Yost, George Stahr, Jacob Bilheimer, Michel Koontz, Sr., Christian Henry, Christian Shadle, John Charles, John Miller, George Shadle, Benjamin King, Jacob Mahs, Jr., John Turnbach, Jacob Kleahs and Abraham Miller, Jr.

In 1822 Joel Rogers and Samuel Yost were county commissioners, and they sent greeting to Richard Allen his commission as tax collector for Sugarloaf township, with a list of the taxpayers from whom he was to collect the amounts set opposite their names, and if one failed to pay them he was to seize and sell his property, and if this failed then he was commanded to arrest the delinquent, send him to "goal" until cost and taxes were paid. The amounts were not large, or would not be so considered now, yet their measures for the enforcement of payments were decidedly heroic. The following is the list: Richard Allen, John Andreas, Peter Andreas, Samuel Balliett, Conrad Bellas, Nicholas Balliett, Nathan Beach, William Bears, Christian Beach, John Bishline, Stephen Balliett, George Biseline, John Barnes, George Bitterly, Jacob Bishline, George Butterbach, Abraham Balliett, John Balliett, Jr., Daniel Balliett, Jacob Balliett, William Bryan, Samuel Bowman, Adam Bowman, Henry Beers, John Bracht, Moses Brundage, Elias Bartlet, Michael Best, Remond Conynham, John Cawley, Eleazer Corps, George Klinger, Peter Close, John Charles, John Cunies, Andrew Decker, John Dornbach, William Dornbach, Samuel Dornbach, Philip Drum, George Drum, Jr., Jacob Drum, George Drum, Jacob Drumheller, Jr., Jacob Drumheller, Abraham Drum, John Engle, Jacob Ero, Jacob Fetter, Amos Foster, Margaret Foltz, George D. Frane, James Gilmore, Jacob Getting, Henry Getting, John Girt, James Getting, George Hoffman, S. and C. Harman, Jeremiah Heller, Jr., Ludwick Keller, Jacob Hoffecker, Casper Horn, Barney Hunsinger, Peter Hunsinger, Paul Hunsinger, Solomon Hunsinger, John Hunsinger, Mordeca Hutton, Jesse Hutton, Christian Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Jackson, Michael Kuntz, M. Kuntz, Jr., Michael Knouse, George Koker, Abraham Klotz, George King, Jr., George King, Jacob Klase, John Klase, Conrad Kester, John Kool, Nicholas Kester, Nicholas Kester, Jr., Jacob Kiper, Jacob Kiper, Jr., John Kiper, Fredrick Krouse, Benjamin King, Valentine Lines, John Lantz, Fred Lavenbergh, James Lomeson, Andrew Miller, Michael Mackley, heirs of Ludwic Mackley, Andrew Mower, Peter Minich, Henry Mower, Andrew Mower, Jr., Archibald Murry, Archibald D. Murry, Abraham Minich, Joseph McMurtrie, John McMurtrie, Richard McMurtrie, John Minich, Abraham Miller, A. Miller, Jr., Jacob Mase, Jr., Jacob Mase, John McNeil, John Mayhammer, William Miller, James McCarter, John Mill, Christophel Moore, Fred Nicholey, Charles Nause, Peter Oxrider, Andrew Oxrider, Jacob Oxrider, Mary Osterdock, Henry Oblinger, Redmond Owens, George Obets, George Osterday, Joseph Park, Roger Park, Nicholas Puff, Jacob Philmon, Philip Root, Charles Rupert, George Rupert, David Richards, Martin Rittenhouse, Jacob Rittenhouse, Peter Shida, Peter Shida & Co., Peter Shida, Jr., Sebastian Sybert, Philip Shelhammer, Phineas Smith, David Steele, Daniel Shelhammer, George Shelhammer, John Sewell, John Spayde, Valentine Sewell, Peter Stohr, Isaac Sine, Philip Sine, Jacob Spayd, John Santee, Solomon Strome, Henry Seiwell, Abraham Slichter, Andrew Shiner, James Shiner, John Smith, Samuel Smith, Christian Shadell, John Shover, Charles Scott, Abraham Starner, James Smith, George Shellenberger's heirs, Abraham Sheridan, John Troy, George Thrash, Thomas Troy,

Jacob Thresher, John Tharp, John A. Winters, Anthony Weaver, Christian Weaver, Philip Weaver, Andrew Wolf, Andrew W. Wood, Christian Wenner and Charles Rittenhouse, George and Daniel Wenner, George Wenner, Jr., George Nicholas Wenner, Nicholas Woodring, John Wolf, Jacob Williams, John Winters, Philip Woodring, Samuel Woodring, John Wambold, Jacob C. Wykoff, Daniel Weaver, George Weaver, George Woodring, James Winterstein, Philip Winterstein, William Winterstein, Henry Young, Philip Yost, Henry Yost, Samuel Yost, James Youles.

It should be kept in mind that Sugarloaf was still all of its present territory, and also Black, Butler and Hazle townships. These names were all in the valley, and were the early settlers, therefore, of Butler township as well as this.

The poll list of an election held in Conyngham, March 20, 1835, (still including the three other townships named) is the following list of voters: Jacob Bilhimer, Jacob Lintner, George Sine, Abraham Minich, Jr., Abraham Cole (spelled Coal), Arch D. Murry, John Machiner, Reuben Mill, John Spayd, Jr., Charles Minich, James Gilmore, John Santee, William Beers, George Crecy, Jacob Minich, Philip Wolf, Abraham Drum, Jacob Oxrider, Christian Moss, Christopher Kneely, Thomas M. Dennis, George Eberly, Joseph Miller, Abraham Mowrey, William Bryant, Peter Beisel, Martin Smith, Charles Spade, John Wolf, Joshua Biterby, Joseph Houseknecht, Philip Winterstein, John Strunk, Henry Benner, Abraham Smith, John Minich, Daniel Spade, Andrew McNeal, William Jovill, Michael Best, James Youles, Henry Seybert, Thomas Krouse, John Andreas, Simon Charles, Jacob Getting, Archibald Murray, Leonard Wenne, John Walk, Daniel Wenne, Solomon Strome, John Geand, John Engle, Abraham Mills, Christian Shadle, Philip Shelhammer, George Clowell, Solomon Hunsinger, Philip Huffman, John Troy, Andrew Oxrider, George Shelhammer, John Cummins, John Fritzinger, Samuel Woodring, Conrad Kester, Jacob Minich, Samuel Youet (2d), Nicholas Bass, Peter Stahr, Christian Benner, Benjamin Fritz, John Miller, Valentine Lyon, William Davenport, Mordica Hutton, Thomas Gross, George Woodringer, Henry P. Youet, Henry Youet, Emanuel Shelhammer, Andrew Wood, John C. Troy, George Hoffman, Philip Woodringer, Usual Bernes, Andrew Wolf, Jacob Bocker, Arkelius Sine, Solomon Youet, Mathias Troy, Philip Sine, Henry Oxrider, Samuel Sevill, Benjamin King, Philip Drum, Roger Park, Jonathan Winters, James Troy, Abraham Klotz, Daniel Roth, George King, Jacob Brisline, Philip Youet, Daniel Santee, Samuel King, Jeremiah Hess, John Stover, Simon Roth, Joseph Keister, Martin Rittinhouse, Daniel Shelhammer, Daniel Hendbach, Thomas Jefferson, William Engle, John Whitney, John Woodringer, Conrad Horn, Amos Rittenhouse, William Woodringer, Philip Cole, John Smith, Mathew Sine, George Stoker, James Winterstern, Jacob Hughs, Thomas Hughes, Andrew Decker, Jacob Hafecher, Andrew Miller, A. G. Broadhead, Joseph W. Greil, George Easterday, Michael Brisline, Jr., John Balliett, McVey Troy, Michael Kurtz, Jr., John Kluge, Jacob Dasher, Jacob Benner, William Fowler, David Heller, Abraham Close, James Jouet, Samuel Mosher, M. S. Brundage, Henry B. Youet, John Munsaw, Peter Konick, Joseph McMurtrie, William Drum, Peter Roth, Joseph Engle, Silas Jacobs, Lawrence Smithers and John Spayd.

This is a pretty full directory of all the heads of families in Sugarloaf township during the first quarter of a century of its existence. The children and grandchildren of the most of these names are to-day in the valley. This is as true of Butler township as of Sugarloaf.

Returning a little in our account we find the roster of the Sugarloaf Rifle company, dated May 6, 1822, and bearing the following names: Captain, Jacob Drumheller; first lieutenant, John Balliet; second lieutenant, George Klinger; privates, George Drum, Jr., George Betterly, Abraham Stanner, Archibald D. Murray, Samuel Balliet, Abram Miller, George Stahr, George Wenner, Jacob Fether, Leonard Wener, John Henry, Marthen Smith, John Dombach, Jacob More, Abraham Balliet, George Earo, John Smith, Jeremiah Heller, Peter Minig, William Heller, Lud-

wick Heller, Jacob Keifer, Andrew Miller, John Keifer, Charles Rittenhouse, Salmon Staahr, Amos Foster, John Clear, Abraham Maurer, John Wintersteen, George Beesline, Jacob Earo, Jacob Drum, Andrew Maurer, Abraham Drum, William Wintersteen, Ira Heemans, Alexander Klinger, Peter Scheitz, Christian Henry, John Miller, Philip Drum, Daniel Wenner, Jacob Minig, Philip Weaver, Jacob Oxrider, Daniel Weaber, Philip Seine, Henry Maurer, Jacob Geiting, Frederick Neisley, Thomas W. Troy, John Beesleine, James Smith, Jacob Kocher, Benjamin King, John Andreas, James McCarty, Stephen Balliet, John Bright, George Schadle and Jacob Schaver.

The first road through the township was the old blind way, known to be used as far back as 1800 and called the Owens road, built by Evan Owens in 1786 from Berwick to Mauch Chunk, which passed through William Seiwell's farm. Soon after 1804 a force was at work building the old Lehigh & Susquehanna turnpike, that is now the road passing through the village of Conyngham. In its day this was an important internal improvement, and the old four-horse Concord coaches, with the great stage driver, his whip and horn waking the echoes that had so long slept on the surrounding mountain sides, were an era that must have thrilled the very souls of the early settlers. And then along the turnpike farms and taverns "entertainment for man and beast" sprung up at frequent intervals. When lots were sold in Conyngham they were laid out with reference to the turnpike. Richard Allen, the largest taxpayer in the township in 1810, in 1815 built a sawmill on the Nescopeck near Seybertsville.

John Cawley erected the first sawmill, an early necessity in helping cut away the dark old forests. It was built in 1810 on Nescopeck creek. The first gristmill was erected in 1820 by George Koenig. Ten years previous to this (1815) they had built a church in the village of Conyngham. Benjamin Koenig built a gristmill at Seybertsville (called Frogtown) in 1815. The first bridge was the one crossing Nescopeck. Jacob Mace was the first blacksmith; he lived and had his shop on the William Seiwell farm. A man named Law soon after had a blacksmith shop on the Black Creek road; George Rupert was the first shoemaker. His place was near the west line of the township. Daniel Brown built the first brick house in the township. Stephen Yost built the first steam mill in 1865. It is now being repaired, rebuilt, and will be a first-class mill, with the patent-roller process. The land in the William Seiwell farm was the first tract deeded by the Penns in the township. The deed called for 311¾ acres, and is dated August 3, 1769; grantee, John Foreman. The abstract of title to the tract is as follows: Penns to Foreman; Foreman to John Maxwell Nesbitt, and Nesbitt to Redmond Conyngham, and he to Valentine Seiwell. The latter located on and improved the place in 1811.

George Easterday's land, whose house was near the old toll-gate, was seated by James Jenkins. One of Easterday's great grandchildren is now living on the old homestead place. There is little doubt but that Easterday's cabin was the first in the township. When this first cabin had rotted down another was built by Samuel Winters, who had married an Easterday—a grandchild—and long lived at the old homestead.

Conyngham village was laid out on the Benjamin Rush tract, and was originally called "Venison market." Within what is now the village was first settled by George Drum, and then came George Woodring. This George Drum was the grandfather of Hon. G. W. Drum, at present a justice of the peace in the place, and to whom we are indebted for the lists of early settlers given above, found among his father's old documents and papers.

The village was named for Capt. Gustavus Conyngham, who commanded a privateer during the Revolution, who first carried the American flag into the English channel. At present it contains about 400 people, 2 hotels, 2 general stores, 1 grocery and 1 confectionery, 1 furniture and undertaking store, 1 planing mill, and a number of small concerns and millinery stores. Years ago Hess & Robbins' dis-

tillery was a flourishing concern. It closed out about 1875. A large tannery was once here. At one time Drumheller's windmill factory was quite an important item. The work was all done by hand, and for neary forty years it flourished, but finally succumbed to the modern way of making everything by machinery. Billheimers and William Engle had gristmills. The latter was recently purchased by Henry Dryfoos, of Hazleton, who is putting in all modern improvements, and will make a first-class modern gristmill of it, and then again the farmers of the valley will have a market for their wheat. This mill is on the big Nescopeck near Seybertsville.

The McMurtrie family are reckoned among the very early settlers here, Joseph McMurtrie a couple of miles from Squire Drum's. William Seibel, son of Valentine, who came in 1810, is living on the old home farm, past eighty years of age.

Nathan Snyder now living in this village, still hale and cheery, came with his parents in 1826, when he was ten years old. His boyhood memory is that Abram Klutch kept the hotel in Conyngham when he came; that A. G. Broadhead kept a store in the place; Moses Brundage was running the tannery; he thinks the windmill factory was started about 1838, and that Godfrey carried it on some time; a schoolhouse was where the church now stands, and in it church meetings were held; he remembers Joseph McMurtrie was living where his son now lives; Henry and Philip Yost lived a short distance below him; Jacob Drumheller lived in the village of Conyngham; the Conynghams lived in what is now Butler township, two and one-half miles above the village. Where Peter Stahr lived was a sawmill in 1826. At that time the farms were all situated along the turnpike, and back of this were the great, dark forests. In the many other efforts at city airs in Conyngham was the one by Broadhead, who once brought here a printing office, and amazed the natives with the proposition to start a great metropolitan newspaper. He got out a few circulars during a campaign, and after the election the office was sold and quietly shipped away.

Samuel Benner thinks that Preacher Shaffer was the first settler in the valley. Jacob Drumheller was the first surveyor, and surveyed all this part of the county. He settled on the lot now occupied by Squire Benner. Samuel Harmon was one of the early settlers in the place; he leased the ground and the springs in the village. Samuel Benner is a son of Henry Benner, with whom he came here, and is still actively surveying, and as sprightly as a youth. The family came in 1825. He says Redmond Conyngham left here the next year after he came. His memory is that the old Koenig mill was the first in the valley; that Richard Allen's mill was in the village, or just above Conyngham, and not near Seybertsville, as other historians have put it. John Cawley had several sawmills—one below and one just above Conyngham. He doubts the story of Mace having the first store here, and thinks probably George Wenner was the first blacksmith. Brown's first brick house in the place is now the property of Charles Kerbaugh. Yost built a steam sawmill. The first postoffice in the village was kept by William Drum in 1826; Charles Kenelly owned the planing-mill. A foundry was built by Mordica Hutton, where is now a greenhouse. Samuel Benner owned the property some time, and sold to Jacob B. Getting. A great advantage as a market-place for the people of the valley was the opening of the mine and building of a breaker at Black Ridge. It was run successfully a number of years, when the mine inspector notified the company that it was dangerous, and mining was stopped and the building and machinery removed. Conyngham has an excellent system of waterworks, chartered January 3, 1880, and the village is amply supplied with the best of mountain-spring water. The officers are: President, G. W. Drum; secretary and treasurer, Samuel Benner; superintendent, Jacob B. Getting.

Seybertsville is the other village in Sugarloaf township. It is on the old turnpike, a little over two miles northwest of Conyngham. There is a hotel, store, blacksmith shop, wheelwright and two churches in the place. A tavern was put up in 1825, by Benjamin Koenig; it stood where Henry Dryfoos has a resi-

dence. The old tavern was removed and rebuilt in 1835. In 1836 an old-time subscription schoolhouse was built in the place where the present school stands. In 1833 Henry Seybert opened the first store, and the people would "go to Seybert's" to trade, and in this way it was named. He was appointed the first postmaster, and kept it in his store as a convenience to his customers. W. Santee kept store of recent years in the place; Jacob Billheimer built his gristmill in 1861.

UNION TOWNSHIP

Was formed in July, 1813, of territory taken from the original township of Huntington. It lies on the river, and two creeks force their way through the mountains to the river, and make the gaps for the farmers to follow in building their roads to the trading and shipping point, Shickshinny.

The first settlement, outside of what is now Shickshinny borough, was made in the northwest of River mountain, in 1790, by Peter Gregory and George Fink. These men had married each other's sisters, and had come from the valley of the Delaware. Where they located was a rich and beautiful valley, on the east branch of Shickshinny creek. The creek at this point furnished good mill power, and was soon utilized, as the first sawmills in the township were built on the claims of Gregory and Fink. Soon after the coming of these men, two other brothers-in-law, Stephen Arnold and Moses Derby, settled where is now Muhlenburg. They opened their farms, and soon other friends heard of this excellent place for farmers, and the stream began that has given the county some of its best farming communities. Commencing in 1793 was the heavy immigration to this and on to Huntington valley, by the people mostly from Connecticut. The early settlers came mostly on sleds, and at the season of the year when they could cross the many streams on the ice, following the old Indian paths and after the "blazed" roads. In 1797 Stephen Roberts settled about midway between the above named settlements, and shortly Marvins, Culvers and Shaws were making pleasant homes in the wilderness.

About the same time the families of James Van Scoter (now called Benscoter), and his sons Anthony and John, also three then unmarried sons, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, were added to the Dutch settlement; all left numerous descendants. About the same time also the Bellas, Davenport, Hans, Muehler, Huff and Cragle families were added.

In 1799 William Moore, an Irishman from Maryland, with a large family, settled at the place known as Mooretown. His descendants still own the farm. A grand daughter, Mrs. John Harned, remained there. The Huffman, Harned, Post, Bonham, Wolfe, Johnson and Santee families came soon after 1800, and nearly all homes then formed are still retained in the families of descendants.

December 24, 1801, Shadrach Austin, a son of the first occupant of Shickshinny, married Mary Gregory, daughter of Peter Gregory, Sr., and bought the present Austin homestead, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a teacher and a leader among his neighbors, and during a long, active life "Uncle Shadrach" was almost universally spoken of as an exemplar worthy of imitation. He was born July 12, 1770, and died December 26, 1850.

In 1815 John Hartman bought a farm and moved into a house where Samuel Huff had lived several years, which is owned by his son, Stephen Hartman. As the land could be bought at a low price and proved very productive, other old neighbors from Northampton and Lehigh counties soon followed, and a German settlement was formed, as the Masters, Hobbes, Baer, Adelman and Neville families all obtained land near the Hartmans, and long retained many of the customs and characteristics of the German population of the Lehigh valley.

Peter Gregory, Jr., and Richard Gregory, sons of the first settler, bought and occupied farms. Richard lived nearly 100 years. Joseph Gregory and John Gregory, sons of Peter, own and occupy parts of the old homestead.

In 1813 James Search bought of Philip and Margaret Hann the place near

the river now known as the Jessup farm, where he raised his family. His son Lot married Christina Fink, and settled just above Shickshinny, where is the quarry now, and where Lot Search's store was once kept.

Muhlenburg, as seen above, was one of the very early settlements, and has long been a postoffice, and has a store, hotel, church and blacksmith shop.

Reyburn is a postoffice and gristmill all in one, and a little store.

Koonsville is one mile from Shickshinny. A general store and toll-gate, and the Kester Brothers have their mine furnishing factory, and deal extensively in lumber.

Town Line, where is a postoffice and store, gets its name by the road at that place being on the dividing town line.

WEST HAZLETON BOROUGH

Was made a separate municipality in 1889. It adjoins Hazleton on the west, is one of the growing towns of this vicinity and is laying off new additions and grading and fixing its streets in fine order. A bus line, making half-hourly trips to and from the city, is one of its convenient institutions; has two hotels, five general stores. There is no danger of this place indulging, as a town, in one of those modern "squeezes" and hence it is destined to become a fashionable residence. There being no coal under the town there is therefore no danger of its ever being undermined.

WEST PITTSTON BOROUGH,

An elegant suburb of Pittston, or more properly an elegant residence spot of some of Pittston's wealthiest people, where it is a mere step across the river over either of the two elegant bridges spanning the same, and is reached by one of the most inviting residence boroughs in the county. The land is but gently rolling, and the wide streets and straight and shaded avenues that are lined with residences giving every evidence of wealth and refinement. The stranger first visiting the place is delighted to walk and enjoy the natural and artificial beauties of the place. The river just above this breaks through the mountain and as it sweeps past the place is yet practically untainted with the mine drainage that further down so disfigures it. Across is Pittston crowning its many hills and to the north is Campbell's ledge and to the west are the low rising mountains, sweeping away to the west and south and at your feet and further than the ken lies the rich and beautiful Wyoming valley. Commerce and manufactures have practically been kept out of West Pittston. Its entire territory was originally in Exeter township and its first occupation was as that of the "Silent City of the Dead." The Hardings who had been so cruelly massacred July 1, 1778, were buried in the little graveyard that was so long known as the Harding-Jenkins graveyard. Judge Jenkins had given the ground, and here too he and his good wife (Lydia Gardner) were laid side by side as well as their sons, John, Stephen and Thomas Jenkins, and grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Capt. Stephen Harding and Judge Jenkins were brothers-in-law. Here were buried Benjamin and Stukely Harding. The recent finding of the bones in digging in the street of West Pittston of one of the massacred Hardings is given on another page.

Fort Jenkins was within what is now the borough. This was the most northern of the stockades and of 'course was the first to feel the coming of the northern invaders. The fort was simply a log house surrounded by a stockade as all these early buildings were at that time. It was situated about fifty yards above the west end of the bridge, but the ground where it stood has since been washed away. An orchard once stood above the West Pittston end of the depot bridge, but the gradual encroachments of the river have uprooted nearly all of it.

A few old landmarks are still left. The residence of Mr. Carr, corner of Wyoming and Luzerne avenues, is one of the old original farmhouses built when this was a part of Exeter township. J. W. Miller's house, the old ferry-house and John S. Jenkin's residence are also points of historic interest.

The place was known in early times as Fort Jenkins, and the name was applied to the town until it was incorporated as a borough.

West Pittston was incorporated as a borough in the autumn of 1857. The first election was held January 7, 1858, at the Vine street schoolhouse. Samuel Price was appointed judge and Miles C. Orr and Thomas Ford inspectors of the election, which resulted in the choice of Armherst Wisner, burgess; A. J. Griffith, William Apple, Cornelius Stark, Bradley Downing and Theodor Strong, councilmen; Isaac W. Moister, clerk, and Peter Polen, treasurer.

Since then the burgesses elected have been: 1859–61, William Apple; 1862, Peter Polen; 1863, A. J. Griffith; 1864, J. H. Jenkins; 1865, R. J. Wisner; 1866–7, David T. Bound; 1868, Ralph D. Lacoe; 1869 70, J. C. F. Rommel; 1871, 1872, B. D. Beyea; 1873, Samuel Price; 1874, Barnard Sharkey; 1875, W. H. Cool; 1876–7, Bradley Downing, 1878, B. D. Beyea; 1879, George Corey; 1880, James Mantayne.

Clerks: 1859–61, Smith Sutherland; 1862, until August 10, 1863, Samuel Price; August 10, 1863, A. J. Loomis appointed; 1864, J. B. Hoyt; 1865, G. M. Richard (acting); 1866–7, Smith Sutherland; 1868–70, October, Charles H. Foster; 1870, October, 1872, R. J. Wisner; 1873–4, William R. Sax; 1875, B. D. Beyea; 1876–7, S. P. Fenn; 1878–80, J. B. Hoyt.

Two railroads and the Wyoming Valley Traction street car line all have offices and depots in West Pittston. The streets are lit by the Pittston Electric Light company. Splendid water is abundant from the Spring Brook Water company; the streets are handsomely sidewalked and paved and graveled. The area of the borough contains 323 acres. Present officers:

Burgess, William C. Brenton; vice-burgess, S. K. Barber; council: president, burgess; John Struthers, J. S. Jenkins, S. K. Barber, Evan J. Evans, F. B. Sanders, O. C. Foster; assessor, John A. Stone; treasurer, Lewis Jones; collector, Chandler H. Williams; high constable, George W. Walker; street commissioner, William C. Smith; poor directors: John Courtright and P. K. Richards; auditors: Eugene Spencer, John Hughes Blackman and E. W. Stark; attorney, George S. Ferris; chief police, Thomas Williams. West Pittston Hose company No. 1 has hose house 216 Spring street; president, Thomas B. Mitten; vice president, George N. Lewis; secretary, Benjamin S. Emory.

It has 4 bakers, 5 blacksmiths, Vulcan Iron works, 1 bookbinder, 4 cabinet makers, 6 carpenters, 2 carpet weavers, 1 cigar dealer, 2 confectioners, 2 contractors, 4 druggists, 1 fancy goods, 1 fish and oysters, 1 florist, 1 plumber, 2 general stores, 7 grocers, 1 furniture, 1 hay and feed, 1 house furnishing, Luzerne Knitting mills, 1 cracker factory, 1 lime and plaster, 7 meat markets, 4 milk depots, 1 miner supplies, 1 private school, 1 livery stable, 1 stoves and tinware, 3 wagon makers.

WHITE HAVEN.

John Lines was the first settler of the place in 1824, who came with his family on a sled in April of that year from Hanover township just below Wilkes-Barre. Where he squatted was called "Linesville" many years, just over the hill back of White Haven. He built his log cabin and in time this was destroyed by fire, when he built the first hewed-log house and the first tavern, which in time became the property of the Lehigh Navigation & Coal company.

Its name is in honor of Josiah White, who was the first of the most prominent men here in the early days of canal building. He was the builder of the old "bear trap" locks in the Lehigh river that made it navigable and started the wonderful developments that have gone on above Mauch Chunk and up to old Stoddardsville, and this mode of transportation and this style of locks in the river continued in active use until 1860. The first business here being lumbering, of which this became a noted point and that in time was divided and when the forests were gone, was swallowed up by the coal business that is now a part of the famed Upper Lehigh region. The old Lehigh & Navigation Coal company is the essence of the history

of the developments of this part of the State. The canal was built to White Haven. The Lehigh Valley canal was built from Easton to Mauch Chunk and opened in July, 1829.

In 1835 the canal was commenced at White Haven. A basin was constructed along the bank of the river at the upper end of the town, with a lock and a dam across the river at the upper end of the basin. This basin, lock and dam still remain intact, as a monument to the indomitable perseverance and enterprise of Mr. White and the Lehigh Navigation & Coal company. This dam and lock were designated as dam No. 1, the numbers increasing down stream.

At that time the hills on either side of the river at this place were thickly covered with pine timber, that would now be considered very valuable. The company as soon as possible, and even before the canal was finished, built a sawmill near the upper end of the basin, on the river side, and cut out the lumber necessary in building the original dam across the river a little above where the Lehigh Valley railroad crosses. Other sawmills were soon built, and in a short time White Haven was one of the busiest lumber depots in the State. It continued so long as plenty of logs were within a reasonable distance, and as late as 1860 there were ten large sawmills at this place, cutting out annually an aggregate of 20,000,000 feet of lumber. White Haven at that time was an interesting place, both on account of the gigantic series of dams and locks and the magnificent wildness of the natural scenery. This also became the great depot for the sale of the immense amount of lumber manufactured at the then numerous mills on the river above, between here and Stoddartsville, as the navigation company ran their boats up through the old bear-trap locks to that place. The second sawmill at White Haven was built in 1836 by Stenson Crouse, a little further down the river.

The old canal locks and dams were swept away by the great freshet of 1862. The fast canal packet, "Washington," commanded in 1835 by Capt. Hillman, is superseded by two first-class lines of railroad. The little old schoolhouse and church combined has given place to a fine large school building and five churches of modern size and architecture, and the three or four houses have so multiplied as to contain a population of 1,634. The single old road that lay along the bank of the river has become the main street of a flourishing town, and the little old tavern has been superseded.

In that house Mr. Lines kept the first tavern in White Haven. The next tavern in the borough was where the White Haven house now stands, on the corner of Wilkes-Barre and Railroad streets.

The first plank house in the borough was built by John Fordsman in 1837, on the corner opposite the White Haven house, and it is now owned by James Trimmer.

The first schoolhouse in the borough was built in 1838, of rough logs, and stood in the rear of Kleckner's store on Basin street. The site is occupied by the track of the Lehigh Valley railroad.

The iron foundry and machine shops at White Haven were built in 1859 by the Lehigh Navigation & Coal company, and Miner & Lippincott were the operators. The concern originally stood about half way up the basin, and in 1866 or 1867 was moved to where it now stands, between the lower end of the basin and the river. It is now owned and operated by Samuel Wallace, and is one of the prosperous and important institutions of the place. It is run by water; its output is 100 tons a month, and employs forty men.

The pioneer store was kept by A. O. Chahoon. It was of rough logs, built in 1835, and stood at the lower end of Susquehanna street, near where the Lehigh Hotel formerly stood. The nearest trading points at that time were Wilkes-Barre, Berwick and Mauch Chunk.

The pioneer physician in this place was Dr. Boyd. He came from Wilkes-Barre, and was employed by the Lehigh Navigation company on a salary raised by

assessment upon the men employed by the company.

The first resident lawyer here was Gaius Halsey, a native of the borough. He commenced practice in 1870.

The postoffice was established in 1835, with William Hoven as postmaster. It was kept in the old log store at the foot of Susquehanna street. The mails were brought on horseback once a week from Wilkes-Barre.

The first sawmill was built by John Lines in 1826 or 1827, on Lines creek, near where he built his house. He had in connection with his mill a turning lathe for making posts and rounds for old-fashioned splint bottom chairs. The market for them was at Wilkes-Barre, Berwick and Allentown. They had to be hauled to those places with an ox team, and the boy John, who lived here to be an old man, was the teamster on those long trips. The journey to Wilkes-Barre and back took three days, to and from Berwick four, and to Allentown and return, six days, provided the roads were passable, and the "chair stuff" found a brisk market in exchange for such things as were necessary for the sustenance of the family.

The first brick building in the borough was built in 1851, by the Odd Fellows' Hall association.

The Lehigh Boom Company was organized May 7, 1868; John Brown, president and Charles L. Keck, secretary and treasurer. Their "booms" were on the river in the immediate vicinity of White Haven.

This was then the rising point in the lumber trade and the town was a necessary outgrowth thereof. The rapid rise, the vast importance and the passing away of the lumber trade are a part and parcel of White Haven, commencing away back in the early part of the century and only closing its books in the year of our Lord 1892. A recent issue of the *Wilkes-Barre Record* gives the following as the closing scene in the eventful story:

"A view of what is claimed will never be seen again on the Lehigh river was presented on Saturday last at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon as a long raft of logs, manned by two stalwart lumbermen, gracefully swept from the lock at White Haven dam and floated down stream toward Tannery, where the last of the lumber-mills in this once flourishing lumber country are situated.

"A *Record* man stood looking upon the scene when he was approached by an old resident, who was armed with a pikepole and evidently an authority. A commonplace remark opened a reminiscent vein of thought in him and he said: 'You behold there the last raft that will ever float down the Lehigh river, for the logs that compose it are the gleanings of the lumber-camps along the Tobyhanna. The men have loosened all the dams between here and Tobyhanna to float these logs into the Lehigh, and now nothing remains for us to do but remove the boom logs and the chains that hold them in place and wait for decay and dryrot to wipe out all evidence of what was once a great industry. I remember the time when White Haven was the headquarters for over a thousand hardy lumbermen. Many of their descendants live here still, but the old stock is rapidly passing away. How much lumber did we handle on this river every year? No two years were alike, so near as I can remember, and varied in amounts from 20,000,000 to 35,000,000 feet. You ought to go up and take a look at that dam and lock if you have never seen them. The ruins of the old mills and their wheels will soon be torn down and removed,' said our informant, Mr. Albertson, as he moved onward toward the town."

The busy banquet hall of White Haven's lumbering business has departed—put out the lights.

White Haven Savings Bank was organized under the State law January 2, 1872, with a capital of $25,000 and authority to increase this to $50,000. Officers: President, A. F. Peters; vice-president, C. L. Keck; cashier, S. Maguire. Directors: A. F. Peters, C. L. Keck, Samuel Wallace, Charles Kleckner, G. L. Halsey, R. P. Crellin, Albert Lewis and R. C. Albertson.

White Haven Water Works were commenced in 1856 under borough auspices, simply piping from the two springs in the North ward. These gave enough water until 1863, and then a company was organized and stock to the amount of $7,500 subscribed for the purpose of giving better facilities, the stock being increased to $19,000. Pipes were laid to the brook and for two years water was thus obtained. This was in addition to the two springs. Then a pipe line was run to Santee spring, nearly a mile in distance, and afterward terra-cotta pipes were extended 1,600 feet to a spring on Santee farm. All this piping practically failed and most of the water wasted through leaks, and the head was not high enough to supply houses on ground the least elevated. In 1875 the company built a reservoir further up the mountain and thus is enabled to keep any required amount in store and with a head that can throw water to the top of the tallest houses. To meet any emergency the company has a pump connecting the river with their works simply as an additional precaution to meet any possible case. Officers: President, C. L. Keck; treasurer and secretary, S. Maguire; superintendent, H. J. Myers, who has been in charge from the beginning.

Mr. Myers came here in 1848, when the population of the place was about 600. He was conductor that took the first engine that ever went north from this place over the mountains, which occurred the year of his coming. This was the southern terminus of the railroad, where water transportation commenced, until 1862. Mr. Myers commenced merchandising here in 1851 on the spot where is now Joseph Jonas' store, at the corner of Railroad and Northumberland streets. Mr. Taylor then had a store on the corner of Berwick and Railroad streets, and there was a store in the stone building; another was by Lockwood, where is now Widow Kane's saloon. In 1848 coal commenced being run from the head of Plains to White Haven, and was there transferred to canal boats.

Fire Department of White Haven was organized January 2, 1872. Directors: R. I. Westover, Henry Kaiser, John Fisher, Samuel Wallace, Bradley Childs, John Fiel, S. Maguire, Benjamin Jacoby and James Ray. A steam fire-engine was purchased by the borough. The borough built an electric light plant in 1892. Its power is furnished by Mr. Wallace's foundry, and the place is well lighted.

Shoe Factory is an important White Haven industry; established in 1888, and when in full operation employs forty hands.

Grist Mill.—The large and all-modern fixtures and facilities of gristmill, encased in iron on its entire outside, is not operated at present. It has fine water power.

Hosiery Factory was built in 1889; a successful enterprise, and employs sixty persons.

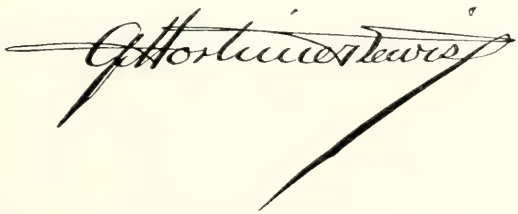
Brickyard.—In the west part of town, by George W. Koons, was established in 1891 on the discovery of a fine deposit of clay, and its product is extensively shipped north and south after filling the home demand. In the borough are 9 general stores, 2 drug stores, 6 grocery stores, 2 furniture stores, 1 livery stable, 3 butchers, 2 millinery, 2 shoe stores, 4 hotels, 3 halls, 5 doctors and 2 lawyers.

Borough of White Haven.—The act of the general assembly of 1843, by which this borough was incorporated, stipulated that the place of holding the borough elections should be "the house of Isaac Ripple," and that the first election for borough purposes should be on the first Monday of September following, and others annually thereafter on the third Friday in March.

The first annual borough election took place March 17, 1843. George W. Butler was elected judge for the occasion, George Straub inspector and Edward P. Tuttle clerk. Offices of the borough: Burgess, Joseph Yardley; councilmen, Abiathar Tuttle, John Shefferstine, Jacob Zink, Samuel Hunter, Jonathan Brock and David Dean; constable, James B. Weller; street commissioner, John Wasser; overseer of the poor, Lucius Blakeslee.

The election held March 17, 1843, having been declared null and void by the





court, the legislature authorized a special election for the third Monday of May, 1848. An election was accordingly held "at the house of Samuel House," when the following officers were elected: Burgess, Joseph Yardley; councilmen: David H. Taylor, Edward Lockwood, Horatio G. Hoven, David Dean, Daniel Wasser and I. Cowley Past; street commissioner, George Arnold; high constable, Wayne Sprowl; director of the poor, David Dean. I. Cowley Past was appointed clerk of the council for the ensuing year.

The following persons have served since as burgesses, and for the years named: 1849–51, Edward Lockwood; 1852, Frederick H. Bund; 1853, John H. Nace; 1854, David H. Taylor; 1855, Washington Torbert; 1856, Josiah W. Enbody; 1857, Stephen Bolles; 1858, 1860, 1863, Jacob Wirtler; 1859, Samuel Hunter; 1861–2, Robert R. Morgan; 1864, S. W. Trimmer; 1865, George R. Crellin; 1866, Lucius Blakeslee; 1867, 1870, Theodore Smith; 1868–9, 1872, Bradley Childs; 1871, Otto Kaiser; 1873, Edwin Shortz; 1874, Daniel Steele; 1875–7, Henry Kaiser; 1878–9, Charles Kleckner, the present burgess.

Present officers: Burgess, H. J. Laird; treasurer, John J. Baker; secretary, S. Maguire; council: president, A. C. Snyder, Alvin Arnold, Charles H. Hyndman, George W. Moyer, Theodore Ruhnke and George Kneiss; street commissioner, Henry Dandt; chief of fire department, J. N. Gettle.

WILKES-BARRE TOWNSHIP.

There is not much to be said of this township outside of what naturally must be said in the story of the city which has absorbed about all there is of it except the coal industry, which is both within the city limits and outside of them.

This was one of the original townships of the Susquehanna company, and was one of the eleven townships into which Luzerne county was formed in 1790. The name is a compound, and, unfortunately, the pundits have concluded to keep up the double capitals and the hyphen in the name, instead of simply spelling it, as a man otherwise would naturally write it without raising the pen, for instance "Wilkesbarre" instead of "Wilkes-Barre." In writing several million of times only think of the waste energy in that hyphen and second capital letter, and then the first way of writing it even looks better than the one fixed upon. The names of John Wilkes and Col. Barre, "distinguished advocates of liberty," is given as the all-sufficient reason for the name.

The first dwellings built in the county were on the flats just below the old borough limits in 1758. These were not for white men, but were built by authority of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania for the use of the Delaware chief and his followers, Teedyuscung.

Fort Durkee stood on the bank of the river, also below the old borough line.

As stated in the preceding general history the first massacre occurred in this township in 1763.

In 1782 James Sutton built a gristmill near the mouth of Mill creek. This was the first within Wilkes-Barre township. It was built of logs, and on the top was a sentry-box, from which to look out over the valley and be on guard for the approach of the enemy. The end and finish of this mill was in the great Pumpkin flood of 1786.

In 1799, including the village of Wilkes-Barre, Covington, Buck and a large portion of Plains and Bear Creek townships, there were 121 taxables and 112 horses. The names of the taxables are as follows:

Charles Abbot, Stephen Abbot, Edward Austin, Christopher Avery, Thomas A. Alkin, William Askam, John Alexander, Asa Bennett, Charles Bennett, Wilbur Bennett, Eleazar Blackman, Cain Billings, Timothy Beebe, Clark Beebe, Isaac Bowman, Stephen Barnes, John Carey, Hugh Conner, Arnold Colt, Mathew Covell, Putnam Catlin, Cornelius Courtright, Henry Courtright, John Courtright, James Conlin, Peter Corbit, Nathan Draper, Isaac Decker, Daniel Downing, Daniel Downing, Jr.,

Reuben Downing, Joseph Davis, Aziel Dana, Anderson Dana, Sylvester Dana, Thomas Duane, James Dixon, William Dixon, Arthur Eiek, Jacob Ely, Jabez Fish, Jesse Fell, Daniel Foster, Daniel Gore, Timothy Green, Willard Green, William Augustus George, Daniel Gridley, Matthias Hollenback, Jonathan Hancock, Godfrey Hitchcock, Oliver Helme, Jacob Hart, Lewis Hartsouff, Solomon Johnson, Jacob Johnson, Jehoida P. Johnson, Christiana Johnson, John Johnson, Jacob Jenong, Luther Jones, Reuben Jones, John Kennedy, Jr., James Kennedy, Daniel Kelly, Joseph Kelly, James Morgan, Richard Maybury, Thomas Marshal, Enoch Ogden, Jacob Ossencup, Samuel Pease, Nathan Palmer, Benjamin Perry, Benjamin Potts, John Potts, Mary Philips, John Pooder, David Richards, William Ross, Eleph Ross, John Rosecrans, Jacob Rosecrans, the Widow Rosecrans, Thomas Read, William Russel, John P. Schott, William Slocum, Joseph Slocum, Benjamin Slocum, Ebenezer Slocum, Jonathan Slocum, Ennice Sprague, Polly Stevens, Obadiah Smith, Paul Stark, Henry Stark, William Shoemaker, Joshua Squire, Henry Tilbury, Stephen Tuttle, Benjamin Truesdale, Daniel Truesdale, Elias Vandermark, Nathan Waller, Phineas Waller, Eliad Waller, Andrew Wickeizer, Conrad Wickeizer, Joseph Wright, Thomas Wright, Philip Weekes, Thomas Weekes, Jonathan Wildman, Henry Wilson, James Westbrook, Richard Westbrook, Justice Woolcott, Crandal Wilcox, Isaac Wilcox, William Wright, Rosswell Wells.

WRIGHT TOWNSHIP

Was formed in 1851; was taken from old Hanover township and named in honor of Col. Hendrick B. Wright, of Wilkes-Barre. Conrad Wickeiser was the first settler in 1798; his place was near where James Wright made his tavern-stand. The last named gentleman opened the first tavern and built the first sawmill. These are all now in Fairview township.

In what is now Wright proper the first settler was probably Cornelius Garrison, in 1833 or 1834. He built his sawmill on the Big Wapwallopen creek in the southwest part of the township. This mill was the longest to continue to run in the township. Mr. Garrison made the first little farm improvement, planted the first crop and set out the first orchard. The settlements and most of the industry, to the time of the recent division of the township, were in what is now Fairview township. It is now left with its 152 inhabitants, without a postoffice, without a railroad station though two roads pass through it, and the few inhabitants are on the little patch farms, scattered sparsely on the few level places or clinging to the hillsides.

The pioneer postmaster was William G. Albert. His office was where J. Shafer lived on the west side of the township. The mails came at first once a week, on horseback. Afterward Horton & Gilchrist, of Wilkes-Barre, started a stage line between Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton, and then the mails were received three times a week.

At the first town meeting Eleazer Carey was elected assessor. He held the office for eight years.

The rise, decline and present condition of this township that was purely a lumber district is told in the cold figures of the census reports. In 1860 it contained a population of 278; 1870, 603; 1880, 881; 1890, 152. These figures tell the story, but not the whole story. There was not as the figures would seem to indicate a general running away of the people when the lumbering business had completed its work. The fact is the territory that constituted old Wright township shows an increase of nearly 150 inhabitants in the last decade, but the most of them are now in the new township, Fairview, since February, 1889. This divided Wright township on the school line between districts 1 and 2; the north part, containing much the larger portion of the township, was given the new name, Fairview, and the lower part retained the old name of Wright. The only village or the only hamlet and place of any industry at all was a part of the new township and hence there is but a nominal population of 152 in the present Wright township.

WYOMING BOROUGH,

In superficial area, is one of the largest boroughs in the county. In historical fame there is no spot on the continent so well known throughout the civilized world. Wyoming! The inspiring theme of historians and poets. It was chartered a borough in June, 1885, and July 15 the first election for officers was held, resulting as follows: Burgess, William Hancock; council: John P. Smith, president; John A. Hutchins, John Sharp, J. I. Shoemaker (still in the board), Dr. C. P. Knapp, John Daugher. The secretary was H. C. Edwards. Second burgess, John J. Breese, resigned and his term was filled out by H. J. Best. The next burgess was the present incumbent. Present officers: Burgess, Charles Crouse, was re-elected. Council: Wilber Rozelle, president; J. I. Shoemaker, A. J. Crouse, W. W. Stocker, Fisher Gay, James E. Sanders; secretary, Merritt Sax; chief police, Benjamin Bunn; superintendent streets, J. R. Lefrance.

The many improvements going on mark the growing importance of this young borough. One firm has now in the course of building forty houses, and many others are following these closely. Business men in Wilkes-Barre are now looking along the line of the electric road all the way to Pittston for family residences, and the most of them find they can buy and build at a material saving to pay the city rents; and then their delightful healthy homes will possess all the double advantages of rural and urban life.

Wyoming avenue passes through the length of the borough. It is substantially the old road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, called the Wyoming road, passing in front of the monument, that tribute in lasting granite to the sacred memory of the patriots who fell on the battle-field July 3, 1778, of which are full details elsewhere.

As soon as peace had been assured after the Revolution settlers began to return and others to migrate hither, and about 1780 the vicinity of Wyoming began again to show signs of life. "New Troy" was the name by which the place was known up to within the memory of many living.

As early as 1780 or 1781 Benjamin Carpenter, from Connecticut, located on Abram's creek, at the lower end of the gorge where the creek breaks through the Kingston mountains. Here he built a gristmill on the site of the present one, also a house, which is still standing, occupied by Mrs. Riley. The west wing of what is now the Pollock house was built by Mr. Carpenter, and in 1829 the main part of the hotel was built by a Mr. Allenbach. Mr. Carpenter also built the woolen factory at this place, and the Carpenter family sold it to Mr. Anibal, and he to Jacob I. Shoemaker, Sr. This locality was known as Shoemaker's Mills, and was for many years known as Carpenter's Mills and Carpenter Town, which latter name it retained long after it came into the possession of the Shoemakers. In 1807 Mr. Carpenter sold out all his interests to Isaac C. Shoemaker and moved to Ohio. There was about that time an ax factory farther up the creek, the foundation of which is still visible. There was a small foundry a little below the gristmill. The gristmill was rebuilt in 1840 by Jacob I. Shoemaker, Sr., when all the improvements invented up to that time were added. Other improvements besides steam power have since been introduced.

In 1820 John Jones located here and engaged in the blacksmithing business, and the same year Thomas J. Halsey, M. D., located in this vicinity, where he practiced several years. Dr. John Smith was also one of the early resident physicians.

In 1802 or 1803 Mrs. Gordon, mother of James A. Gordon, of Plymouth, taught school in an old schoolhouse on or near the corner were Laycock's Wyoming house now stands.

William Swetland, who was postmaster in 1830, was also one of the early merchants. He kept his store a little below the family residence of Payne Pettebone, on the main road from Kingston to Wyoming. John Gardner was the pioneer

cabinet-maker at Carpenter Town, locating there as early as 1820, now a dwelling on the corner opposite the Pollock house, known as the "old storehouse;" and he was succeeded in 1830 by Charles Barney. The "old storehouse" was occupied as early as 1820 by Charles Tuttle, who was among early merchants. The property became Daniel Van Scoy's. As late as 1830 the flat between Shoemaker's Mills and Wyoming was a dense wilderness.

The topography of the ground along the river where is Susquehanna avenue has been taken advantage of and the rise is made a street and the lots face on a boulevard of natural old forest trees toward the river. The time is not distant when this must be one of the most favored residence streets in the world. The boulevard and the Susquehanna in front; the grand future mansions, flanked on either side with others of its kind and the gently rising mountains in the distant rear. The time is not distant when the river on both sides will be solid town, very nearly so now, from Pittston to Nanticoke. The principal or central trading and business stands now are on Wyoming and Eighth streets in the vicinity of Laycock's hotel, but with a place in the very first steps of a remarkably quick growth these conditions are liable to change at any time. The cause of this spurt in suburban improvements is first the electric street line that became a road in operation August 18, 1892, the car making its first business trip from the public square in Wilkes-Barre and then to Pittston that day. The cars had been running regularly to Wyoming, stopping in front of Laycock's hotel since May of this year.

In the borough are two hotels—the old Pollock and Laycock's; a steam gristmill, by James Fowler & Sons; a foundry; shovel works, by Payne Pettebone & Sons. This was at first, 1872, a company concern. The terra cotta works, by J. Hutchins & Co., who also operate the breaker across the hill; two breakers within the lines and one just outside the limits; the iron fence works, by John Wilder are situated on Sixth street, opened in 1776. James Eagan's mining drill factory is a growing industry as is the Laycock & Crouse carriage factory; 4 general stores, 1 confectionery, 1 undertaking, 1 boots and shoes, 1 hardware and tin store, 3 builders, 2 shoemakers, 2 livery stables, and several small trading places.

The borough line extends on the mountain to the second tier of lots in the original division. The borough is bountifully supplied by the Spring Brook Water company. The same mains that supply Forty Fort, Dorranceton and Kingston pass through Wyoming.

YATESVILLE BOROUGH

Was formed from Jenkins township, May 20, 1878. The first borough election, June 1 following, resulted as follows: Burgess, T. T. Hale; council: George Faircloth, president; Thomas Nattrass, secretary; John Shields, William Learch, Alexander Frazer, Alfred Day; street superintendent, John H. Monk; chief police, Mathew Harrison; collector, W. D. Hale. T. T. Hale was re-elected burgess.

Present officers: Richard Bostock, burgess; council: John Harding, John Pierce, John T. Reid, William Carpenter and Leopard D. Schooley. Secretary and assessor, Edwin S. Monk; treasurer, Charles Hale; tax collector, Thomas W. Haines; street commissioner, Thomas Lloyd; chief police, Jasper S. Pierson.

Joel Hale, in 1809, built the first frame house in Yatesville, occupied by John Monk. Mr. Hale owned most of the borough site. The settlers following Mr. Hale were H. Fredrick, George Day, David Reese, James Cooper, Isaac and George Naphus, Joseph and John Stout and James Thompson. These came in 1809 or 1810. William D. Hale built the first tavern in the place on the corner of Main and Stout streets, in 1859, afterward kept by John H. Monk. The first store was opened in 1855. A schoolhouse was built in 1851. From 1812 to 1825 the added families were, John and Isaiah Hale, John Yates, Asa and Morris Naphus and Francis Yates, Sr. The borough was named for this Francis Yates, an Englishman who came to America in 1817. When he came here he bought ninety acres of land of

Theophilus Brooks, on which was a log cabin. His widow survived to a great age.

It is believed that Francis Yates and the Hale brothers were the first to mine coal. They found an outcrop and then by stripping they pursued the business of taking out coal with a sled and ox team.

Two railroads have depots at this place; three stores and a water reservoir of the Pennsylvania Coal company for the supply of their works and the town. Population 437, domiciled in ninety dwellings. The people are engaged in mining.





PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Daniel Acker, teacher of banjo and guitar, and composer of music, Wilkes Barre, wasborn in Conyngham Valley, this county, June 1, 1853, a son of Charles and Mary A. (Belles) Acker. His paternal grandfather, Elias Acker, a native of Pennsylvania, was among the pioneers of Luzerne county, where he owned several large farms, and died there. Charles Acker, father of subject, was a native of Butler Valley, this county, and by occupation a farmer. He was drafted in the Civil war, was a member of Company H, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, and died in 1864 of wounds received at Ream's Station, Va. His wife was a daughter of John Belles, a farmer and miller of Luzerne county, and by her he had three children, who grew to maturity: Daniel, Lydia (Mrs. George Kern) and Ellen (Mrs. Al Kohl). Our subject was reared in Luzerne county, educated at Soldiers' Orphan School, McAllisterville, Juniata Co., Pa., and Soldiers' School, at Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa. He served an apprenticeship of three years at the tailor's trade, and followed the business sixteen years as a journeyman, part of the time teaching music. Since 1888 he has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre, and has built up a successful business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Jr. O. U. A. M., and in politics is a Republican.

Christian H. Ackerman, general grocer, Hazleton. Among the many business men of Hazleton none are more rapidly coming to the front than the one whose name opens this sketch. Mr. Ackerman was born in Germany, December 7, 1863, and is the fourth in a family of nine children of Jacob and Mary (Reinhart) Ackerman, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Swiss extraction. The family came to America in 1865, locating at Mauch Chunk, Pa., where they remained two years, afterward removing to this county, where their children were reared and educated. At the close of his school days the subject of this sketch worked about the coal mines, doing everything that falls to the lot of a youth so situated. He continued at that work until 1887, when he came to Hazleton and purchased his present business, which was formerly owned by his father. Mr. Ackerman was married July 4, 1887, to Elizabeth, daughter of John J. Dieter, of Hazleton, and to this union have been born three children, namely: Percy, Luella and Minnie. Mr. Ackerman votes the Democratic ticket, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum. The family attend the German Lutheran Church.

Andrew Addison, coal dealer, Wilkes-Barre, was born in one of the Southern States January 5, 1849. He is the second son of Andrew Addison, who went to California in 1857, where it is supposed he died, as he was never afterward heard from. Our subject married his first wife, Frances Torthington, May 28, 1873, in Wilkes-Barre; she died April 7, 1882. To this union were born three children: George Edward, Virginia A. and Emily. In March, 1889, Mr. Addison married his second wife, Mrs. Mary Taylor. He established his present business in 1870, soon after coming to Wilkes-Barre. He has always controlled a large and profitable trade, and owns some desirable real estate in the best portion of the city.

Charles Aitkin, engineer at the Henry Shaft, Plains, was born in Scotland, August 19, 1860, and is the only son of Charles and Jennette Aitkin. He came to America in June, 1879, and located at Arnot, Tioga Co., Pa., where he remained a few

months, and then came to Plains, this county. He was brattice man at the Enterprise Shaft nine months; then fired at the Henry Shaft, five years, at the end of which time he was promoted to engineer, which position he has since held. Before coming to America he made a trip to Buenos Ayres, South America. Mr. Aitkin was married April 22, 1881, to Miss Helen, daughter of William and Helen Cliland, of Plains. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and of the Caledonian Club of Wilkes-Barre. He has always given his political support to the Republican party.

Lyman Albert, teamster and contractor, Miners Mills, was born in Plains township, this county, June 1, 1837, and is a son of George and Mary (Braden) Albert, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. In his father's family there were six children, four of whom are living, viz.: William, Sarah (Mrs. Hiram Yale), Lyman and Joseph, the latter of whom lost a leg in the Civil war. George Albert was in the war of 1812, and was killed in 1872 on the Jersey Central Railroad track in Miners Mills at the age of ninety-four years. Our subject received a common-school education, and at the age of twelve years began working about the mines, which, together with lumbering, teaming and contracting, has furnished him employment since. He was married October 11, 1856, to Miss Christa Derr, daughter of John M. Derr, and they had six children, all of whom died in childhood except Clara; she married James Stocker (now deceased), by whom she had one child, Emma; her second husband was James Davis (also deceased), and her present husband is Robert Hislop, a miner, of Parsons. Mr. Albert and family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and the I. O. R. M., and is a Republican in his political views. He built his present residence in 1866.

Sylvester Albert, passsenger conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Ashley, was born in Wright township, this county, September 23, 1852, and is a son of William G. and Eliza (Shaffer) Albert, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Yankee and German origin, respectively. He is a grandson of John and Catharine (Bellers) Albert, early settlers at Parsons, this county; his maternal grandparents were Jacob and Catherine Shaffer. His father, who kept a hotel, was one of the leaders in pushing to completion the Hazleton turnpike, and also named the first postoffice in Wright township. William G. and Eliza (Shaffer) Albert reared a family of eight children, as follows: Roxanna, died unmarried at the age of thirty-eight years; Sylvester; Jesse, started from New York to go to Mew Mexico, but the ship in which he had taken passage was struck by lightning, and all perished; Sabina; Paxton; Sarah J., and Austin F., who live on Ross street, Ashley, and Clarissa, who died at the age of two years. Our subject was educated in the public schools at South Wilkes-Barre and Ashley, and then picked slate in the breaker for four years. He then followed boating on the Susquehanna canal two years, drove in the mines four years, and then became brakeman on the Central Railroad three years, and since 1875 has been conductor. Mr. Albert was married December 24, 1875, to Miss Ella N. Imlay, daughter of William Imlay. They have had two children, Edna and Harry S., the latter of whom died at the age of four years and five months. Mr. Albert is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., O. R. C., and is a Republican in his political views.

Sylvester Alden, engineer at the Delaware & Hudson Shaft No. 4, Plymouth Division. One of the most important and highly responsible positions about a coal mine is the one occupied by the man who handles the levers of the ponderous hoisting engines; and those who occupy these places must be careful, alert and trusty. Such a man is Sylvester Alden, who was born January 1, 1845, the eighth in the family of eleven children of Andrew and Rachel (Fairchild) Alden, natives of this valley. Sylvester was educated in Luzerne county, and at the age of seventeen years, in August, 1863, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment, under the immediate command of Col. Naugle and Capt. Updegraff.

This company were engaged in no regular battles, but participated in many hot skirmishes, the young soldier coming out unharmed. After the war was closed, Mr. Alden returned to Plymouth, and worked about the machinery at the Baltimore Mines until 1869, when he came to Plymouth and was employed by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company in putting up machinery, until 1874, when he was given charge of the hoisting engine at No. 2, remaining two years, at the end of which time he was transferred to No. 4, Delaware & Hudson, where he has since been employed. Mr. Alden was united in marriage, March 8, 1872, with Amelia, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Nigh) Mask, natives of Baltimore, Md., and two children have come of this marriage, viz.: Marshall, born February 26, 1873, and now learning the machinist trade; and Stanley, born November 18, 1883. Mr. Alden is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. ALLBRIGHT, saddler, Plains, was born in Marlton, N. J., November 24, 1861, and is a son of John and Hannah (Worrell) Allbright, also natives of New Jersey, and of German and English origin. The father, who was a saddler by trade, reared a family of three children, of whom John H. is the eldest. Our subject learned the saddler's trade with his father, and also took instructions of J. H. Hendrick, of Philadelphia; he then worked at his trade at Mt. Holly, N. J., two years; then, in 1884, came to Plains to open a shop for Wilcox & Doron, and in 1886 took the shop for his own account. Mr. Allbright was married April 30, 1890, to Jessie M., daughter of Andrew and Louise (Mills) Williams, of Mill Creek. Our subject's success in life has depended largely on his own exertions. He has always given his support to the Republican party, in his political influence.

ISAAC ALLEN, supervisor, Plains township, P. O. Hudson, was born March 11, 1841, in South Wales, and is a son of Richard and Dinah (Jenkins) Allen, also natives of Wales. Our subject was educated in his native country, and in 1860 he came to America, locating at Olyphant, Pa., where he became engaged in mining. Here he remained but a short time, however, when he came to Mill Creek, at which place he also engaged in mining, in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, with whom he remained until 1887, when, by reason of an injury received to the right hand, he was obliged to quit mining, and subsequently engaged in various kinds of work; was breaker-boss for a time, and in 1890 he was elected supervisor of Plains township. Mr. Allen was married in 1857 to Miss Mary, daughter of John Reynolds, of Wales, and they have had nine children, viz.: Elizabeth (deceased), Merriam (deceased), Martha (married to Barney Bunker, of Mill Creek), Merriam (second, also deceased), David Richard, Dinah (deceased), Timothy, Thomas, James and Percilla. Mr. Allen has been deacon and elder in the Baptist Church; in politics he is a Republican, but does not permit party lines to influence his choice in local politics.

WILLIAM L. ALLEN, inside foreman, Mocanaqua Mines, P. O. Shickshinny, was born at Londonderry, Ireland, January 19, 1854, a son of John and Martha (Arbuckle) Allen. He was reared and educated in Ireland, and came to America in 1871, locating in Lehigh county, Pa., where he was employed in the Iron Works at Catasauqua four years. In 1875 he located at Ashley, this county, and was employed in the mines of that place and Sugar Notch twelve years; in 1887 he was appointed fire-boss at Wanamie Mines, and filled that position two years. He then served two months as mine foreman for the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company at South Wilkes-Barre, and in 1889 removed to Mocanaqua, where he has since held his present position of inside foreman of the Mocanaqua Mines. On January 1, 1878, he married Mrs. Jane (McIntosh) Hays, daughter of John and Martha (Neal) McIntosh, of Ashley, Luzerne Co., Pa., and has one son living, William Leith. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the Presbyterian Church; and he is a Republican.

PETER ALLES, farmer, P. O. Sugar Notch, was born in Germany, January 10, 1840, and is a son of John and Mary (Baker) Alles, who came to America, preceded

a year and a half by their two eldest children, in 1853, and resided in Brooklyn one year, and then removed to Wilkes-Barre where the father died in 1871, thence to Sugar Notch where the mother died in 1890. Our subject is a grandson of Jacob Baker, who was for several years teamster in Napoleon's army, and of Frank Alles, who died in Germany. The family consisted of seven children besides our subject, as follows: Elizabeth (Mrs. John Baker); John, retired, living in Wilkes-Barre; Mary (widow of Anthony Martin); Margaret (Mrs. Jacob Baker); Jacob, night police in Towanda, Pa., for many years; Catherine (Mrs. Allen Fisher), and Elizabeth (second, both living), (Mrs. Allen Smith). Our subject was educated in his native country, and for one year in Brooklyn, and coming to Luzerne county with his father he worked in the breaker a short time there, then on a farm one year, drove team in the mine four years, served a three years' apprenticeship in New York at the cabinet making trade, drove team for the company at the Baltimore Mine two years, and since 1867 has operated the Company farm. Mr. Alles was married, July 12, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Windle and Catherine (Teele) Lower, and a granddaughter of John Teele, who served seven years in Napoleon's army and died in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Alles have had seven children, five of whom are living: Jacob, Mary, Frank, Catherine and Augustus P. The family are members of the Catholic Church; Mr. Alles is a Democrat in politics, and was for three years a member of the council in Sugar Notch borough.

Charles H. Amsbry, agent for W. W. Amsbry, Plains, was born in Broome county, May 2, 1839, a son of Anson and Lydia (Crocker) Amsbry, natives of New York, and of French and English origin respectively. In his father's family there were four children, three of whom are living: James H., a farmer, at Montrose, Pa.; Charles H.; and William W., capitalist and owner of coal land in Clearfield and Luzerne counties, also president of the Fairmont Land Company, residing at Germantown. Charles H. was reared on the farm, and educated in the common schools and Lowell's Business College, at Binghamton. He enlisted at Binghamton September 15, 1861, in what was known as "Dickinson's Guards," Company H, Eighty-ninth N. Y. V. I. In 1862–3 he was second lieutenant; in 1864 first lieutenant and quarter-master; and in 1865, was commissioned captain, but was not mustered in until 1890; he was mustered out of the service August 12, 1865. In 1867 he engaged in the mercantile business at Binghamton, N. Y., where he remained eleven years; he then went to Wilkes-Barre, where he was engaged in the treasurer's office for seven months; and thence to Nanticoke, where he had charge of the shoe department of J. H. Hildredth & Co.'s store. In 1880 he went to Camptown, Bradford county, to superintend the mills of Hollenback & Amsbry, which he purchased in 1884, and in April, 1891, removed to Plains. Mr. Amsbry was married December 13, 1866, to Adelia A., daughter of Hurd F. and Mary A. (Lewis) Brownson, of Binghamton. They have two children: Florence B., born March 28, 1869, and Lewis B., born February 3, 1871. He is a member of the G. A. R. and the F. & A. M.; he is a Republican in politics.

Asa Anderson, farmer and milkman, P. O. Luzerne, was born in Kingston township, July 4, 1842, where he was reared, and educated at the common school. He is a son of John and Rachel (Atherholt) Anderson, the former born in New Jersey, July 23, 1811, the latter in Bucks county, March 5, 1807. John Good was a son of Joseph, who was also a native of New Jersey, and removed to this county in 1815, locating in Kingston township, on the farm now occupied and owned by A. J. Good. After spending some years there he removed to Dallas, where he purchased another farm, which he cleared during his lifetime. He was a very stout, robust man, a hard worker, and a person who believed in practicing the "Golden Rule" in his every-day life. He reared a family of five children by two marriages. His wives were sisters, whose maiden name was Keiser. His son, John, began business for himself in Dallas township, on a farm of fifty acres, on which he resided seven years. He sold that property, and in 1841 bought a farm in Kingston township com-

prising one hundred acres, to which he added one hundred and thirty more, sixty of which were under cultivation, the greater part being unimproved. John Good held several township offices with much credit to himself and those who chose him. He was very prominent in the Democratic party, whose influence was felt at the polls by his opponents. He died March 4, 1889, at the age of seventy-eight years. His family comprised nine children, seven of whom are living: Margaret, William, Elizabeth, Asa, Walter, James and Laura. Asa is the fifth in the family in order of birth, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Anderson was twice married, first, in November, 1867, to Miss Ann, daughter of John and Julia Drutzman; she bore him five children, four of whom are living: John, Nellie, Jennie and Millie. For his second wife he married, March 4, 1880, Miss Emma, daughter of Henry and Ann Rummerfield; by this marriage there has been born one child, Elmer. Mrs. Anderson was born near Scranton, October 1, 1854. Mr. Anderson owns fifty acres of productive land, and carries on a dairy, milking eighteen cows. He is an enterprising, practical business man, and has held several township offices. He is a member of the Grange, and the P. O. S. of A. Politically he is a Democrat.

James Anderson, merchant and sign painter, Luzerne borough, was born in Kingston township, this county, January 20, 1850, and is the son of John and Rachel (Atherholt) Anderson, natives of Pennsylvania. James Anderson was educated in the common schools of his native county, and graduated from the Wyoming Commercial College. After completing his education, he taught school for a number of years in the county of his birth. He subsequently became a contractor and carpenter, which business he followed for eight years, after which he was employed as clerk for Mr. Atherholt, with whom he remained two years. He then embarked in mercantile business as clothier and shoe dealer, which he continued until his wife assumed control, when it was changed to a general store. Mr. Anderson was married, in 1873, to Miss Margaret, daughter of John and Julia (Walp) Prutzman, natives of Pennsylvania, and this union has been blessed by the birth of three children: Gilbert, Stella and Charles. Mr. Anderson is a stanch Democrat, and has been twice elected assessor of his township, and three times as assessor of his borough. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Henry Anderson, clerk, Wilkes-Barre, was born in 1862, at Little York, Pa., and is the second in order of birth in the family of Simon H. and Mary Ann (Weir) Anderson, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. He was educated in the public schools of Little York, and came to this county with his father in 1881. He accepted a position at the "Bristol House" as buyer, where he has remained up to the present day. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

M. C. Anderson, proprietor of Wonderland Museum and Theatre, Wilkes-Barre was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 2, 1858, a son of Joseph and Nettie Anderson. They were natives of Austria, and came to America about 1852, locating in Philadelphia, Pa., where the father represented a leading New York commercial house as traveling salesman for many years, and where he yet resides. Our subject was reared in Philadelphia and educated in the public schools. He began life as clerk in a Philadelphia liquor house, and in 1876 went to Galveston, Texas, and clerked in a general merchandise store a few months. He then located in St. Louis, where he secured a position as advance agent for a theatrical company, and later traveled with a circus for six consecutive seasons, as manager of privileges. He next managed a troupe of glass blowers in museums up to 1891. In February of that year he opened "Wonderland" in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a prominent resort which he has since successfully conducted on a first-class basis, and has made it one of the most attractive resorts in the city. It is noted for its cleanliness and respectability, and stands to-day as one of the leading houses of its kind in America. Mr. Anderson has the reputation of being up to the times in procuring for his many patrons the very best attractions before the public, sparing neither pains nor expense to attain that end. His motto has always been "nothing too good for his patrons."

Walter Anderson, farmer, P. O. Ruggles, was born September 25, 1846, reared and educated in Kingston township. He is a son of John and Rachel (Atherholt) Anderson, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, the latter in Kingston. John was a son of Joseph Anderson, who was a native of New Jersey and removed to this county in its early settlement, locating in Kingston township. He was a worthy man and an enterprising farmer. He had six children, by two marriages. His son, John Anderson, began life in Dallas on a farm of eighty acres, where he lived about ten years. He then removed to Kingston, where he also engaged in farming, living here until he died, in 1889, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife died in 1891, at the age of eighty-five years. Mr. Anderson was a man of influence, and held several township offices, such as assessor, collector, etc. He was a stanch Democrat. He reared eight out of nine children born to him. Walter is the sixth of the family, and has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. On December 24, 1879, he married Miss Susie, daughter of Elisha and Susie Nulton, to which union has been born one son, Dorey, aged eleven years. Mrs. Anderson was born in Dallas in 1851. Mr. Anderson removed to Lake township in 1884, on a farm of 127 acres. Some of this farm was very old, being one of the first cleared in the town. Most of it is situated in Wyoming county. He erected new buildings on a piece of ground close by the old farm, which he beautified as only a man of taste can do. He is a general and practical farmer, but pays special attention to sheep raising. He is a member of the Grange; he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he has held several offices in the town. Politically he is a Democrat.

Peter Frank Andes, plumber and gasfitter, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Hazleton, this county, January 22, 1855. He is the fifth child of Michael Andes, a native of Germany who came to Hazleton in 1835, where he has since resided. Mr. Andes was married, February 10, 1877, to Miss Kittie, daughter of Peter and Kittie Anstett, and to this marriage have been born seven children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Henry, Lizzie B., Frank, Susie and Kate. Mr. Andes is a member of the well-known firm of Andes & Anstett, No. 44 Hazle street. He is a prominent plumber and gasfitter, and since April 1, 1887, when he entered into the partnership, he has enjoyed an extensive trade in every part of the city.

Abraham Andres, powder-maker, Wapwallopen, was born in Hollenback township, August 8, 1846, a son of Peter and Mary (Yoey) Andres, the former born in Hollenback township, the latter in Plymouth. Peter was a son of Abraham, who was also a native of this county, and whose father was an old pioneer. Abraham, Sr., owned a large farm in Hollenback township, on which he reared five children, who in their succession became sturdy pioneers. Peter began his agricultural life in Hollenback township, on a farm of sixty acres. He was a good, conscientious man, a kind neighbor, and a loyal citizen, and died in 1870, aged sixty years; his wife also died in 1870, aged fifty-six years. Their family consisted of ten children, eight of whom are living, Abraham being the third. Our subject was reared and educated in Hollenback township, and for over twenty-nine years he has followed powder-making, all the time in the employ of the Dupont Company. In 1866 he married Miss Lydia A., daughter of Even and Mary Ann Davis, and to this happy union there were five children born, four of whom are living: George, Morris, Grace L. and Mary A. Mrs. Lydia A. Andres was born in Hollenback township in 1839. Mr. Andres has held several township offices with much credit. He owns a neat house and lot on which he resides, and everything about his place looks cheerful and cosy, showing the taste and latent refinement possessed by the happy inmates. Our sub- is a member of the P. O. S. of A.

Jacob Anstett, a prosperous plumber and gasfitter of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Germany November 18, 1863. He was married, May 3, 1883, to Sophia, daughter of Michael Andes, who resides in Germany; both her parents are now over seventy years of age, but are still enjoying robust health. To the union of Sophia and

Jacob Anstett have been born four children: Emma E., Gertrude Dartha, Caroline Sophia and Frederick Anthony. Mr. Anstett is a man of much shrewdness and ability. He owns some very fine real estate on South River street, and is recognized as one of the most valuable citizens of Wilkes-Barre.

Thomas W. Aregood, engineer, Luzerne, was born in Juniata county, Pa., February 21, 1833, and is a son of Samuel H. and Catherine (Hittle) Aregood, both of whom were born in Catawissa, Pa. Samuel H. Aregood was a miller by occupation, and a man of some political influence in the Democratic party. He removed with his family to this county about 1846, locating in Hanover township, where he pursued his calling, that of miller, until 1861, when he died at the age of sixty years. He reared a family of seven children, all of whom are living. Thomas W. is the sixth in order of birth, was reared and educated in his native town, and is, by occupation, a stationary engineer, a calling he has followed for twenty-two years. He removed to this county with his father in 1846, and has since that time been a resident of the same, having lived at his present home for seventeen years. He is, at present, boss in the Wyoming Coal Company's breaker. In 1861 he showed his patriotism by enlisting in Company A, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the term of three years. He participated in all the leading battles of the army of the Potomac; at the battle of Fair Oaks he received a minie ball in his right leg, which disabled him for a time, and he received an honorable discharge. In 1864 he re-enlisted in the same command, and served to the close of the war. During his last term of service he was promoted to the rank of duty sergeant, which rank he held at his discharge. He now receives a well-deserved pension. On February 18, 1866, Mr. Aregood married Miss Alice, daughter of John and Jane Grainger, to which union have been born twelve children, seven of whom grew to maturity and are now living: Mary E., Emma J., Thomas P., William H., Charles R., Oscar L., and Chester A. Mary E. is married to William J. Denniston, a master mechanic; Emma J. is married to John Perne, a miner. Mrs. Aregood was born in England, August 3, 1846. Mr. Aregood is a member of the G. A. R. Politically, he has been a Republican for the past thirty years.

Charles F. Armbruster, milkdealer, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Saylorsville, Carbon Co., Pa., June 6, 1868, a son of Theobald and Richarda (Reiser) Armbruster, natives of Germany, who came to America about 1857, locating in Carbon county, Pa.; in 1872 they settled in Wilkes-Barre, where they still reside, the father, who is a carpenter, having been in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company since 1875. Their children were five in number, viz.: Edward (deceased), Louisa (Mrs. Fred Sauer), Henry J., Mary (Mrs. Frank Sauer) and Charles F. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre from four years of age, and educated at St. Nicholas German Catholic school. Beginning at the age of thirteen he served an apprenticeship of three years at the cigar-makers' trade, and afterward worked four years. In 1889 he embarked in the milk business, in which he has since successfully continued. He is a member of the St. Nicholas German Catholic Church, St. Joseph's Society and St. Conrad's Young Men's Society; in politics he is a Democrat.

F. Howard Armstrong, postmaster at Plymouth, also manager of the first mill at that place, was born at Rileyville, Wayne Co., Pa., January 8, 1844, and is a son of Thomas and Maria (Slaven) Armstrong. Our subject's mother was a native of Ireland; his father was born in England, was an officer in the British army, and traveled a great deal, both by land and water, having been in almost every civilized country in the world. He came to the United States in 1840, settled in the State of New York, and subsequently went to Michigan. He died while on his way home from Australia. Our subject was a member of a family of nine children, of whom only three are now living, namely: Thomas, F. Howard and Margaret (now the wife of Giles Fitch, Jr.). F. Howard Armstrong was reared on the farm and attended the common schools. He enlisted in February, 1862, in the Fifty-ninth Regiment, in Company F, Second Cavalry. He was subsequently promoted to

corporal, and rose, step by step, in the regular line of promotion, being second lieutenant when the war closed. He participated in many of the severe battles of the war, viz.: Battle of Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, the Wilderness, Petersburg, Spottsylvania and Gettysburg. Mr. Armstrong was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison for three weeks, and after his exchange again joined his company; he subsequently re-enlisted and served until the close of the war, and was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865, in Virginia. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and was employed at various kinds of business. In 1867 Mr. Armstrong came to Plymouth, and has resided here ever since. He was married in January, 1869, in Plymouth, to Hannah E. Jaguish, whose parents were of German and Irish descent, respectively. They have four children: Sabra A., assistant postmaster; Charles D., a clerk in the postoffice; Wheeler B. and Henry N. Mrs. Armstrong is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Armstrong is a Republican in politics, and was appointed postmaster under the administration of President Harrison. He has served as commander of the Captain Asher Gaylord G. A. R. Post, No. 109; he is past grand of Elm Lodge, No. 642, I. O. O. F., and is past worthy chancellor of the Radiant Star Lodge, No. 178, K. of P., of Plymouth.

James Armstrong, miner, P. O., Inkerman, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, December 24, 1854, and is a son of Anthony and Mary A. (Rhuan) Armstrong, natives of the same place, who reared a family of six children, of whom James is fourth in order of birth. Our subject was educated in Ireland, and came to this country in 1868, settling in Sebastopol, this county. In that year he was apprenticed to boot and shoe making, and upon being released as a journeyman, in 1872, he went to work in the mines as a laborer, remaining as such until 1878, when he went west and worked as a miner in Ohio and Indiana. He then journeyed to Chicago, Ill., where he was employed in iron works, returning home to Sebastopol in December, 1880, since which time he has been employed as a miner by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. On August 9, 1882, Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage with Bridget, daughter of Timothy and Mary (Malia) McNulty, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have been blessed with the following issue: Charles, born May 26, 1883; Mary, born May 20, 1886, and Blanche, born July 6, 1889. Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Henry Grattan Literary Association. In politics he is a Democrat, and held the office of school director from 1886 to 1889.

James Armstrong, proprietor of the "Hotel Armstrong," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Hazleton township, this county, August 15, 1855, and is a son of James and Anna (Cassiday) Armstrong, natives of Ireland, who were married at Easton, Pa., and for upward of forty years were residents of Hazleton, this county, where the father died in 1884. He served as township superintendent of schools upward of fifteen years, and was prominently identified with the public affairs of the township. His children were Michael, Mary, James, Anna, Barney, Anna (second) and John. Our subject was reared in Hazleton, educated in common schools, and began life in the mines in which he worked in various capacities for ten years. He then served as clerk in hotels of Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre six years, locating in the latter city in 1884, and in 1888 he became proprietor of the "Hotel Armstrong," which he has since successfully conducted. In 1882 he married Mary, daughter of Jacob Harman, of Williamsport, Pa. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

John J. Armstrong, foreman of the *Gazette* composing-room, Pittston, was born in Pittston, February 25, 1859, a son of J. R. and Charlotte (Thomas) Armstrong, both natives of Wales. They came to the United States in 1858 and located in Pittston, where they have since resided, the father having filled the position of fire-boss for the Pennsylvania Coal Company at their No. 10 Shaft from the time of his arrival until the present. They had a family of seven children, viz.: J. J., William (deceased), B. F., now general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., at Blooms-

burg, Pa., Ella, Rachel, Charlotte and Minnie. Our subject was reared in Pittston and educated in the public schools of that city. While a boy he worked as slate picker at Tompkins' Shaft, but at the age of ten years he secured a position in the general store of James Mayo, where he worked for about one year; then until his fifteenth year he was employed at various occupations about his native city. He then entered a printing office in Dover, N. J., and began to learn the trade he has followed with more or less persistency until the present time. After a few months spent in Dover he returned to Pittston and secured a position in the *Gazette* office of that place, where he remained twelve years; then entered mercantile business on Main street, Pittston, and remained there two years, after which he removed to Danville, Pa., and opened a branch tea store, working in the interest of the Grand Union Tea Company, of New York City. He was there three years, at the end of which time he returned to Pittston and secured the position of foreman of the *Gazette* composing room (having held that position before he embarked in the mercantile business), and has since served in that capacity. Mr. Armstrong has a host of friends in his native city, and commands the love and respect of all who know him. He is a member of the Luzerne Baptist Church, of West Pittston; of the Y. M. C. A., of Pittston, and of the P. O. S. of A. Politically he is a Republican.

William Armstrong, inside mine foreman, Wilkes-Barre, was born in St. Austell, Cornwall, England, February 1, 1838, a son of John and Mary (Robbins) Armstrong. He was reared and educated in his native place, and worked at the machinist's trade, which he afterward gave up on the death of his master, and then engaged in mining up to 1863, and in August of that year he came to America, and located at Hancock, Mich., where he was employed in the copper mines until November, 1864. On January 1, 1865, he arrived in Wilkes-Barre, and worked in the coal mines until his return to England, in June of same year. In April, 1867, he sailed from England to California, and there and in Nevada worked in the gold and silver mines until 1869. January 1, 1870, he again located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, and where he worked in the mines until December, 1870, when a fire broke out in the Baltimore Mine No. 2, and he was assigned to charge of same; it is still burning, though under control. In February, 1885, he took charge of the Baltimore Mine No. 3, as inside foreman, and still holds that position. Mr. Armstrong was married September 26, 1865, to Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary B. (Thomas) Rowe, of St. Austell, England, and has four children living: William H., Ada M. R., John J. and James F. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Sons of St. George; politically, he is an advocate of prohibition, and is president of the Temperance Union of Wilkes-Barre.

Charles D. Arnold, engineer on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, P. O. Hudson, Plains township, was born in Muhlenburgh, Pa., July 8, 1842, son of Levi and Phœbe (Benscoter) Arnold, natives of Pennsylvania, of English origin. He is a grandson of Stephen Arnold, who came from Connecticut to the Wyoming Valley at a very early date. His father, who was a carpenter and later a farmer, reared a family of thirteen children, seven of whom are living, and of whom he is the seventh in order of birth. He spent his boyhood on the farm, receiving a common school education, and at the age of fourteen began driving a mule on the canal, which he followed some time. He enlisted at Wilkes-Barre, September 16, 1861, in Company D, Ninth P. V. C., served his country faithfully, and was discharged, on surgeon's certificate of disability, June 10, 1864. He then engaged in farming for one year, after which he kept canal grocery and postoffice at West Nanticoke for two years. In 1868 he came to Plains, and, after firing for three years on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, was promoted to his present position. In 1871 he purchased his present residence and removed there. Mr. Arnold was married, April 15, 1866, to Harriet E., daughter of Thomas R. and Susan (Macbeth) Chapin, natives of Pennsylvania and Indiana, respectively. They have had born to them six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Jaell M., locomotive engineer,

Plains; Mrs. Dr. Lloyd, Wilkes-Barre, and Ray H. This gentleman and wife are members of the Christian Church, consolidated with the Primitive Methodist; he is also a member of the G. A. R., and the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Democrat.

Jaell M. Arnold, engineer on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, Hudson, Plains township, was born in Nanticoke, Pa., May 15, 1867, and is a son of Charles D. Arnold. Our subject was educated in the common schools and in Carbondale high school, and began firing on his father's engine before he was seventeen years old. After following this two years and eight months, he was made extra engineer, and in 1888 was promoted to his present position; he built his present beautiful residence in 1891. Mr. Arnold was married, October 13, 1891, to Miss Anna, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Youle) Dingwall, of Plains. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is steward; he is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the I. O. R. M., and Equitable Aid Union; in his political views he is independent.

Milton H. Arnold, bookkeeper and treasurer West End Coal Company, Shickshinny, Pa., was born in Union township, this county, March 26, 1856, a son of Reuben D. and Leah (Santee) Arnold. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Arnold, and maternal grandfather, John Santee, were both pioneers of Union township. Reuben D. Arnold was born at Muhlenburg, Union township, was a carpenter by trade, and died at Mocanaqua, August 6, 1884, aged sixty-four years. His children were six in number, viz.: Sarah E. (Mrs. Bowman Garrison), Aquilla (deceased), Virginia (Mrs. M. C. Bogia), Leah H., Milton H. and Martha J. Our subject was reared in Union township, educated in public schools, afterward taking a commercial course at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. In early manhood he taught school for four years; he was operator for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad two and a half years, and agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Mocanaqua three years, and since 1886 has held his present position with the West End Coal Company. He married, December 22, 1881, Loretta, daughter of Nehemiah and Catherine (Werkheiser) Richart, of Espy, Columbia Co., Pa., and has one son, Matthew C. Mr. Arnold is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Thomas R. Arnold, the popular proprietor of "Lee Park Hotel," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Smithfield, Monroe Co., Pa., July 28, 1849, a son of William and Mary J. (Nicely) Arnold, natives of England and Ireland, respectively, and early settlers of Monroe county, Pa. Our subject was reared in Bradford county, Pa., educated in the public schools, and began his business life as clerk in a general store at Camptown, Pa., serving in that capacity four years. He afterward engaged in lumbering at Skinner's Eddy, in Wyoming county, and in 1877 located in Wilkes-Barre, where he embarked in the commission business. In 1887 he became proprietor of the "Lee Park Hotel," which he has since successfully conducted, having made it a popular resort. Mr. Arnold married Amanda, daughter of William and Patience (Brown) Passmore, of Bradford county, Pa., and by her he has three children: Arthur, Jennie and Eva.

Peter Ashelman, teamster, Plains, was born in Wilkes-Barre township, April 22, 1830, and is a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Joslin) Ashelman, the former a native of Switzerland, the latter of Ohio, and of New England stock. In his father's family there were thirteen children, five of whom are living, and of whom he is the third. He embarked in life working at farming, which has been the chief occupation of his life. He worked at the carpenter trade in the car shops of Kingston two years, 1865–1866, and also at huckstering two years, 1857–8. He farmed on the Company farm, where James Howey now lives, for twenty-four years, and in 1891 removed to Plains, where he now resides. In 1849–51 Mr. Ashelman was engaged in farming, and about the Iron Works in Columbia and Mountour counties. Mr. Ashelman was married, December 24, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Margaret (Scott) Lewis, natives of Orange county, N. Y., and

England, respectively, and of English descent. This union has been blessed with ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: Margaret E., married to W. C. Cressy, of Wilkes-Barre; Mary A., married to John Flaherty, of Plainsville; Ida R. and Eva M. (twins), who live with their father; Harlow D., works in the steel works at Scranton (his twin died in infancy); and Susan F. Mr. Ashelman and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is trustee and steward. In his political views he was a radical Whig, and on the formation of the party, became a radical Republican, and, for the last eight years has been a Prohibitionist; he has held the office of school director in Plains township.

David Aston, station agent for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and proprietor of Aston's restaurant, Plainsville, was born in Pontypridd, South Wales, October 7, 1832, and is a son of Edward and Rebecca (Edwards) Aston. His father, who was a timber merchant and farmer, reared a family of nine children, seven of whom are living and of whom he is the third. Our subject came to America in 1863, and located at Jersey City, where he worked at the blacksmith trade for a short time; he then went to Plymouth, where he worked in the mines one year, after which he came to Wilkes-Barre, and engaged in the hotel business. He was successively proprietor of the "North Branch Hotel," Canal street, one year; the "Old Wyoming Hotel," Main street, three years; the "Atlantic Hotel," Northampton street, one year; the "Celtic Hotel," East Market street, one year; and in 1873 became proprietor of the "Plainsville Hotel." He remained there six years, and then removed to his present place of business; since 1874 he has been station agent. Mr. Aston was married August 16, 1857, to Miss Mary, daughter of William and Catherine (Morgan) Duggins, natives of Wales, and they have had fourteen children, four of whom are living, viz: Catherine, married to Daniel Jenkins, a machinist of Pittsburgh; Gwenllian, married to Samuel Wall, a fireman of Wilkes-Barre; Edward, station agent at Laurel Run; and Rebecca A., who lives with her father (she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Plains). Mr. Aston is a member of the Knights of Honor, and politically is a Republican; from 1873 to 1879 he held the office of postmaster at Plainsville. Mrs. Aston, who was born March 31, 1839, died October 13, 1891, after a long and severe illness.

D. W. Atherholt, P. O. Luzerne, was born in Kingston township, January 30, 1857, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of David and Charlotte (Anderson) Atherholt, the former of whom was born in Bucks county, the latter in Dallas township, this county. David was a son of Christian Atherholt, who removed to this county about 1804, locating in Kingston township on what is known as "Bunker Hill," where he owned 162 acres of land. He was a hard-working and industrious man, and cleared quite a good share of the farm during his life-time, and also made many other improvements which advanced agricultural pursuits in the county. He died at the age of eighty-four years. His family comprised six children, one of whom is now living, Mrs. H. Harris. His son David was the eldest of the family, and was about five years of age when he removed with his father to this county. He always confined himself to a pastoral life, and lived on the farm his father occupied. To this farm of 162 acres he added 178 more, making in all 340 acres, besides seven acres in Luzerne borough. The results of his labor show that he was a man of determination and push, and as honest as he was hard-working. He was a stanch Republican in politics. He died January 3, 1891, at the age of eighty-seven years. His family numbered six children, five of whom are living: Harry, John, Samuel, Charles and D. W. The latter is the youngest of the family. Like his father and grandfather, he has chosen for his vocation agricultural pursuits, to which he is well adapted, being a robust and muscular man. He is a practical farmer, and promises well to make his mark in life in his chosen line. His farm comprises eighty-four acres of good hillside land.

On January 1, 1876, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Palmer and Emma Steel; the former was killed in the Avondale disaster in 1869. To this union were

born eleven children (ten of whom are living): Susan, David, Jennie, Tenie, John, Lizzie, Pearl, May, Maud, Asa, and Estella. Mrs. Sarah Atherholt was born in Plymouth, June 20, 1858. Mr. Atherholt is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and is a Republican.

Harvey Atherholt, a farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born May 8, 1844, in Kingston township, this county, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of David and Charlotte (Anderson) Atherholt, the former born in Kingston, the latter in Dallas. David was a son of Christian Atherholt who, with his brother Frederick, moved from Berks county to this county in its early settlement, locating in Kingston township, north of Luzerne borough, where they purchased ninety acres of land each. Christian was the father of seven children, one of whom is now (1891) living. David, his son, began life as a farmer, and was successful and practical; the ninety acres Christian had soon grew to three hundred under his masterly touch. Not only was he a practical farmer, but also a good cooper and an excellent blacksmith, and he accumulated his large property by a perseverance and honest industry. Besides his farm, he owned the property known as the "Hancock place." After a life of usefulness and toil, he departed this life January 3, 1891, at the age of eighty-seven years. His family numbered six children, five of whom are at this writing living, Harvey being the first in the family. He has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. At the age of twenty-six, he married Miss Eugene, daughter of Charles and Sarah Scovill, and by her had children as follows: Judson, Jesse, Boyd, Frank, James, Annie, Jacob and Daisy, all yet single. Mrs. Eugene (Scovill) Atherholt was born in Kingston township in 1852. Harvey Atherholt, like his father, is a practical farmer, residing on a farm of eighty-four acres, on which he moved in 1885. He is a general agriculturist, and raises a mixed crop. As a farmer, he is industrious; as a husband, he is kind; as a citizen, he is loyal; politically he is a Republican.

Frederick H. Atherton, in his lifetime a citizen of Wyoming borough, was a son of James and Martha (Hancock) Atherton, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. James Atherton was a fruit grower by occupation; he reared a family of five children, of whom our subject was the first. Frederick H. Atherton was educated in the common schools, and began life as a farmer with his father, which occupation he followed for some years. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Orange, Pa., for two years, when, owing to failing health, he retired; he died October 6, 1879. On December 21, 1869, Mr. Atherton was married to Margaret, daughter of John and Mary A. (Ruggles) La Bar, natives of Pennsylvania and of French and English origin respectively. This happy union was blessed with three children, viz.: Lydia M., born March 21, 1873, now attending school at Hackettstown, N. J.; James, born June 7, 1875, attending Wood's Business College, Scranton, Pa.; and Fredrica, born February 16, 1879, now attending the Wyoming High School. Mr. Atherton was a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the I. O. O F., and in politics was a sound Republican. Mrs. Atherton is a member of the Methodist Church of Wyoming, and a devoted Christian mother, whose every thought is for the welfare and happiness of her three bright and promising children.

James N. Atherton, outside foreman, No. 5 Shaft, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, Plymouth division, was born in Kingston in April, 1846, and is the youngest in a family of ten children born to Anson and Sally (Mitchell) Atherton, also natives of Luzerne county. He was educated at his birthplace, and in 1864, when yet a lad, he enlisted in Company G, Third Pennsylvania Artillery. He participated in many skirmishes, and at the fierce encounter of Dutch Gap was wounded in the knee. His discharge did not take place until six months after the war was closed, as he was retained as one of the guards over Jefferson Davis. After returning home Mr. Atherton engaged in farming, which he continued until 1873, when he removed to Plymouth and did outside work at Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4,

until 1883; he was then given charge of No. 4, where he remained seven years, afterward taking charge of No. 5, where he is now outside foreman. He has under his charge about 318 men, ninety-five outside and 223 inside. The average output of the mine is 800 tons per day. The shaft from the top surface is about 240 feet deep. The subject of this sketch was married at Plymouth, March 29, 1870, to Miss Delia, daughter of Joseph and Katie M. (Oakley) Norris, natives of New York. One child has been born to this union, Arthur E., who now holds the position of weigh-master at Shaft No. 5, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Arthur E. was born April 24, 1873. Mr. Atherton is a Republican in political matters. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas Henry Atherton. The name of this gentleman was originally Thomas Atherton Henry, but was changed to Thomas Henry Atherton by act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, March 15, 1871. He was born in Kingston township, Luzerne Co., Pa., July 14, 1853, and is descended, on his father's side, from Robert Henry, who emigrated from Ireland to Chester county, Pa., in 1722. The Henry family has produced a number of remarkable men. William Henry, a grandson of Robert, was armorer to Braddock's expedition in 1754, and was afterward armorer for the White forces in the Indian war of 1757. In 1756 he lived in Lancaster, Pa., and one day seeing Benjamin West chalking on a fence, he fell into conversation with him, learning that he wanted to be a painter, but had neither paints nor brushes with which to begin. These Mr. Henry supplied, afterward encouraging West in every possible way, and enabling him to lay the foundations of the wonderful reputation he subsequently achieved. Mr. Henry served in the Legislature, and held many other important positions. He was the inventor of several highly useful mechanical appliances; was a worker with Fitch & Fulton in the perfection of the steamboat, and was largely interested in the development of the first canal in the State. William Henry, his son, was a justice of the peace, a judge of the common pleas, and a Presidential elector, as which he voted for George Washington for President. His son, a third William, and the father of Thomas Henry Atherton, was treasurer of the Susquehanna & Delaware Canal & Railroad Company, which, in 1832, undertook the construction of a railroad from the Delaware to the Susquehanna. This took him into Lackawanna county, where he conceived the idea of founding a town by the erection of a furnace where Scranton now stands. This he succeeded in doing, with the aid of George and Selden T. Scranton (the latter his son-in-law), both of New Jersey. The town was first called Harrison, then Scrantonia and finally Scranton, and Mr. Henry must fairly be regarded as its real founder. He married twice. By his first wife he had four sons, all of whom rose to good positions, and two daughters, one of whom married Selden T. Scranton, and the other, Charles Scranton. His second wife was Sarah Atherton, a daughter of Elisha Atherton, by which marriage he had one daughter, Lydia Henry (wife of Rev. W. S. Stites), and one son, Thomas Henry Atherton. The Athertons trace their lineage back to King John's time, when one of the name was high sheriff of Lancashire. Members of the family distinguished themselves in the early history of the Wyoming Valley. Thomas Henry Atherton received his preliminary education at the Wilkes-Barre Academy and Luzerne Presbyterial Institute, Wyoming, Pa., and afterward, in 1874, graduaded from Princeton College. He read law with Judge Rice, and was admitted to the bar September 29, 1876. Mr. Atherton married October 7, 1880, Melanie Parke, daughter of Rev. N. G. Parke, D. D., of Pittston, and they have four children. Mr. Atherton is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to office. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a delegate to the General Assembly of the Church held in Omaha in 1892.

Michael Athey, proprietor of "Miners Mills Hotel," was born in Low Fell, near Newcastle upon Tyne, County of Durham, England, March 12, 1837. He is a son of George and Bessie (Surtess) Athey. His father, who was a mine foreman, reared a family of five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Michael, John and

Joseph, of Donaldson, Pa. A half-brother, George Athey, resides in the same place, where the family located on their arrival in America, in 1855. Our subject was educated in England, where he also worked about the mines; he followed mining in America for fourteen years; was inside foreman at Donaldson for six years, and, in 1883, removed to his present place of business. Mr. Athey was married December 15, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Moore) Fotheringill, natives of Castle Eden, County of Durham, England. To this union have been born nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth, who married Joseph Moore, an attorney at law, Miners Mills (they have one child, Isabelle); Joseph M., a brakeman on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad; Ann, who married John Rawling, a carpenter, Miners Mills (they have one child, Elizabeth); George S., a fireman at the Pine Ridge Colliery; Belle M., Alice E. and Margaret Beatrice, the latter three still at the paternal fireside. Mr. Athey is a master mason at Tremont, Pa., a Knight Templar at Lebanon, Pa., and a member of the I. O. O. F. at Donaldson, Pa; he is a Republican in his political views, has held the office of school director, and is at present a member of the election board.

Thomas Atkinson, farmer, P. O., Lehman, was born in the County of Westmoreland, England, January 16, 1832, son of James and Catherine (Black) Atkinson, both of whom were born in England. Their family consisted of six children, five of whom grew to maturity, and four of whom are now living. Thomas is the third of the family; he was reared and educated in the Greyrigg School, England, in early life learning the shoemaker's trade, at which he had worked about nine years. In after years he also learned the stone mason's trade. On January 14, 1856, at the age of twenty-four, he married Miss Charlotte, daughter of Rev. Robert and Jane Wilkinson. By this union there were born to them eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Esther, Catherine J., Mary E., William G., Margaret, Edith V. and Charles W. Esther married James Hilderbrand, a prosperous farmer; Catherine married Joseph P. Worthington, a mechanic; William G. married Miss Jennie France. Mr. Atkinson came to this country in 1857, landing at New York City, and first locating in Ross township, where he remained two years. From there he removed to Lehman, where he remained for four years; then, in 1862, moved to Jackson, where he purchased a farm of eighty-nine acres, on which he now resides, and which he has beautified by the building of a fine house of large dimensions and handsome appearance. On August 29, 1876, his barn, on which there was no insurance, was burned down, the fire being the supposed work of an incendiary. Mr. Atkinson is a practical farmer in every sense of the word. His surroundings show the care and watchfulness, as well as thoughtfulness, exercised in the government and execution of his plans. He has held several offices of trust, among them that of poor director for eight years, school director for five years, and is now justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson are both members of the Church of England. Politically he is a Democrat.

L. D. Austin, stationary engineer, Parsons, was born April 23, 1841, in Jefferson county, N. Y., and is a son of Freeman and Susan (Fisher) Austin, natives of New York, the former of Scotch and the latter of English lineage. Mr. Austin was reared on a farm, educated in the common school, and at the age of fourteen began life as a farm laborer, which occupation he continued until he was eighteen when he went to Watertown, N. Y., and entered the employ of Remington & Son, paper manufacturers. In their employment he remained until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he promptly responded to his country's call, by enlisting at Copenhagen, N. Y., April 27, 1861, in Company B, Thirty-fifth N. Y. V. I. He participated in the following engagements: Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredricksburg; he also did provost duty near Fredricksburg, for several months, and was mustered out at Elmira, N. Y., June 16, 1863. On December 9, 1863, he re-enlisted at Elmira, this time in Company D, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artil-

lery, which was stationed at Gloucester and was sent from there to Fort McGruder, where he remained until the fall of Richmond. His battalion was then sent to that city, and from there to City Point, where they were in guard of prisoners; from there they proceeded to Alexandria, whence they went to Washington, where our subject was mustered out August 15, 1865. He then returned to Elmira, N. Y., where he was engaged in the manufacturing business until 1868, in which year he came to Parsons, this county, where he has since remained, engaged chiefly in stationary engineering. Mr. Austin was married December 10, 1863, to Miss Isabella, daughter of John Pettigrew, of Olyphant, Pa., and they had seven children, viz.: John, a stationary engineer at Parsons; Freeman, a blacksmith at Parsons; Edward (deceased), Jessie, Almena, Agnes and Emma. Mr. Austin is a member of the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and the K. and H. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political preferences he is a firm advocate of the doctrine of the Prohibition party. His father and four brothers were soldiers in the Civil war, all surviving but the father who died of fever.

Robert Aveny, proprietor of the "Van Leer House," South Wilkes-Barre, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 4, 1839, and is a son of James and Agnes (Gilmour) Aveny, and is of English and Scotch descent. He was reared in his native city, where he served an apprenticeship of five years at the machinist's trade, afterward working as a journeyman for nine months. In 1863 he came to America, locating in Holyoke, Mass., and for about one year was employed as a maker of guns for the United States army in the Springfield Gun Works. In 1864 he came to Pennsylvania, and ran a locomotive between Scranton and Hoboken about four months, with a train carrying soldiers for the United States army. He then engaged as a machinist with the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, serving in that capacity for seventeen years and nine months without ever being "docked" a day. In 1876 he ran the engine at Prospect Mines for a time, when he took charge of the machines and pumps at what is now Haddock, Shonk & Company's Mines, continuing at same ten years, and since 1887 he has been the popular proprietor of the "Van Leer House" at South Wilkes-Barre. In 1864 Mr. Aveny married Katie, daughter of Francis and Katie ———, of Glasgow, Scotland, and has three children living: Maggie (Mrs. Lewis Morrison), Agnes and Annie. Mr. and Mrs. Aveny are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., I. O. R. M., K. of D. C., K. of P., and K. of H. Politically, he is a Republican.

Alfred Ayers, farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born November 18, 1836, reared and educated in Dallas. He is a son of Elijah and Catharine (Honeywell) Ayers, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, the former born February 11, 1804, the latter on June 14, 1809. They were married December 28, 1827, at Dallas. Elijah Ayers moved to Dallas about 1821, locating in East Dallas on a small farm of twenty acres, where he remained but a short time. He was a blacksmith by trade; but on his arrival in this country there was little to be done at his line of business, consequently he embarked in agricultural pursuits, at which he made a complete success. In 1832 he moved to West Dallas, on a farm of fifty acres of wild land, not cultivated by the hand of man; nature ruled supreme. His team was a yoke of oxen which suited the pioneer in his onward march to civilization. By hard labor and by strict attention to his own interests, yet not infringing on the rights of others, he kept adding farm after farm at various times, till his property aggregated about 200 acres. He was a man of sober habits—honest and industrious. In his pioneer life, the deer and the bear were in abundance, but he was not given to hunting. He lived to be eighty-five years old, and died August 31, 1888; his wife passed away October 3, 1886. In politics he was a stanch Republican. His family consisted of eight children, five of whom reached maturity and are now living, Alfred being the second in the family. Our subject always confined himself to agriculture, and on the same farm on which he was born. He is a practical, wide-a-wake farmer,

keeping well abreast of the times, and is well posted on all the modern methods of agriculture. His farm is a model one; his buildings are neat and commodious, while his house is the model of a perfect home, made so by his most excellent wife who is a "Companion meet for him." While he is a general or "mixed" farmer, he gives preference to butter-making. He has many improvements on his premises, one of which is a hydraulic ram which supplies his stock with fine spring water. On June 2, 1888, Mr. Ayers married Miss Emma G., daughter of Rev. Abraham and Mary Ann Frisby. There is no issue. Mrs. Emma G. (Frisby) Ayers was born in Plymouth, August 29, 1855; she is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and a most worthy lady. Mr. Ayers is a member of the Grange, and in politics he is a Republican. By his good, honest, upright and industrious life, he wields an influence that is felt by all who come in contact with him.

James Ayre, fire-boss in the Pine Ridge Colliery, Miners Mills, was born in the County of Durham, England, May 23, 1847, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Ferry) Ayre. His father, who was a ship carpenter, reared a family of two children, viz.: James and John, the latter of whom died at the age of one year and one week; the mother dying when our subject was but three years old, his father married a second time. James Ayre came to America in 1877, and located at Miners Mills, where he began working in the mines with his father, first at track-laying and later at mining, timbering and tending shaft, and has held his present position for ten years. Mr. Ayre was married September 14, 1869, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Rider) Little, of England, and they have eight children, viz.: Thomas, now learning the plumber's trade in Wilkes-Barre; John G., at present runner in the Delaware Mine; Richard, driving in the Pine Ridge Mine; Henry, news agent at Miners Mills, and Robert, Elizabeth H., and Charlotte J. attending school. Mr. Ayre and wife are members of the Primitive Methodist Church; he is a member of the Sons of St. George, and politically is a Republican.

John Ayre, merchant, Miners Mills, was born in the County of Durham, England, December 1, 1854, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Allen) Ayre, the former of whom has been twice married, our subject being a son by the second wife. His father, who is a ship-carpenter by trade, came to America in 1869, locating in Miners Mills, where he worked at carpentering, and he is still hale and hearty, living with his sons. The family consisted of two children: George, who is a carpenter and contractor in Marshfield, Oreg., and John. Our subject commenced life working about the mines, which vocation he followed eleven years; in 1879 he made a short visit to England, and in 1880 embarked in his present business. In 1884 he built his large double store and residence attached. In 1889 he made a tour of the West, traveling through thirteen States. Mr. Ayre was married January 13, 1876 to Miss Lydia, daughter of Richard and Mary (Morris) Lamborn, of Miners Mills, and they have seven children, viz.: Mary, Elizabeth, Alice, George, Lottie, John and Blanche. Mr. Ayre and his family attend the Primitive Methodist Church; he is Republican in his political views, and has been a member of the borough council.

Fredrick Bach, farmer, P. O. Town Line, was born in Germany, May 1, 1840, a son of George F. and Barbara (Sibley) Bach. In 1852 the father emigrated to this country, and coming to Luzerne county located in Wilkes-Barre. He died in 1873, aged sixty-five years. He reared a family of six children, five of whom are living, Fredrick being the second. Our subject was reared and educated partly in Germany and partly in this country, and was twelve years of age when he emigrated with his parents to the United States. In early life he learned the molders' trade, at which he worked about twelve years. At the age of twenty, April 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Eighth P. V. I., for three months, but served four, and was honorably discharged. He then enlisted in Company A, Twelfth United States Regulars, for the term of three years. He participated in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Shiloh (where he received a slight wound), Williamsburg, Fair Oaks

(where he was again wounded), and the Seven Days' Fight (where he was again wounded, and also taken prisoner). After a few weeks he was exchanged, and finally discharged on account of disabilities. He held the rank of first sergeant, and was honorably mentioned as being a good soldier. After his return to civil life he again took to his trade, but finding he could not do others justice in working for them in his disabled condition he abandoned journeyman work and opened a shop in his own name in Shickshinny, and here established a foundry, where he worked nine years. He then went to Kansas, remaining there sixteen years, engaged in farming and stock-raising. Returning to Luzerne county, on account of his health, he purchased a farm of 118 acres, in Union township, where he now resides. During his residence in Shickshinny he was burgess of the borough, and a member of the council. In 1864 he married Miss Anna E. Adleman, who was born in 1845 where she now resides, a daughter of Peter and Lydia Adleman, and to this union were born seven children: Lilly, Laura, Harvey, Charles, Eddy, Pearl and Harry, all yet living. Mr. Bach is a member of the G. A. R. and enjoys a pension. Politically he is a Democrat.

Daniel Baer, farmer, P. O. Prichard, was born in Union township, January 10, 1835, where he was reared, and educated at the common school. He is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Cope) Baer, the former born in Lehigh county, the latter it is supposed in the same county. Joseph was a son of Henry Baer who removed to this county in its early history, locating in Union township. He owned considerable land, was a pioneer of some importance in his township, and led a long and useful though not eventful life. He reared an interesting family of eight children. His son, Joseph, who was a young man when he removed to this county, married Miss Cope, in the county. He began his business career as a farmer in Union township; was a practical farmer, a worthy citizen and an honest and trustworthy man, enjoying the full confidence of his neighbors. He and his wife are now living in comfortable circumstances, and enjoying good health. They reared a family of six children, four of whom are living, Daniel being the third in the family. Our subject has always followed farming. In his younger days he worked out by the month, and by 1861 he had accumulated sufficient money to buy himself a home. His farm contains 115 acres of land, eighty of which he has improved. He is a hard worker, and is honest and energetic. On November 3, 1862, Mr. Baer married Miss Elizabeth Benjamin, who was born in Catawissa in 1829, a daughter of Samuel and Barbara Benjamin, and to this union were born five children, four of whom are living: Monema A., Catharine M., Margaret A. and Nora E. Of these, Margaret A. married Luther Wilkinson. Politically Mr. Baer is a Democrat.

D. D. Baer, farmer, P. O. Shickshinny, was born (July 9, 1852), reared and educated in Union township. He is a son of David and Sarah (Yuels) Baer, the former born in Heidelberg, the latter in Conyngham. David is a son of Henry and Elizabeth Baer, of Lehigh county, Pa., who removed to this county in 1822. They located in Union township on a farm of eighty eight acres, out of which they made a comfortable home. The father was a hard-working and industrious man. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and politically he was a Whig. He died March 18, 1852, aged seventy-three years, having reared a family of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity. Two of these are still living. David is the youngest of the family, and was two years of age when his father removed to the county. He always followed agricultural pursuits, and has always been a resident of the township and county. On April 2, 1845, he was married to Miss Sarah Yuels, and to this union were born four children, three of whom are now living: Rachel E., D. D., and James R. D. D. Baer is the third in the family, and has, like his father, always followed agricultural pursuits. He lived at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when he married Miss Melissa, daughter of Hiram and Mary A. Birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Baer have been born six children, three of whom are living: D. Boyd, J. Delbert and Olive D. Mrs. Baer was born in Ross township July 20, 1855. Our sub-

ject removed on September 15, 1878, to his present farm of 135 acres, where he has built a most beautiful mansion, in the most modern style, with hot and cold water all over the house, which is supplied from one of the finest springs in the country. His farm is under good control. Mr. Baer is a wide-awake man, and thoroughly industrious in his business. His orchards are thriving and bear the finest fruit; his crop runs principally to hay. With other improvements, he has a fine well-stocked carp pond, which supplies his table with the finny tribe. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held several township offices.

Nathan Baer, farmer, P. O. Shickshinny, was born in Union township, November 25, 1837, a son of Joseph and Catherine (Cope) Baer, the former of whom was born in Lehigh county, Pa., July 14, 1806; the latter in Union county, same State, April 5, 1809. Joseph Baer is a son of Henry Baer, also a native of Lehigh county, who removed to this county about 1821, locating in Union township, on a farm of eighty acres, on which he built a log cabin, in which he and his family lived comfortably. During his lifetime there were seventy-eight acres cleared, ten acres having been cleared before he bought it. Mr. Baer was a hard working, honest, industrious man. Physically, he was strong, possessed of a robust and healthy frame. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He lived to be seventy-seven years of age, his wife dying at the age of seventy. They reared a family of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, and two of them are now living, David and Joseph. Joseph Baer began life in Union township on a farm of fifty acres. At the age of twenty-four he married Miss Catherine Cope, by whom he had six sons, four of whom are living, and two of them were in the Civil war. Joseph, like all other pioneers, experienced many hardships, but succeeded in overcoming all obstacles, and is to day living in the enjoyment of the society of his beloved life-companion. They are members of the Lutheran Church; politically, he is a Democrat. Nathan Baer, who is the fourth son of Joseph, has always followed farming, being a practical agriculturist, and, moreover, he is a natural genius. He lived at the parental home until his marriage in 1867 with Miss Alma L., daughter of George Glase. Nine children were born to this union, all of whom are living, and all yet single: Lewis D., Clinton H., Edward W., Joseph S., Minnie A., Miner E., Bertha M., Mason B. and Bessie C. Mrs. Baer was born in Huntington township, in 1845. Mr. Baer removed in 1859 to his present place, comprising a farm of one hundred and eighty acres of valuable land, ninety of which are under cultivation. He is essentially a practical farmer. No one can stand on the porch of his beautiful home and view the pleasing aspect—enhanced as it is by fruitful trees and bowing harvest fields whose growth and development are the result of a guiding mind and watchful care—without being struck with admiration. Mr. and Mrs. Baer are members of the Presbyterian Church; politically, he is a Democrat.

Lucian H. Bailey, proprietor of the Wilkes Barre Bus Line, was born at Factoryville, May 28, 1863. His father, Felix S. Bailey, was a native of Plainsville. The subject of this sketch came to Wilkes-Barre September 30, 1873, where for several years he attended the public schools. His first venture on his own account was made in 1885, when he embarked in the ice business, which he successfully conducted for the next six years. After that period he established the bus line, which runs from the corner of Franklin and Market streets to Carey avenue; half hourly trips are made, and as the vehicles are a great convenience, they are well patronized. Mr. Bailey is a pleasant and obliging gentleman, universally liked.

Charles E. Baird. Wilkes Barre, was born at Carbondale, Pa., August 10, 1864, a son of Joseph and Mary (Mills) Baird. His paternal grandfather, James Baird, a native of Scotland, came to America in 1828, and put up the machinery for the first paper-mill in the United States. He was at one time a resident of Wilkes-Barre, one of the proprietors of the Eagle Foundry, and died at Scranton in 1888, at the age of eighty-one years. Joseph Baird, father of Charles E., was born in Jersey City, N. J.; was a machinist by trade, and resided in Scranton for many

years. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1878, at Binghamton, N. Y., he was inspector of machinery at the shops of Shapply & Wells, of that city. His wife, Mary, was the daughter of Theodore Mills, a native of Greenbush, N. Y., and an early settler of Carbondale, where he died. Joseph and Mary (Mills) Baird were the parents of four children: Charles E., Theodore M., George C. and Arthur J. Our subject was reared in Scranton, Pa., and Binghampton, N. Y., and was educated in the public schools. For ten years he has been engaged in the sewing machine business, and has resided in Wilkes-Barre since November, 1891. On September 22, 1886, Mr. Baird married Mary, daughter of Robert L. and Julia (Oakley) Gere, of Brooklyn, Pa. They have three children: Robert, Lawrence and Claude. Mr. Baird is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Jr. O. U. A. M.; he is a Republican.

David Baird, merchant, P. O. Edwardsdale, was born in Airdrie, Scotland, February 17, 1835, and is a son of Alexandra and Ellen (Hunter) Baird, also natives of Scotland. In 1837 his parents emigrated with their family to Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, where they remained until 1850, when they moved to Jeansville, this county. From there, after a short sojourn, they proceeded to New Mines, same State, and in 1856 the parents moved to Illinois, where they passed the remainder of their lives. At the age of fourteen, our subject began life for himself, working in the mines at New Mines, Pa., where he remained until 1854, in which year he moved to Jeansville, same State, and worked in a sawmill. From there he went to La Salle, Ill., where he worked in the mines until 1860; then returned to New Mines, and continued mining there until the breaking out of the Civil war. On April 23, 1861, he enlisted at Harrisburg, Pa., in Company I, Fifteenth P. V. He was at the battle of Falling Water and the skirmish on the Martinsburg road, where he and thirty-eight other members of the company were taken prisoners. He was taken to Winchester and thence to Libby Prison, July 18, 1861, where he was confined until the following October, when he was removed to New Orleans Parish Prison; thence in the early part of February, 1862, he was taken to Salisbury Prison, Salisbury, N. C., and was there confined until May 28, when he was removed to Goldsborough, and from there to New Berne, where he was paroled and sent to New York. On June 12, 1862, he was discharged at Harrisburg from the service on account of disability caused by imprisonment. Returning to New Mines, he here remained for a short time, and then proceeded to Belleville, Ill., where he engaged in mining, remaining there until 1864, in which year he returned to Pennsylvania and followed mining at Plymouth until 1867, when he went to Yorktown and from there to Arnot, same State. In 1868 he came to Kingston, where he mined until 1883, since when he has been engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Baird was married in 1872 to Miss Anna, daughter of Frederick Metzler, of New York, and of German descent. Mr. Baird was once a very active member of the Greenback party, but at present he is identified with the Republicans. He was a delegate to the national convention held, in 1880, in Chicago, and was treasurer of the same in this county; also delegate, two terms, for the State convention in Pennsylvania.

Robertson Baird, blacksmith, Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 13, 1845, and is a son of William and Margaret (Andrew) Baird. The father, who was a carpenter in his native country, came to America in 1848, landing in Nova Scotia, whence he journeyed to Pittston, Pa., where he was engaged in mining for John Butler, and whither he brought his family three months later. He followed mining in Pittston till 1853, when he met with a fatal accident, being the first man killed on the Pennsylvania Gravity Railroad. The family consisted of six children, of whom the following are living: Margaret, married to George Fell (he was a soldier in the Mexican war, and was killed in the Civil war at the battle of Antietam), by whom she had two children: Mary (Mrs. William Dow) and Margaret (Mrs. H. H. Halleck); Mary, married to Peter Smyser, by whom she had two children: Jean (Mrs. Dr. Eckler, of Helena, Mont.) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Walter S. Brown, of Ogden, Utah) (Mrs. Smyser married, for her

second husband, Abraham Minich, a merchant of Columbia Falls, Mont., by whom she had two children, Butler J. and Frank); Guy A., master mechanic in the Sheldon Axle Works, Wilkes-Barre; Jennie, married to David Blanchard, and Robertson; Nettie, who married Oliver Decker, a clerk in Wannamaker's store in Philadelphia, died at the age of forty-three years, leaving one child, Maud. Our subject was educated in the public school, and at an early age embarked in life as a laboring man, being engaged successively in the following: picking slate, one year; farming, one year; engineer at the Pittston Water Works, one year; pumping at the No. 1 Shaft, Pennsylvania Coal Company, two and a half years; and in 1863 engaged with John Hanson, of Pittston, with whom he remained one and a half years in Pittston, and two and a half years in Inkerman. He then purchased the shop he has since carried on with very profitable results. He built his present residence in 1868. He owns one other house in Inkerman, besides 100 acres of oil land in Elk county, Pa., also several town lots and 160 acres of timber land at Columbia Falls, Mont. Mr. Baird was married, November 13, 1869, to Miss Annie, daughter of Alexander and Jennie (Adamson) Robertson, natives of Wanlockhead, Scotland. This union has been blessed with nine children, eight of whom are living, viz.: William W. and Margaret, residents of Columbia Falls, Mont., where the former is engaged in the real estate business; Archibald, weigh master and shipping clerk at Colliery No. 6, Pennsylvania Coal Company; A. Guy, a student at Wilkes-Barre Business College; Alexander, Nettie, Bertha and Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Baird are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and the K. of H., and is a Republican in his political views.

Andrew Jackson Baldwin, coal operator, Trucksville, was born on the old Baldwin farm in Jackson township, this county, August 5, 1824, and is the second son of Jared R. and Mary H. (Baker) Baldwin, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Our subject received his early education in this county, and at the age of sixteen learned the printer's business at Wilkes-Barre, serving three years, when he commenced the publication of the *Wilkes-Barre Transcript*, and a German paper called the *Demokratiche Waechter*, which he published for one year when he went to New York City where he was given positions on the *Journal of Commerce*, as compositor and proof-reader, which he occupied until his health failed, when he returned to Wilkes-Barre and opened a book and job printing office. This business he continued until 1852, when he was appointed superintendent of the old Philadelphia & Wilkes Barre Telegraph Company, which position he held until 1864, when he began the construction of telegraph lines as a contractor, following same until 1888. After leaving the Telegraph Construction Company he became engaged in the business he is now following. Mr. Baldwin was married in 1847 to Miss Mary H., daughter of Daniel and Melinda (Blackman) Collings, natives of Wyoming Valley. To this union have been born five children: George P., of Philadelphia; Lillie M., wife of C. A. Jackson; Alexander G., at home; Harry H., engaged in the coal business; and Maud H., wife of Andrew Raub, of Luzerne, Pa. Politically Mr. Baldwin has always been interested in the Republican party, although principle usually governs his vote, rather than party influence. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and of the Episcopal Church.

E. B. Baldwin, manager of the Pittston Underwear Factory, Pittston. This well known, successful gentleman was born in Prince George's county, Md., February 18, 1862, and is the fourth in a family of five children of Thomas J., and Cornelia (Matthis) Baldwin, also natives of Maryland. Our subject was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools of his native place. At the age of seventeen he commenced blacksmithing, working at the trade two years, when he came north and began railroading as fireman on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, running between Scranton and Northumberland. He remained on the road four years, and then resigned his position to accept a more lucrative one at Plymouth, Pa., as manager of an underwear factory operated by Galland Bros., of

Wilkes-Barre. There he remained until 1855, when he came to Pittston and took charge of their large factory at that place, his present incumbency. Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage April 27, 1887, with Miss Nellie B., daughter of John L. and Mary (Duffield) Courtright, natives of England. This union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Darrell. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. In political matters Mr. Baldwin is a Democrat.

John H. Baldwin, railroad conductor on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, with residence at Kingston. Among the popular and successful men of the Wyoming Valley, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch ranks second to none. He was born in Richmond, Va., December 13, 1859, and is a son of Thomas J. and Cordelia A. (Matthews) Baldwin, natives of Maryland, and descendants of old Virginia families. Mr. Baldwin was educated at Buckeystown, Va., and at the early age of eight years went to work on a farm at that place. At fourteen he removed to Martinsburg, W. Va., where he was also engaged in farming four years, at the end of which time he removed to Washington, D. C., where he was engaged as watchman in the Washington market. Remaining there about two years, he came to Kingston, this county, and was employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company as "water boy," and after a short time he was promoted, as he says, to the "pick and shovel," which laborious occupation he followed about three months, when he was promoted to brakeman for the same company. After two years he was further promoted to conductor of a coal train, which position he held two years, when he was given charge of a freight train, running same for four years. In 1886 he was appointed to the charge of a passenger train, which position he now holds. Mr. Baldwin was married April 22, 1891, to Miss Mary S. Toole, of Northumberland, Pa. He is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, and his political views are Democratic.

Martin Balliet, farmer, P. O., Conyngham, was born in Sugar Loaf township January 24, 1840, son of Jacob S. and Eliza (Houseknecht) Balliet. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers, Stephen Balliet and Martin Houseknecht, natives of Pennsylvania, were pioneers of Sugar Loaf township. His father, Jacob S., was a farmer and carpenter, and settled in Sugar Loaf about 1837, where he died October 28, 1881. His children were: Martin, Jane (Mrs. Aaron Smith), Sallie (Mrs. William Walter), Alice (Mrs. William Olewine), and Savilla (Mrs. William McMurtrie). Our subject was reared in Sugar Loaf township, where he has always resided. He received his education in the common schools, and in the State Normal School at Millersville, and began life as a clerk in a general store. He later taught in the public schools for three years, and since 1878 has been engaged in farming. He married, March 14, 1868, Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Kobler) Bohlander, of Sugar Loaf township, and has four children: Annie (Mrs. Dole Hines), Amelia (Mrs. John Polk), William and Laura May. Mr. Balliet is a representative and enterprising citizen of Sugar Loaf. In religion he is a member of the Reformed Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Frank H. Banker, the well-known real estate and loan broker, of Pittston (of which place he is a native), was born February 28, 1858. His parents are among the oldest residents of the Wyoming Valley. His father, Charles Banker, a railroad contractor, located in Pittston in the year 1842, about which time he married Mary A., daughter of Francis Yates, founder of the borough of Yatesville, Pa., in whose honor the town was named. Of their marriage there are four children, viz.: John P. Banker, a well-to-do Kansas farmer and stock raiser; Susan, wife of Rev. G. M. Colville, D. D.; Frank H., real estate and loan broker, and Nellie M., teacher in the West Pittston High School. Frank H. Banker attended the Wyoming College of Business with a view to fitting himself for a professional penman, but in the spring of 1878 he emigrated to Kansas, and engaged with the J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co., at Lawrence. Finding him well adapted to the business, he was, in a few years, transferred to Texas, the company's new field of operation. Realizing that a

knowledge of law would be of much service in his business, he took the course as prescribed by the supreme court, and having on February 7, 1888, passed a final examination before members of the Brown county (Texas) bar, a license to practice law was granted. The company next decided to extend business into Louisiana, and Mr. Banker was selected to open an office at Lake Charles, which he did. After remaining with the Watkins company for more than nine years, he next engaged in the real estate and loaning business for himself at his former home in Pittston, Pa. Here, on September 25, 1889, he was united in marriage with Helen S., youngest daughter of LeGrange and Mary J. Daman. Their marriage has since been blessed with a little daughter, Ida May. The subject of this sketch is a member of the West Side Presbyterian Church; also one of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. In conclusion: Mr. Banker is securing for himself a nice business, in the interest of which he publishes a monthly paper entitled *Banker's Real Estate News*, and he enjoys the confidence of the entire community.

James Banks, engineer, Port Blanchard, was born July 28, 1835, in County Mayo, Ireland, and is fourth in the order of birth in the family of six children of Anthony and Ann (Burke) Banks, natives of the same place. He is descended in a direct line from Thomas Banks, the famous English sculptor, who was born in Lambeth, England, December, 1735, and died covered with honors, February 2, 1805. Our subject settled in this county in 1847, and worked as a driver in the mines from 1850 until 1852. He was then employed as a brakeman on the railroad, and in 1858 as a fireman on the locomotive "Spitfire," one of the first locomotives imported from England, and which was afterward exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial. In 1860 Mr. Banks was employed as headsman, but in 1864 he met with a very serious accident, having the shin bone of his right leg ground almost entirely out. From 1866 up to the present he has been engaged in his present position as engineer at No. 1 Plane, Philadelphia Coal Company. On June 30, 1857, our subject was united in marriage with Alice, daughter of Ashbell T. and Maria (Halsted) Hobbs, natives of Susquehanna county, Pa., and they have been blessed with the following children: Mary J., born April 20, 1858, married to A. H. Fellows, furniture dealer, Humboldt, Neb.; William, born July 14, 1860; Annie, born March 11, 1862; James, born November 7, 1864; Alice, born May 12, 1866; Theresa, born August 5, 1870; Eugene, born June 2, 1875, and Walter, born February 1, 1881. Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and the C. T. A. U. In politics he is a Democrat.

Henry Banta, merchant and saloon-keeper, Luzerne, was born in Newfoundland, Passaic county, N. J., July 1, 1853, a son of Henry and Sarah (Angle) Banta, both of whom were born in New Jersey, were farmers of some respect, and are, at present writing, living in New Jersey. Henry's father had two near relatives in the Revolutionary war who were captured by the British, taken to some prison ship lying at New York, and were never heard of afterward. Indeed, both the Bantas and Angles are prominent men in history. The Bantas come of Dutch ancestry who emigrated to this country early in the seventeenth century; the Angles are of English descent. The family of Henry and Sarah Banta consisted of eleven children, ten of whom reached maturity, and seven are now living, Henry being the sixth of the family. Our subject was reared and educated in Passaic county, N. J., where he in early life confined himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1871 he removed to this county, locating at Shickshinny, where he remained two years; thence to Nanticoke, where he resided seven years; and from there he removed in 1880 to Broderick's, Kingston township, this county, where he was engaged in mining. In 1884 he embarked in mercantile business in conjunction with his mine work, at which he prospered beyond his expectations; has also been in the saloon business since 1889. He is a man of enterprise and push, one who has made what he has by hard labor, economy and good judgment. During his mining experience he received an injury from a premature explosion, which burnt his arms and face, though not seriously.

On September 14, 1873, Mr. Banta married Miss Helen A., daughter of Willard and Mary E. Green, and nine children were born to them, four of whom are now living: Elmer E., Nellie, Henry and Eugene G. Mrs. Banta's mother is a cousin to Col. Elsworth, noted in the history of our late Civil war. Mr. Banta had two brothers, John J. and Charles G., also in that war, serving in the Northern army. Mr. Banta is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and of the I. O. O. F., and Encampment. Politically he is a Republican.

David Barber (deceased) was born in Forty Fort, in 1827, and was a son of John and Ellen E. Barber. He was a boat-builder by trade, but was a breaker-boss during the last nine years of his life. He died July 20, 1880. The family lived at Plainsville sixteen years, and in 1890 removed to their present home on Swoyer's Hill. Mr. Barber was married, in 1851, to Ruth A., daughter of Joseph and Ellen E. Staller, natives of New Jersey, and of New England origin, and to this union were born thirteen children, ten of whom are living, viz: Joseph, Emma (Mrs. J. L. Arnot), Alonzo G. (engineer at the Keystone Colliery), Stella (married to John MacKeever, foreman of the Wire works, Wilkes-Barre), Clarence E. (pumpman at the Wilkes-Barre Water Works), Cora (married to Jacob McNeal, train dispatcher, Ashley), Jessie M. (a fashionable dressmaker, who does work for some of the *elite* of Wilkes-Barre, and resides at home), Carrie E. (married to Grier Blanchard, weighmaster, Pittston) and Francis M. and Fred, drivers in the Henry Colliery. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically are in sympathy with the Republican party.

John Foster Barber. This well-known and highly popular merchant of Hazleton was born in New Berlin, Union Co., Pa., December 3, 1843, a son of Col. Robert B. and Mary Jane (Foster) Barber. Col. Robert B. Barber, who is a son of Samuel Barber, was born in Buffalo Valley, Pa., February 3, 1812, in an old log house built by his grandfather in 1772. He received a liberal education at the public schools of his time, and graduated at Jefferson College in 1835; studied law, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar of Union county, Pa. In 1839 he was appointed deputy attorney-general, by Governor Porter, and again in 1846 by Governor Shunk; in 1852 he was given the rank of colonel by Governor Bigler. He has been very prominent in politics, also in the Presbyterian Church, and is a man of high literary attainments. Our subject was educated in the common schools, in the Union Seminary at New Berlin, also in Mifflinsburg Academy, and at the age of twenty-four commenced teaching. During one year he went to Eastman's Business College, where he graduated, and then resumed teaching. After a short time he accepted a position as clerk in a hardware store at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he remained about one year, when he again resumed teaching. He taught in the Union Seminary about a year, and then, in 1870, came to Hazleton, where he entered the employ of J. P. Youngman & Co., as clerk in their hardware store. One year later he bought out his employers, and in 1877 he sold an interest in the business to his brother, Charles W. Barber, who has since been a partner, the firm being now known as J. F. Barber & Co., the concern being one of the most extensive hardware establishments in Luzerne county. Mr. Barber has been twice married, first time to Minerva S. Swenck, who departed this life in 1876, leaving one infant child, Minerva S., who died seven months later. Mr. Barber married, November 12, 1890, for his second wife, Miss Agnes Schultz, of Colebrookdale, Berks Co., Pa. Mr. Barber is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been a member of the Hazleton school board, and of the select council of the borough.

Joseph Barber, head carpenter at the Henry Mine, Plainsville, was born in Wilkes-Barre, March 7, 1852, and is a son of David and Ruth A. (Stalter) Barber, natives of Wilkes-Barre and New Jersey, and of Yankee and Dutch-Irish origin respectively. His father, who was a boat-builder and carpenter, reared a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are living, and of whom he is the eldest. He was

educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and began life working at his father's trade, boat-building, for about two years, having since worked at the carpenter's trade. He was engaged by Sooy Smith & Co., of New York, as foreman, constructing bridges on the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; and then one, a mile and a quarter long, across the Susquehanna river, at Havre-de-Grace, Md.; and, after a short stay at home, one across the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He then took charge of the carpenter work on the tunnel on Twenty-fifth street, Philadelphia, for Drake, Stratton & Co., contractors for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; then resumed work for Sooy Smith & Co., taking charge of a gang of carpenters on a bridge on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Birmingham, Pa., and afterward superintended the construction of a bridge across the Tombigbee river at Mobile, Ala.; and, after a few months working in Pittsburgh, took charge of the carpenter shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Summer Hill, Pa. He then came to Plains and worked in the car shop at the Enterprise Shaft for a year and a half, and again resumed work for Sooy Smith & Co. as superintendent of the carpenter work on a bridge across the Ohio, at Pittsburgh, for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Barber was then engaged in car carpentering at the Enterprise Shaft, Plains, Jermyn, Pa., and in 1890 worked on the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge at Port Bowkley; he engaged in his present occupation in January, 1891. Mr. Barber was married March 29, 1888, to Clarissa A., daughter of John and Catherine P. (Aton) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Yankee origin respectively. They have one child, Leonard W. He and his family usually attend the Methodist Episcopal Church; he has always given his political support to the Republican party.

Lemuel A. Barber, retired carpenter, Forty Fort, was born in Wilkes-Barre August 17, 1829, and is a son of Josephus and Annie (Weaver) Barber, natives of Forty Fort and Nanticoke, and of English and German origin respectively. His ancestors on both sides were early settlers in the Wyoming Valley. His father (who was a shoemaker by trade) reared a family of four children, two of whom are yet living, Lemuel A., and Sarah A., married to T. A. Dennis, who is a carpenter and resides in Wilkes-Barre. Our subject embarked in life at the age of seventeen by learning the carpenter's trade, which, together with contracting and jobbing, he has since followed, working on many of the largest and most important buildings in Wilkes-Barre, where he resided until 1870, excepting during 1849-50, when he lived in Forty Fort. From Wilkes-Barre he removed to his present beautiful residence, which he had just completed. Mr. Barber, whose success in life is due to his own personal efforts, now owns and deals extensively in real estate in Forty Fort and Wilkes-Barre, and is also engaged in building tenant houses. He was married March 18, 1850, to Lydia E., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Dreher) Pugh, natives of Stroudsburg, Pa., and of American and German lineage respectively. This union was blessed with six children, four of whom are yet living, viz.: Mary L. (Mrs. T. B. Montanye, of Wilkes-Barre); Samuel K., wholesale dealer in dressed meats, Pittston; Emma, married to George N. Lewis, of West Pittston, engaged in the butchering business; and Hattie M., who married Charles G. Lewis, grocer, Pittston. Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel A. Barber are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is trustee, steward and class-leader. In his political views he was formerly a Republican, but is now in sympathy with the Prohibition party, and has been a member of the borough council in Forty Fort.

John L. Barnes, proprietor of "Barnes' Hotel," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Swansea, Wales, July 25, 1849, and is a son of John and Mary (Ford) Barnes. He was reared in England, educated in the public schools, and in 1866 came to America, locating at Scranton, Pa., where he remained two years employed about the mines. In 1868 he removed to Plymouth, this county, where he worked in the mines till 1877. After an absence of seven years in the South and West—six of

which were spent at Phœnix, Ari., where he was foreman of the Vulture Gold Mines—he returned to Plymouth, and embarked in the hotel business, in which he has successfully continued, since 1889 in Wilkes-Barre. In 1877 Mr. Barnes married Mary, a daughter of David and Sarah Davis, of South Wales. He and his wife attend the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Encampment, and A. O. F., K. of M. C.; he is a Republican.

Delbert Barney, M. D., a prominent young physician of Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city November 29, 1859, and is a son of John C. and Elizabeth (Vandemark) Barney. His paternal grandparents, Miles and Mary (Wade) Barney, pioneers of Wilkes-Barre, were of Connecticut stock. Our subject is the youngest of the four children born to his parents, and was left an orphan at four years of age. He was reared in Wilkes-Barre by his grandfather, and received his education in the high schools, and at LaFayette College, where he was graduated in 1884. In the same year he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1887. After spending one year in hospital practice in the City Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, he, in 1888, opened an office in that city. The Doctor is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican.

Paul Barrall, manufacturer of and dealer in lumber, West Nanticoke, was born in Northampton county, Pa., March 15, 1850, and is the eldest in the family of six children of Reuben and Livana (Silvious) Barrall, also natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Barrall was reared and educated in his native county, and at an early age engaged in lumbering, which he has made the chief occupation of his life, being at present one of the successful and best known dealers in lumber in eastern Pennsylvania. In 1886 he established at West Nanticoke his present business, which consists of a modern planing and finishing-mill, in connection with a retail lumber yard. Mr. Barrall is a self-made man, and his success is due entirely to his own efforts from the very commencement of his business career. He was united in marriage, February 20, 1873, with Miss Mary E., daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Liedick) Louden, natives of Pennsylvania, and to them have been born eight children, as follows: Aning J., Minnie V., Arthur D., Mary J., Myrtle L., Thomas R., Carrie W. and Erma C. Socially Mr. Barrall is a member of the American Mechanics, and in politics he is a Republican.

Charles J. Barrett, physician and surgeon, Pittston. Among the eminently successful medical men of Luzerne county none have attained greater distinction in the calling than the gentleman whose name appears at the opening of this sketch. He is not only known as a physician of skill and ability, but has been brought prominently before the literary world as a clever and able writer both of prose and poetry. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, May 4, 1858, and is a son of John and Ann (Mannion) Barrett, also natives of County Mayo, who came to America in 1869 and settled in Pittston, where the father engaged in mercantile business. Charles J., who is the sixth in a family of seven children—five boys and two girls—until the age of fifteen years attended the public schools of Pittston. At that period of his life, not unlike most boys in the coal region, he began an apprenticeship at the mines, where he received the rough schooling that is taught to those unfortunate lads who are deprived of the advantage tendered children in other localities; but this sort of training awakens in many a desire to throw off the chains that bind them to ignorance, and seek that education and knowledge attained by others. Such was the case with our subject, and at the time of his service about the mines he was improving all his spare time by devoting it to study, so that at the age of nineteen, by constant perseverance and study, he became competent to teach, and for the following four years was principal of the Oregon and Welch Hill schools. In 1882, while teaching, he was appointed to a responsible and lucrative position in the adjutant-general's office, Washington, D. C., where he served to the entire satisfaction of the department for five years. While acting in this capacity he took advantage of the opportunities offered to receive a higher education, and therefore

entered the Columbian University taking a classical and medical course, and graduating in 1887. In August of the same year he resigned his position at Washington, and returned to Pittston, where he at once began the practice of his chosen profession, and soon built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1887 the Doctor was appointed member of the pension examining board, and is still serving as such. He takes an active part in politics, and is an untiring worker in the Republican ranks. In fighting the cause of his party, however, he always meets his opponent in a fair open fight, and does not "shuffle" or take any of those mean advantages known in present day politics.

Edward Barrett, merchant, Plains township, P. O. Hudson, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and is a son of William and Honora (Mangan) Barrett, the former of whom was a fisherman. They reared a family of seven children, two of whom are living, and Edward is the fourth. Our subject came to America in 1846, and located at Carbondale, Pa., where he worked in the mines eight years; then moved to Mill Creek, and there worked in the mines eighteen years, and one year afterward at Laflin, outside. He built his present residence and place of business and removed therein in 1887. Mr. Barrett was married January 21, 1850, to Catherine A., daughter of Andrew and Bridget (Meehan) Kennedy, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have had born unto them sixteen children, eight of whom are living, viz.: William B., James, Andrew P., Mary E., Dora T., Edward L., Joseph T. R., and John C. A. Mr. Barrett and family are members of the Catholic Church; politically he is a Democrat.

Frank Barrett, miner, Port Griffith, was born in his present residence, July 27, 1856, and is a son of John and Winneford (Burk) Barrett, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. The father, who was a school teacher, reared four sons, of whom Frank is the only survivor. After the death of the father the mother married Michael O'Hara, by whom she had three children, of whom John is living. Our subject received a common-school education, and at an early age began working about the mines, which he has since followed, including two years fire-bossing and twelve years mining. Mr. Barrett was married February 7, 1888, to Miss Mary, daughter of Edward and Mary (Dillon) Dougher, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, They have two children, viz: Mary and Winneford. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the A. O. H., and is a Democrat in his political views.

James J. Barrett, carpenter, Miners Mills, was born in Carbondale, Pa., December 8, 1854, and is a son of Edward Barrett, of Mill Creek. He began working about the mines at a very early age, drawing his first pay when he was six years and three months old; he has acted in every capacity about the mines, except foreman, and has worked at his trade for nine years; he built his present residence in 1888. Mr. Barrett was married July 22, 1876, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Patrick Kelly, of Miners Mills, and they have had seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Rose M., Catharine V., Edward E., Marguerite A. and Dora. Mr. Barrett and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a Democrat in his political views, but votes for the best candidates and the best principles, irrespective of party lines.

John Barrett, farmer, Newport township, P. O. Glen Lyon, is a native of Ireland, born February 6, 1826, a son of Edward and Mary (Lenard) Barrett, natives of County Meath, Ireland. Edward Barrett, who was a carpenter and wheelwright by trade, emigrated to this country when a middle-aged man, landing at Boston in August, 1847, where he sojourned but a short time, however, coming from there to New York, where he died in 1855; his widow died in 1858. John Barrett, who is one in a family of ten children, was reared in Ireland, receiving a public-school education, and in 1852 came to America, landing at New York May 14. In New York he farmed on Eugene Levison's farm, known as the "Tiralove Estate," for one season, and worked in different places throughout New York State until 1865 when he came to Pennsylvania. He was foreman for the Collings Brothers in the constructing of the Lehigh Valley Railroad between Wilkes-Barre and Fairview,

for about two years; he then came to Newport township, this county, where he has since resided. He commenced in the mines, which occupation he followed for a number of years, and then came on the old Vendermaker farm, on which he remained eighteen years. In 1853 he was married to Bridget, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Leegan) Carrell, and to this union were born thirteen children, of whom seven are now living. Mr. Barrett is a member of the Roman Catholic Church; politically he is a Democrat and has held the office of tax collector of Newport township for two years. John Barrett is one of the pioneers of Glen Lyon, and took a leading part in its advancement and its growth in many ways, such as giving right of way for Main street through his farm. He collected and contributed largely for the construction of St. Dennis Church.

Oliver W. Barrett, farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Cambra, was born February 14, 1859, in that township. He is a son of Dr. W. E. and Harriet (Fellows) Barrett, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and English origin respectively. Dr. W. E. Barrett died April 15, 1873, aged forty-eight years. He was a son of John and Margaret (Reed) Barrett, natives respectively of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and of Irish and Scotch origin, respectively; the father, a carriage builder by trade, was a soldier in the war of 1812; he died in 1870, aged seventy-seven years. Our subject is the second in order of birth in a family of six children, three of whom are living. He was educated in the common schools, the Columbus Academy, Wyoming Seminary, Mt. St. Mary's College, in Maryland, and studied medicine; he spent two years at Ann Arbor (Mich.) Medical College, when, owing to failing health, he was obliged to give up his studies and has since devoted himself to farming. His property is one mile east of Cambra postoffice, and contains fifty-four acres. Mr. Barrett was married, March 9, 1884, to Miss Emma, daughter of Gideon and Loranda (Brittian) Post. This union was blessed with two children, one living, William E., born February 14, 1885. Our subject is a member of the P. of H., and politically is a Democrat.

Barthe's Weekly Star, a literary and news journal, published every Thursday by E. T. Barthe; size 31x44, eight pages, seventy-five cents a year. The *Star* was established in December, 1869, by an association composed of business men of Plymouth, known as the "Plymouth Publishing Company." It was placed in charge of Fred M. Wagner, of Philadelphia, a gentleman wholly inexperienced in newspaper work, who, in four weeks, succeeded in running the new enterprise into the ground. The office then passed into the control of the present publisher, E. D. Barthe, who soon after purchased the plant, and revolutionized the character of the paper and the manner of carrying on the business. By persistent and well-directed effort, the paper was placed on a permanent basis, and from time to time improved until it now ranks among the best weekly papers of Northeastern Pennsylvania. It was started as a Republican newspaper, and for three years was conducted as such; but it finally ceased to be a political organ, assumed literary features, and became what it now is—a model family newspaper. In this respect it occupies a field wholly its own among the newspapers of Luzerne county, which no doubt largely accounts for the esteem in which it is held.

The publisher, Edmund D. Barthe, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 7, 1829, and is a son of Gen. P. D. Barthe, in his day a prominent and well-known citizen, now deceased. He learned the printing trade in the office of the Doylestown *Democrat*, and in Philadelphia, and for years was employed in various offices in the Quaker City, as book, news and job printer. He ranked among the best known printers of the city, and finally rose to the position of foreman of the *News*, a daily paper now defunct. He was prominent among the old volunteer firemen of Philadelphia, and for years was one of the leading spirits of the American Engine Company. When the Civil war broke out, he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, entering the service as sergeant, and coming out as captain, with a record for bravery of which any man might well be proud. In 1867 he came to Wilkes-Barre to accept a position on the *Record*, in which he remained until he

assumed control of the *Star*. He has been an invalid for some time, but he bears his suffering with courage and patience, and takes as much interest in his paper now as when in the full tide of health. In the editing and managing of the paper, Mr. Barthe is assisted by Mr. S. C. Ward, who for over twenty years has filled the position on the paper he now holds. Mr. Ward is a native of Wilkes Barre, and was born in 1845. Originally a sketch writer for New York and Boston papers, he finally drifted into journalism, and is likely to remain in the harness during the remainder of his days.

Amos Arthur Barton, physician and surgeon, Plains, was born in Apalachin, Tioga Co., N. Y., February 22, 1849, and is the eldest son of Johnson J. and Catharine (Lane) Barton. He was reared on the farm, educated in the Corry High School, Wyoming Seminary, Syracuse University, and Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, where he graduated in 1876. He immediately thereafter located at Plains where he has since followed his profession with a marked degree of success. Dr. Barton was married May 29, 1877, to Miss Carrie A. Clinton, who was born in Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y., July 27, 1848, daughter of George and Lydia (Brooks) Clinton, who were the parents of three children: Morris, Sarah and Carrie. Dr. and Mrs. Barton have two children: Milton A., born March 3, 1878, and Lydia R., born December 10, 1880. Mrs. Barton is a member of the Baptist Church, Dr. Barton of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been steward for fifteen years. He is a Master Mason; a member of the I. O. O. F. and Red Men; Luzerne County Medical Society and Pennsylvania State Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican.

Samuel Taylor Barton, pharmacist, Plains, was born in Apalachin, N. Y., July 13, 1863, and is a son of Johnson and Catherine (Lane) Barton, natives of New York and of English and Irish origin, respectively. His father, who was a farmer and drover, reared a family of ten children, of whom Samuel Taylor is the seventh. Our subject spent his boyhood on the farm and attended the common school. In 1880 he engaged as clerk in the drugstore of Barton & Stark, at Plains, where he remained until 1886, in which year he entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, passing his vacations in the drug business at Long Branch, N. J. He is a registered pharmacist in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In September, 1891, Mr. Barton returned to Plains, and accepted the position of manager for O. B. MacKnight, druggist there. In March, 1892, he took the degree of M. D. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican.

William H. Bates, miner, Duryea, was born in the County of Durham, England, October 13, 1849, and is son of Henry and Matilda (Cranston) Bates, natives of the same place, who reared a family of four children, of whom our subject is the youngest. He went to work in the mines about the year 1859, and came to the United States in the summer of 1873, settling in Scranton, where he lived until 1881, when he took up his residence in Duryea. Mr. Bates was united in marriage December 16, 1878, with Hannah J., daughter of George and Henrietta (Payne) Glover, natives of Westmoreland, England. Their union has been blessed with the following issue: William F., born June 3, 1880; John E., born August 10, 1882, and Mary J., born January 7, 1885. Our subject is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., and K. of M. S. In politics he is an adherent of the Republican party.

William H. Bates, horse dealer, Parsons, was born in Washington, D. C , July 29, 1861, and is a son of William and Mary (Barenger) Bates, natives of Washington, D. C., and of New England origin. Mr. Bates came from Washington to Parsons, this county, in May, 1884, and engaged in the horse trade, which he has extensively carried on since, sometimes having on hand as many as thirty five horses. He generally buys his stock in the western States and ships them to the East. Mr. Bates is a stanch Democrat, always faithful to the cause of that party.

George W. Batey, proprietor of the meat market at No. 324 East Main street, Plymouth, was born September 2, 1857, at Hartlepool, England, and is the ninth

in the family of ten children of Atkinson and Elizabeth (Clousten) Batey, both also natives of England, the former born in the County of Durham, the latter in Northumberland, and of Scotch origin. Mr. Batey was educated in his native land, and the family came to America in 1870, locating at South Wilkes-Barre, this county, where they remained nine months, after which they removed to Plymouth, where, in 1871, the father of our subject established the meat business. Since the father's death in 1881, the business has been carried on by George W., who was a former partner. The neat brick block where his market and residence are located was recently built by the subject of this sketch, who has spared no pains in making it one of the finest and best markets in the borough. His many patrons are loud in their praises both as to the quality of his meats and the neat manner in which they are prepared for the cuisine. Mr. Batey was married, April 8, 1879, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Smiles) Fawcett, natives of Durham, England, and six children have been born to this union: Bessie, John A., Margaret, George F., Ethel and Helen. Mr. Batey is a Republican, and for three years has been councilman for Plymouth borough. For four years he has served in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

Robert Baur, editor and publisher, is the eldest son of the Rev. Frederick and Caroline (Hahn) Baur. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and received a liberal education, learning the bookbinder's trade. In 1848 he emigrated to the United States, locating in Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained three years, working at his trade. In 1851 he came to Wilkes-Barre and established his present business, which he has continued in with marked success. In 1851 he purchased the *Watcher*, established in 1842, which he now publishes in connection with his son, Gustav Adolph. He also publishes the *Council Chat*, the organ of the Junior Order United American Mechanics; also a German paper devoted to the interest of the Musical Societies, called the *Singers Gazette*. Mr. Baur is also engaged in book-binding, doing an extensive business in that line, and he is largely interested in Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne county real estate. In 1854 Mr. Baur married Paulina, daughter of the Rev. Hassold, of Wurtemberg, Germany, and by this marriage he has had eight children, all of whom are deceased excepting Emily and Gustav Adolph, the latter of whom married Miss Kate Davis, and has one son, Robert Adolph. In his political views our subject is a prominent Democrat, and while he never would accept public offices, he has always taken a deep interest in the success of his party. Mr. Baur is one of the leading citizens of Wilkes-Barre; is the oldest editor in this part of the State, and the oldest living publisher and editor now residing in Wilkes-Barre.

John Beach, outside foreman, Harwood Mines. This experienced mine foreman was born in Lancaster county, Pa., February 18, 1855, and is a son of Amos and Anna (Crisp) Beach, also natives of Lancaster county. Our subject, who is the ninth in a family of thirteen children, was reared and educated at the place of his birth, and until he attained his majority worked on his father's farm. Finding agricultural pursuits too slow for his energetic nature, Mr. Beach turned his mind to railroading, and worked for five years as a brakeman on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad. In 1873 he came to Drifton, and ran a hoisting engine for Coxe Bros. & Co., remaining in the service of that company ten years. In 1884 he removed to Lattimer Mines, this county, and ran a hoisting engine there for one year, after which time he was given entire charge of machinery for A. Pardee & Co., in which position he remained three years. He then was given charge of a breaker as breaker-boss for one year, when he removed to Harwood Mines and took charge there as outside foreman, having now under his charge about 280 men. Mr. Beach is a genial, pleasant gentleman, not only in his social, but also in all business relations. He was married September 24, 1874, to Amanda C., daughter of Jacob and Mary (Weaver) Hartranft, natives of Berks county, Pa., and six children blessed this union, namely: Mary A. (deceased), Nettie May, Lizzie Frances, Harry, Flora and Prentis. In politics Mr. Beach is a Republican; he is a member of the K. of

M. and P. O. S. of A. The family are members of the German Reformed Church.

Jesse Beadle, a prominent and well-known citizen of Luzerne county, residing at Shickshinny, was born in the County of Durham, England, January 25, 1825, son of John and Jane (Lowdan) Beadle. They came to America in 1830, and located at Pottsville, Pa., where the father was mine superintendent for years, and where he died; he had reared a family of thirteen children. Our subject was reared and educated in Schuylkill county; at the age of eleven years he began life in the mines, and, since 1855, has been operator on his own account or superintending mines for others. He has been a resident of Luzerne county since 1856, at Nanticoke until 1861, and since at Shickshinny. His wife was formerly Anna Oldknow, of Schuylkill county, Pa., and by her he has seven children: J. Henry, Emma, Carrie, Bessie (Mrs. George Warren), George, Robert and Mary. Mr. Beadle and family are attendants of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M., a director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and a Republican.

Patrick A. Beatty, miner, Plymouth. This experienced miner was born January 17, 1833, in County Mayo, Ireland, and is the second in the family of seven children of Charles and Kate (Conway) Beatty, also natives of Ireland. Our subject was educated in the place of his birth, and in 1864 he came to America, settling in Schuylkill county, where he was engaged in mining for about one year. He then came to Plymouth, Pa., where in 1866 he assisted in sinking the famous Nottingham Shaft, where, when it was completed, he began working as a miner, continuing as such until 1880, when he went West, locating near Denver, Colo., and there mined silver one year. In 1882 he returned to Plymouth, and resumed his old occupation at the Nottingham Shaft, where he has been employed ever since. Mr. Beatty was united in marriage February 11, 1858, with Miss Margaret, daughter of Michael and Ann (Fraley) Murry, natives of Galway, Ireland, which union has been blessed with four children, viz.: Charles, a resident of Olyphant, Pa.; Michael, a resident of Wilkes-Barre; and Annie and Maggie, residing at home. The family attend the Catholic Church, and in his political preferences Mr. Beatty is a Democrat.

Hon. Andrew Beaumont was a son of Isaiah Beaumont, who was born 1757; son of William Beaumont, 1725; son of Samuel Beaumont; son of Samuel Beaumont, 1657; son of William Beaumont, who came to Saybrook, Connecticut, 1635, where he married Miss Lydia Stanforth, daughter of Nicholas Stanforth, deputy governor of Massachusetts. William Beaumont, the father of Isaiah, settled in Lebanon, Conn., where he married Sarah Everett, of Windom, or Lebanon, and died August 22, 1812, aged eighty-seven years. Isaiah Beaumont was a Revolutionary soldier, having enlisted December 1, 1775, in Col. John Durkee's regiment; was at the siege of Boston, served with the army in New York and during its retreat across Jersey to Pennsylvania. His term of service expired just before the battle of Trenton; but he was among the few who volunteered for further service, and was in that fight and a short time afterward in the battle of Princeton, where he was severely wounded. Later, during the Revolutionary war, he was again in the service, on temporary duty, to repel an invasion in Connecticut. He became a pensioner, and in 1791 removed to Wyalusing Creek. The wife of Isaiah Beaumont was Fear Alden. Capt. Jonathan Alden, fourth son of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, had four children, and Andrew, his eldest child, married Lydia Stanforth February 4, 1714, and they had eight children. They resided in Lebanon, Conn., and there Fear Alden, his daughter, married Isaiah Beaumont. Prince Alden, third son of Capt. John, and brother of Andrew, married Mary Fitch, who bore ten children. Prince Alden removed to the Wyoming Valley in 1772, and settled in Newport township; afterward removed to Meshoppen, Wyoming county, where he died in 1804. Isaiah Beaumont had four brothers, all of whom are said to have served in the Revolutionary army. William Beaumont, his brother, was a lieutenant in the Fifth Regular Connecticut Continental Infantry, and retired January 1, 1873. He was a member of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati.

Isaiah's brother Samuel had a son, William, who was a surgeon in the United

States army, and became celebrated on account of his discoveries regarding the action of the stomach on various foods. He was erroneously supposed to have been a Frenchman. He was Hon. Andrew Beaumont's first cousin. Andrew Beaumont was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1791, and came to Wilkes-Barre in 1808 (a mere youth of seventeen years) to obtain an education, and attended the Old Academy for several terms, paying his way by his labor, in the meantime. He soon became a teacher where he had before been a student, and for some time he and Garrick Mallery taught the old school, in the meantime reading law, and afterward he entered the office of Mallery as a law student. In January, 1814, he was appointed, by President Madison, collector of revenue, direct taxes and internal duties for the Twentieth Collection District of Pennsylvania, which included Luzerne county. This office he held until 1816, when he was appointed prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Luzerne county, which offices he held until 1819. In 1821 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1822; in 1826 he was appointed postmaster at Wilkes-Barre, holding the office until 1832. During the latter year he was a candidate for Congress, for the District composed of the counties of Luzerne and Columbia. The candidates were Mr. Beaumont, Dr. Thomas W. Miner and James McClintock, Mr. Miner being a Whig, the other two Democrats. This was a noted campaign and triangular fight, spirited from the start, and toward the close very bitter. The District was thoroughly canvassed, big meetings and barbecues were held in every neighborhood; speaking and discussion, newspaper articles, pamphlets and every means possible were used by the candidates to stimulate their friends, seeming sometimes to inflame them to a degree that bordered on the dangerous. Mr. Beaumont was a poor young man fighting his way in the world against as strong a combination as, perhaps, was ever formed to repress the ambition of one whom the older heads regarded as, probably, a dangerous coming rival. Notably, the early strong men of the Valley were Old line Federalists, while Mr. Beaumont was a man of the people, and a strong Jackson Democrat. As said, the campaign was a noted one, and in some respects was an episode in the political history of Luzerne county; the turning point that in the end brought forth the triumphant Democracy of this section. The election was over, and then came the long wait and eager interest to know the result, which was not ascertained to a certainty for more than a week, when it was officially announced that Mr. Beaumont's plurality was eighty-eight votes. He was easily re-elected to his second term in 1834. During his service in Congress, the celebrated contest of President Jackson against the United States Bank occurred, and Mr. Beaumont was a distinguished figure in upholding the hands of the President in this celebrated contest of opposition to the support of private institutions by the General Government. His constituents warmly sustained him in his course. He also opposed and steadily voted against the bill to distribute the surplus revenue among the States. His course in Congress brought him into the closest confidence with Presidents Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, Vice-Presidents King and Lewis Cass. He declined a renomination, and in 1840 was tendered, by President Van Buren, the appointment of treasurer of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, which he declined, believing that his services were more needed at home. In 1847 he was tendered the appointment, by President Polk, of commissioner of public buildings and grounds for the District of Columbia, at that time an office of great responsibility, and requiring executive ability of a high order in the incumbent. He accepted this office, entering actively on his duties; but his nomination was rejected by the Senate, through the influence of Senator Benton, of Missouri, who opposed him on personal grounds. During the year 1849 he suffered from protracted illness, from which he partly recovered, but exposed himself in trying to extinguish a fire in Wilkes-Barre, and thus was sown the seed of disease which finally carried him off. However, during this year of illness he was elected, against his will, to the State Legislature. Enfeebled as he was, he repaired to Harrisburg and entered upon the discharge of his duties, apparently with the vigor that characterized his

former life. He was the first man in the Legislature to propose the establishing of direct relations between the State and the General Government, and through his exertions and arguments the committee on federal relations was finally created; he was appointed chairman, and made the first report ever presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature on that subject—a State paper, so thoughtful, strong and suited to the time that it may appropriately be called a "landmark in the history of the law-making of the country." In the young man's struggle for political recognition there is one remarkable peculiarity. It is charged by his friends, was believed by him, and is supported by some strong evidence, that for certain cliques or possible combinations, his coming and his stay were, for some accountable reason, not overwelcomed. Whether there was much in this or not it is not now important to discuss, but, in writing of him at the time of his death, the eulogist felt constrained to say of one little circumstance of his life in substance as follows: "In early life it was Mr. Beaumont's desire to qualify himself for the practice of the law. At this period he had become a thorough classical scholar, and quitting his school for a more lucrative employment he enrolled his name as a student in the law office of Judge Mallery, and devoted every moment of his leisure to the acquisition of that profession. At the termination of the usual period of study, he was pronounced by a competent committee fully qualified for admission to the bar, but the presiding judge declined to admit him, alleging as the reason that his reading had not been pursued for what he deemed a necessary period in the office of an instructor. Mr. Beaumont and his friends always regarded this as a mere pretext, but it had the desired effect, and drove this bright young man from the profession." The writer continues and says: "We desire to cast no objectionable reflections, but justice, and the stern spirit of truth, demands that we should say that at this point was first exhibited that spirit of persecution, if not malevolence, which pursued Mr. Beaumont to his grave. Established interest and organized associations began to look at the young man evidently with doubt and apprehension. Of medium height, without being robust, of a muscular and compact frame, hazel eyes and strongly-marked features, a massive head (perhaps the largest ever seen in the Valley) crowned with raven hair, a mind with the largest capacity earnestly seeking the truth and fearlessly declaring it, he formed an object of terror to the practices on the patience of mankind of those who lived upon old impressions and old abuses. He was, as he afterward many times became, the victim of a cruel conspiracy. His subsequent career proved how noble an ornament he would have been to the community. With his stern love and practice of truth, how useful he might have been in that profession to mankind."

Mr. Beaumont was one of the organizers of the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre in 1817, and one of its first vestrymen; one of the founders of the Luzerne Bible Society, in 1819, and one of its first officers. About the time of his death one who knew him well wrote: "With a friend who could appreciate the force and depth of his remarks, the corruscations of wit, fancy, eloquence and pathos, adorned with wealth which his tenacious memory had extracted from classical and contemporary literature, would pour from his lips apparently unconscious of hours. In figure of speech, ready, trite and opposite comparisons, we never knew his equal." He was well-known for a period of forty years in Pennsylvania as a political writer, and his essays on economic subjects would fill volumes. He was married in 1813, at the age of twenty-two, with Julia Colt, second daughter of Arnold Colt, who was one of the most enterprising pioneers of the Wyoming Valley. Arnold Colt was born in Lyme, Conn., in 1760, and married Lucinda Yarington, by whom he had seven children. He was a son of Harris and Elizabeth (Turner) Colt, a grandson of Benjamin and Miriam (Harris) Colt, who was a son of Harris, who was a son of Benjamin, who was a son of John, born in Hartford, Conn., in 1658. The last named was a son of John Colt, of Colchester, England. Nearly all the Colt families of of America are branches of this family. To Mr. and Mrs Beaumont were born nine children, viz: John Colt, William Henry, Andrew B., Eugene B., Elizabeth Colt

(who married Samuel P. Collins), Sarah Griswold (who married George W. Leuffer), Julia B. (who married Dr. Cyrus D. Gloninger, of Lebanon, Pa.), Eleanor B. and Hortense. Hon. Andrew Beaumont died in Wilkes-Barre September 30, 1853; his widow survived until October 13, 1872. Their eldest son, John Colt Beaumont, became a midshipman in 1838; and he died, in 1882, a rear admiral in the United States navy.

WILLIAM HENRY BEAUMONT, second son of Andrew Beaumont, was born in Wilkes-Barre, November 27, 1825, and read law with Charles Denison of that city. He served throughout the whole Mexican war, and was first sergeant of Company I, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. In connection with M. B. Barnum he, in 1852, started the *True Democrat*, a strong Democratic newspaper, which existed about one year. He was a great reader, had a fine memory, and was one of the [illegible]

ADMIRAL JOHN COLT BEAUMONT was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., August 27, 1821, and was appointed acting midshipman, U. S. Navy, March 1, 1838. During his career in the navy he circumnavigated the globe, and had a happy faculty of describing his adventures by land and sea. He became eminent as a skillful and bold seaman, one of the best in the navy. "By his bravery, bonhommie, coolness under fire, and his pleasant companionship in times of peace, he won for himself a host of friends. His jokes and pranks would fill a volume, and his quick and ready wit was always at command. At the same time he was a thorough sailor, and a strict disciplinarian," writes one of his warm admirers. During 1866 and 1867 he had the distinguished honor to command the celebrated double-turreted Monitor "Miantonomah," and took her safely to Europe and back without accident. The ship was everywhere received with special honors. Admiral Beaumont was twice married. His first wife, Fanny, daughter of the Rev. John Dorrance, of Wilkes-Barre, was a woman of rare beauty and intelligence. Many years after her death he married, in 1874, Fanny King, of Washington, D. C., who survived him. Three children were born of this marriage: Ethel Agnes, Ammen and John Beaumont, now living in Hagerstown, Md.

Record of service:

Commodore J. C. Beaumont, appointed acting midshipman, March 1, 1838; sloops-of-war "Ontario" and "Erie," 1838–40; frigate "Constellation" during her cruise around the world, 1840–44.

Promoted to passed midshipman, 1844; sloop-of-war "Jamestown," coast of Africa, acting master, 1844–46; ship-of-the-line "Ohio," West India squadron, 1846; at the fall of Vera Cruz; frigate "Columbia," 1847, acting lieutenant; Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., 1848; razee "Independence," Mediterranean squadron, master and acting lieutenant, 1849–52.

Promoted to lieutenant in 1852; Naval Observatory, 1852–54; U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," on the coast of Europe and the West Indies, 1854–55; frigate "Potomac," Home squadron, 1856; steam-frigate "Wabash," Home squadron, 1857;

[illegible] for his efficient services.

He participated in the battle of Nashville and in the pursuit of Hood; the fight at Hollow Tree Gap, Richland Creek, Little River, Pulaski, and in other skirmishes. He was with his corps in its march through Alabama and Georgia, taking part in the battles of Montevallo, Ebenezer Church, storming of Selma, capture of Montgomery, Columbus, and Macon, Ga. This march was one of the most brilliant and successful of the war. He received Jefferson Davis at Macon, on his arrival as a prisoner after his capture by Col. Pritchard, and remained on duty at Macon until November, 1864. In April, 1866, he took command of Troop A, Fourth Cavalry, at San Antonio, Texas; was engaged in scouting and other duties; commanded a battalion of four troops in the fight at Palo Duro Canon, September 28, 1874, Red River, which resulted in the destruction of numerous camps, and the capture of 1,700 horses and mules, and the defeat of a band of Comanches. He was on duty

at West Point as instructor of cavalry from March, 1875, to September, 1879; was promoted Major Fourth Corps, November 12, 1879, and joined McKenzie's expedition against the Uncompagree Utes, at Fort Garland, where he took command of the cavalry. In 1882 he organized and led a second expedition into the Uncompagree country; subsequently served at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, Fort Bayard, N. M., commanded Fort Bowie, and Huachuca Arizona. In October, 1888, was detailed as acting inspector-general, Depot of Texas, and served there until February 1, 1892. He was promoted to lieut.-colonel of the Third Cavalry January 14, 1892. He was placed on the retired list at his own request May 6, 1892, and now resides in Wilkes-Barre, his native place. His grandfather, Isaiah Beaumont, was a Revolutionary soldier. His brother, William Henry Beaumont, served in the war with Mexico, and his brother Admiral John C. Beaumont, was in the United States Naval Service. During his active service, Col. Beaumont was in over thirty engagements and pitched battles. He was appointed major and adjutant-general of volunteers October 20, 1864. Brevetted lieut.-colonel of United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in Tennesse; brevetted colonel of United States Volunteers for gallant and distinguished services in battle and capture of Salem; brevetted, in Regular Army, captain for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia; brevetted, in the Regular Army, major for gallant and meritorious services at the battle and capture of Selma (two battles for this); brevetted, in the Regular Army, lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

Col. Beaumont was married September 8, 1861, with Miss Margaret Rutter, daughter of Nathaniel Rutter, of Wilkes-Barre, and they had four children: Natalie Sedgwick, married Gen. George Forsyth, U. S. Army; Hortense Darling, married Lieut. Charles Pinckney Elliott, Fourth United States Cavalry; Eugene B., a law student in Philadelphia, and Andre Alden, a student in Yale College. The mother of this family dying April 22, 1879, Col. Beaumont was remarried, this time in Philadelphia, December 20, 1883, with Miss Maria Lindsley Orton, daughter of Dr. Milton Pardee Orton, of Lawrenceville, Pa. Her father was a graduate of Yale College, and died in 1865 while a volunteer surgeon in charge of Hatteras Inlet. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Episcopal Church. Col. Beaumont is a member of the Loyal Legion, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Army of the Potomac, Society of the Sixth Corps, and the G. A. R. In politics he is a Democrat.

Charles E. Becker, farmer, P. O. Pittston, was born in Hessen, Germany, October 1, 1837, a son of Charles and Anna M. (Allebrand) Becker, both natives of the same place, the former born in 1807, the latter in 1803. They emigrated to this country in 1867, locating in Pittston borough, Pa., where they resided till their death, the father dying in 1869 at the age of sixty-two years, the mother in 1877 at the age of seventy-four years. They reared a family of five children, all of whom are dead but Charles E. Our subject, who is a street-paver by occupation, was twenty-nine years old when he came to this country, and he made his home in Pittston borough, where his parents resided, till 1877, when he removed into the township, on a farm of 130 acres. His surroundings show him to be a hard-working man of patient disposition under adverse circumstances, and possessed of that German tenacity that says, "I will not give up. I must succeed." In 1866 he married, in Germany, Miss Anna M., daughter of George Trennkel, and there were four children born to them: Jacob, Mary, Elizabeth and Lena. They are members of the German Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Becker is a Democrat.

John J. Becker, confectioner, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city August 15, 1856, son of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Becker. They were natives of Germany, and came to America in 1851, settling in Wilkes-Barre in 1853, where the father still resides. They reared a family of four children: Jacob, John J., Elizabeth and Mary (Mrs. Jacob Huether). Our subject was reared and educated in Wilkes-Barre. At the age of eight years he started in life as a breaker-boy at the mines,

in which he continued five years, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to the confectioner's trade, serving three years, after which he worked as a journeyman seven years. In 1881 he embarked in business, as a member of the firm of Miles & Becker, which partnership existed up to August 19, 1891, since which time he has carried on the business alone, and is among the leading and popular confectioners of Wilkes Barre. Mr. Becker was married October 18, 1882, to Cassie, daughter of John and Barbara Weaver, who were among the early German residents of Wilkes-Barre. By her he had five children: Flora, George (deceased), John, Louisa and Leon. Mr. Becker is a member of the St. Nicholas Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

Louis Becker, butcher, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, January 13, 1851, and is a son of Henry and Pauline (Ruhlman) Becker. He was reared in his native country until fourteen years of age, one and one-half years of which time were spent at the butcher's trade. In 1865 he came to America, landing in New York, where he worked at his trade seven years. After spending four years at Honesdale, Pa., he, in 1876, located in Wilkes-Barre, and in 1880, embarked in business for himself, being now one of the popular marketmen of the city. In 1877 he married Dora, daughter of Daniel Long, of Wilkes-Barre, and has seven children: Henry, Louisa, Frances, Millie, Freda, Louis and Fred. Mr. Becker is a member of the German Lutheran Church, of the I. O. O. F., and K. of P. In politics is a Democrat.

James F. Beckwith, M. D., Plymouth. This prominent and successful physician was born near Pittsboro, Chatham Co., N. C., October 20, 1852, and is a son of Needham and Elizabeth (Atkins) Beckwith, also natives of North Carolina. The Doctor is the second in a family of eight children, was reared on a farm, and educated at Trinity College, North Carolina. His medical training was received at the University of North Carolina, medical department, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md. After completing his course at the last named place, he was retained as resident physician in the Woman's Hospital in 1891 and 1892. The Doctor then located at Washington, D. C., where he practiced for one year, at the end of which time he came to Philadelphia and took a course in the Polyclinic Institute. In August, 1884, he came to Plymouth, Pa., and has in the intervening years established here a large and lucrative practice. This genial gentleman was united in marriage November 10, 1887, to Bessie W., daughter of Dr. Robert L. and Winnie (Wilson) Payne, the former a native of Lexington, N. C., the latter of Virginian extraction. Two children have blessed this union, viz.: Robert Payne, born November 27, 1888, and Annie Atkins, born October 1, 1892. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Our subject is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society; politically he is a Democrat. As a physician, Dr. Beckwith has been eminently successful; as a citizen, he has the welfare of his country at heart; as a man, he is above reproach.

Rev. Joseph W. Bedford, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of White Haven borough, was born in Fulton county, Pa., December 5, 1850, a son of Hamilton and Mary Ann (Wilson) Bedford, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of Irish origin. They reared a family of six children, three now living, of whom our subject is the eldest. He was raised on a farm, educated in the common schools and by private tutor, and entered the ministry January 20, 1873, at Schellsburg, Pa., from which he went to the West Virginia Conference, where he preached two years in the Logan and Sandy Circuit, two years at Winfield, W. Va., three years at Milton, same State, where, under his charge, the "Bishop Morris" Memorial Church was built. He was then two years at Barboursville, W. Va.; two years at Sinclair, same State, at Deer Park, Md., for eighteen months, when he was transferred to the Central Pennsylvania Conference and sent to Woodbury, Pa., for two years, after which he preached two years at Snow Shoe, Pa., two years at Freeland, Luzerne county, and then on March 16, 1892, came to White Haven. Mr. Bedford was married August 17, 1871, to Mary C., daughter of James W. and Mary

(Huff) Furlow, natives of Maryland, of Irish and German origin, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Bedford was born April 5, 1850, the sixth in order of birth in a family of nine children. In 1888 Mr. Bedford was a candidate for the Legislature on the Prohibition ticket from Centre county, running ahead of the ticket; and he is still working for the Prohibition party.

Deemer Beidleman, editor and proprietor of the Shickshinny *Democrat*, was born at Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa., May 7, 1858, a son of Elisha B. and Sophia (Kurtz) Beidleman. He learned the printing trade in the Bloomsburg *Republican* office, was employed on Luzerne county papers as compositor and reporter until 1880, and then accepted the position of secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Scranton. After getting that organization out of debt, and reorganizing and putting it on a good, solid basis, he was called to East Albany, N. Y., where he remained two years, doing effective religious work among the employes of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company. From there he came to Wilkes-Barre, and took charge of Association work in that city, where he remained for over three years, resigning to accept a position on the *Evening Leader*. After a couple of months' journalistic experience, he received the unanimous call to the general secretaryship of the Corry (Pa.) Association, and from there he was transferred, after about two years indefatigable work, to Oil City, where he organized one of the best and most prosperous Associations in the State. But desiring to follow his chosen vocation—journalism—after eleven consecutive years of successful Christian work, he resigned the Oil City secretaryship to accept the city editorship of the Oil City *Daily Derrick*, which position he creditably filled for over a year, and, having a wider field opened to him on the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, he moved to the smoky city, remaining for a few months; then returned to Oil City, and cast his fortunes with the *Evening Blizzard*, on which he remained until his return to his first love, Shickshinny. Here, for nearly two years, he held the position of foreman and assistant editor of the *Mountain Echo*. On March 31, 1892, the first number of the Shickshinny *Democrat* was issued by Mr. Beidleman, and the prosperity and success of the paper was insured from the start.

S. C. Beidleman, manufacturer of and general dealer in harness, Nanticoke, was born in Mifflinville, Columbia Co., Pa., December 4, 1863, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Millard) Beidleman, both natives of Pennsylvania, and descendants of early pioneers of that State. The mother was a daughter of Dr. Clement Millard, of Philadelphia, an assistant of the celebrated Dr. Rush, of that city. Our subject is the youngest in a family of five children, viz.: Tolinda, Mrs. R. W. Smith, of Mifflinville, Pa.; Lizzie, married to A. M. Hughes, of Lawrenceville; Ella, Mrs. Calvin Bennett, of Wilkes-Barre; Albert M., a merchant of Cambria, Pa.; R. W., lumber inspector for the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke, Pa., and Samuel C. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Columbia county, and at the age of fifteen commenced an apprenticeship at the harness-maker's trade with A. M. Hughes, of Shickshinny, with whom he remained about a year and a half, when he went to Bloomsburg and completed his trade. He then moved to Mifflinville, and there followed the same business, until April 25, 1884, at which time he removed to Nanticoke and entered the employ of Frank Courtright, with whom he remained until September, 1889, and then engaged in business for himself at his present location. Mr. Beidleman was married September 16, 1888, to Miss Fanny I., daughter of Henry Fairchild, of Nanticoke. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., and his political views are Republican.

Abram Belles, farmer, Buck township, P. O. Bear Creek, was born February 17, 1833, in Pocono township, Monroe county, and is a son of William D. and Rebecca (Sebring) Belles, both natives of Monroe county, Pa., of German descent. They reared a family of ten children of whom Abram is the third oldest. The father was a farmer, and Abram was raised on the farm, where he received a common-school education. When he was nineteen years old, he left home and came to Buck township, Luzerne county, where he secured employment in the woods as a wood chop-

per, which occupation he followed until 1884, in that year purchasing the farm whereon he now lives. Though Mr. Belles never "served his time" at any trade, he is a mechanic of no mean ability; he built the house he now lives in, and does all his own blacksmith work, building his own wagons, sleighs, etc. On March 29, 1860, Mr. Belles married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Caroline (Teter) Tucker. Mr. Tucker was of Irish and Mrs. Tucker of German descent. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Belles was blessed with six children, viz.: Roland, Edward and Alice (all married), and William, Benjamin F. and Jennie; Jennie, the youngest, is at present engaged in teaching school in Buck township. Mr. Belles is a Democrat in politics, and has been secretary of the school board in his township since 1871; he has also been justice of the peace for three terms.

Thomas Benedict (deceased) was born in Pittston, this county, December 2, 1816, and was a son of John Benedict, a resident of the same place, of English descent, and who was among the first settlers of Pittston. Our subject learned the trade of a blacksmith, at which he worked for many years, and then embarked in a general merchandise business, opening a store in Pittston. He was united in marriage February 22, 1866, with Sarah, daughter of Christian and Rosanna (Rissinger) Freiberger, natives of Germany, and their union was blessed with the following issue; Christiana, born January 12, 1867, married August 23, 1892; Ella, born January 23, 1870; Charlotta, born June 14, 1872; Sadie, born October 17, 1875; Rose, born November 24, 1877; Grace, born March 3, 1879. Thomas Benedict settled in Duryea in 1872, where in 1870 he had erected the house in which his family now reside, himself moulding the bricks of which it is built. He died on July 10, 1880. In his political preferences he was a Republican. He was a man of strictly temperate habits, and honest in all his dealings as a business man; was prosperous in all his business undertakings, and at his death he left his family well provided for.

Samuel Benner, land surveyor, Conyngham, was born in Coventryville, Chester Co., Pa., October 8, 1816, and is a son of Henry and Anna M. (Benner) Benner. His paternal grandfather, Henry Benner, was a resident of Chester county, Pa., was a farmer by occupation, and born of German parentage. Henry, father of subject, was a native of Chester county, and was a blacksmith and farmer; he moved to Butler (at that time Sugar Loaf) township, this county, in 1825, and resided there until his death in 1847. His wife was a daughter of Daniel Benner, of Chester county, Pa., and his children were seven in number: Elizabeth (Mrs. John Scheidy), Samuel, Henry, Charles, Mary Ann (Mrs. John Washburn), Julia Ann (Mrs. Thomas Snyder), Barbara (Mrs. Henry J. Schleppy). Our subject was reared in Butler (formerly Sugar Loaf) township from nine years of age; was educated in the common schools and Wilkes-Barre Academy, and began life as a teacher in the winter of 1837-8, which vocation he followed fourteen winters, working during the summers in a sawmill. At thirty-one years of age he took up the profession of surveyor, which he has since followed. For five years he was in mercantile business at Hughesville, and four years at Beisel's Corners. In 1863 he located in Conyngham village, where he has since resided. In 1840 he married Susannah, daughter of Nicholas and Anna Maria (Guider) Buff, of Butler township, and by her he had four children: Anna M., Melissa J. (Mrs. William F. Fressler) and Louisa S. (twins) and Amelia F., who married Jacob D. Getting, and died in 1882. Mr. Benner is a member of the Reformed Church; was elected justice of the peace for a third term in Butler township. In politics he is a Republican, or rather independent.

Christian Benninger (deceased) was born in Baden, Germany, in September, 1807, a son of Rev. John Jacob and Magdalena (Leimstoll) Benninger, who came to America in 1817, and in 1822 settled in what is now Black Creek township, this county. Here the father was pastor of the Lutheran Church fifteen years, and died May 26, 1852, in his sixty-seventh year. His children were three in number: Christian, Magdalena (Mrs. Frederick Crouse), and Sophia (Mrs. William Houseknecht). Our subject from fifteen years of age had been a resident of what is now Black Creek township, where he was engaged in farming, about fifty years. He

was twice married, his first wife being Rosina, daughter of Christian Weaver, of Columbia county, Pa., and by her he had children as follows: Sidney (Mrs. Joseph Sengley), Sarah (Mrs. Samuel Bitler), John J., Elias, Phœbe, Rosina (Mrs. John Hufnagle), Louisa (Mrs. William Goss), Samuel F., Amanda (Mrs. Isaac Applygate), Christian E. and Eliza (Mrs. Daniel Mensinger). His second wife was Lydia, daughter of Henry Harger, by which union he had one daughter, Sophia (Mrs. Christian Crouse). Mr. Benninger died October 21, 1892. He was one of the oldest residents of Black Creek township; was a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics was a Democrat.

William G. Benninger, blacksmith, Ashley, was born in Auburn, Susquehanna Co., Pa., January 17, 1864, a son of James P. and Ann M. (Oliver) Benninger, natives, respectively, of Meshoppen and Shoshequin, Pa. His mother's parents lived in her native town till she was three years old, and then went down the river on a raft, and lived in New Jersey twelve years, after which they returned to Meshoppen, where her father was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is a grandson of Adam and Lavina (Lawrence) Benninger, and of John and Maria (DeReamer) Oliver, of German-Scotch and Dutch-French origin, respectively. His father, who was a blacksmith, came to Ashley in 1871, and worked two years in the Lehigh Valley Shops at Wilkes-Barre, after which he established a shop of his own on South Main street, Ashley, building the present shop in 1887, to which has been added a wagon and paint shop. The homestead residence was built in 1889. The family consisted of eleven children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Susan (Mrs. Robert Warburton), Maria (Mrs. Oscar Corey), Julia (Mrs. Francis J. Monahan), Elizabeth (Mrs. Abram Robinson), Flora (Mrs. George Warner), William G., James (a Methodist Episcopal minister at Harvey's Lake) and Angie (Mrs. Elmer Wenner) and Emma (deceased wife of Robert Powell). Our subject received a common-school education, and then learned the trade of his father; he is now sole proprietor of the business. Mr. Benninger was married November 22, 1882, to Roxie J., daughter of John and Jane (Stull) Houser, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. The issue of this happy union has been three children, viz.: Annie J., Lucy C. and William J. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H., and a Republican in his political views.

E. F. Bennet, merchant, Plainsville, was born in Stevensville, Bradford Co., Pa., October 26, 1850, and is a son of Samuel and Adelia M. (Maxfield) Bennet, also natives of Pennsylvania, the former of English origin and the latter of German and Irish. He is a grandson of Ferris Bennet, who, as early as 1824, came from Connecticut to Stevensville, where he married Nancy Black, by whom he had twelve children, five of whom are living. The father of our subject, who was a farmer and contractor, reared a family of seven children, six yet living, and of them Edward F. is the third. Our subject was reared on the farm, educated in the common school, began life for himself at nineteen, and the next year taught school in Bourbon county, Kas. In the following year he came to Wilkes Barre, this county, and engaged in the milk business, which he followed nearly five years, after which he was with J. C. Bandle & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, as commercial traveler in the State of Michigan for one and a half years. He then embarked in the pressing of and dealing in hay in Bradford county, Pa., which industry he followed two years, at the end of which time he and a partner opened a shirt factory at Easton, Pa., which they operated one year. He then, along with his brother, operated a thresh-ing machine in Bradford county for one year; then came to Parsons, where, for four years and a half he was in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company as ticket-boss; after that he came to Plainsville and commenced in his present business. He has also dealt very extensively in hay, grain, flour and feed, in company with C. M. Falter, of Miners Mills. Mr. Bennet owns real estate in Parsons and Plainsville. He was married, June 6, 1884, to Miss Lillie, daughter of Columbus and Ann E. (London) Green, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin,

Mr. and Mrs. Bennet are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Parsons, of which she was organist for six years. He is a member of the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and Encampment and the I. O. R. M. While his political views are in sympathy with the Republican party, yet Mr. Bennet is strictly an independent voter.

John Ralph Bennett, passenger conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Wilkes Barre, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, June 23, 1850, and is a son of John and Mary (Nolan) Bennett, natives of County Limerick, Ireland, whence they emigrated in 1846 and located in Ashtabula, where his father died in 1856; his mother died in Ashley, May 6, 1889. His father was a sub-contractor; reared a family of six sons, viz.: Patrick H., a contractor in Fairmount, W. Va.; Daniel, a contractor in Greensburg, Pa.; John R.; James, also a contractor in Greensburg; Thomas (who was killed by the explosion of a stationary boiler at Duke Centre, McKean Co., Pa., September 6, 1880, at the age of twenty-four years), and Joseph, who is clerking in his brother James' store at Greensburg. Our subject's education was obtained by self study, and that chiefly after he had reached manhood, but he has made it quite sufficient to attend to all business affairs. When he embarked in life for himself he worked at railroad grading at Oil City, Pa., one year; then drove a team at Meadville one and a half years, and at Pitt Hole six months; afterward broke stone at Parker's Landing, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, six months; struck on a drill at Sebellersville, Md., one and a half years and at Tuscarora, Schuylkill Co., Pa., three months. In 1869 he came to Ashley, where he was brakeman on the railroad one year and four months; then was a conductor on coal and freight trains until May, 1888, when he was promoted to his present position and runs on the Mountain Park train during the summer season. Mr. Bennett was married June 23, 1871, to Miss Margaret, daughter of William and Mary (Conyngham) Wood, natives of Bruff, County Limerick, Ireland, whence they emigrated when single. The issue of this union was nine children, six of whom are living: Marguerite L., Thomas J., John, William, James and Patrick Henry. Mr. Bennett and his family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the O. R. C. and the R. P. C. B. S., of Jersey City; politically he is a Democrat.

Lyman Hakes Bennett is the son of Phineas L. and Minerva Hakes Bennett, and was born in Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1845. Phineas L. was born in 1806, and died in 1892. He was the second son of Isaac Bennett, who was a son of Alden Bennett, who was born in Rhode Island in 1754. Minerva Hakes Bennett, who is still living, is the daughter of Lyman Hakes, late of Harpersfield, whose father was George S. Hakes, a son of George Hakes, Sr., who was the oldest son of Solomon Hakes, who was born in 1688, and settled in Westerly, R. I., in 1709. Lyman Hakes Bennett lived in Harpersfield until 1866, when he accepted a position as accountant in the United States Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., which he held until 1872, in the meantime entering the Law Department of Columbia College, and graduating therefrom. In 1872 he came to Wilkes-Barre, was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, and has since followed the profession of the law. In 1891 he was the candidate of the Republican party for the office of additional law judge, but was defeated at the polls by the Hon. John Lynch, the present incumbent of that office. In 1874 Mr. Bennett married Miss Ella N. Robbins, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have but one child (a daughter, Lilian) living, their elder daughter, Anna Minerva, having died in March, 1887, at the age of thirteen years.

R. E. Bennett, United States Attorney and Claim Agent, Pittston, was born in Bradford county, Pa., September 24, 1845, a son of Levi and Cornelia J. (Baker) Bennett, both natives of Bradford county, where the father has lived since his birth; he is a farmer by occupation, and at present resides in Tuscarora township. The parents had a family of the following children: R. E.; Abia, deceased; Willis, proprietor of the Bennett Blue Stone Quarries, of Bradford county; Ann E., married to H. L. Sturdevant, a contractor and builder, of Binghamton, N. Y.; and

Clara and Sarah J., both deceased. Our subject was born and reared on a farm, and was educated in the common and academical schools of Bradford and Wyoming counties. On August 1, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Two Hundred and Third P. V. I., and participated in the following battles, etc.: Chaffin's Farm, both expeditions against Fort Fisher, capture of Wilmington, Coxe's Bridge, the campaign against Richmond, and the surrender of Johnston. He was discharged in July, 1865, returned to Bradford county, then purchased a farm and followed agriculture two years. He then sold his farm, removed to Wyalusing, and engaged in selling farm implements, in which business he continued in Wyalusing for two years; then removed to Silvara, and entered the agricultural implement business there, remaining until 1886. During the years 1876 and 1877 he was deputy sheriff of Bradford county. In 1886 he removed to Ransom, Pa., and took charge of the lumber business of G. F. Chamberlain at that place, remaining there until 1891, when he removed to Pittston and assumed control of the stone business of Mr. Chamberlain in that city. In 1889 he secured the appointment of United States attorney and Claim agent, and has been engaged in prosecuting pension and patent claims since that time, in which line he has been very successful. Mr. Bennett was married, April 11, 1866, to Fannie F. Lewis, daughter of Edwin Lewis, of Bradford county, and this union has been blessed with five children, viz.: Elsie, married to Will N. Winters, a farmer of Lackawanna county; Fred, residing with his parents; Nellie, deceased; Grace and Nellie J. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of the Broad Street M. E. Church. He is a member of Valley Lodge No. 499, F. & A. M.; of Milwaukee Lodge No. 328, I. O. O. F., and of the Grand Lodge; of Lodge No. 212, K. of P., and of Encampment No. 296, P. O. S. of A. Politically he is a Democrat, and has filled the numerous town offices.

William E. Bennett, county auditor, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Jersey City, N. J., May 5, 1853, a son of Isaac W. and Martha J. (Cullmery) Bennett, both natives of New Jersey. He was reared in his native State and Pennsylvania, receiving a public-school and academical education, and at the age of eighteen began his business career as a clerk, which occupation he has since followed with the exception of five years he was brakeman and baggageman on the New York & Long Branch Railroad. He was married in November, 1882, to Isadore, daughter of John M. and Cinderella (Keller) Connor, of Wilkes-Barre, and has three children: Bruce W., Helen C., and Louise C. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Episcopal Church; was elected auditor of Luzerne county in 1887, and re-elected in 1890. In politics he is a stanch Democrat.

William H. Bennett (deceased) was born in Plains, January 19, 1837, the only son of one of the early settlers, and was related to the Shiffer family on his mother's side; on August 10, 1862, he joined at Wilkes-Barre Company A, 143rd P. V. I., as corporal; was wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg, but was paroled on the field, was promoted to second lieutenant, and was discharged June 17, 1865. He then returned to Plains, and in 1869 opened a blacksmith shop, where he worked till his death, which occurred March 3, 1888. He built the block in which his widow now resides, and removed therein in 1876. Mr. Bennett was married March 3, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth D., daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Hulsizer) Mill, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin, which happy union was blessed with five children, viz: Florence I., married to Wiley M. Moore, painter, Plains; George R., a cripple, living with his mother; William M., a driller, living in part of his mother's house, and married to Elizabeth Alexander, of Plains; Lizzie, married to William Masten, by whom she has two children, Mary and Frank; and Robert, who works for Evans Brothers, Plains. Mr. William H. Bennett was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the A. O. K. of M. C., the I. O. O. F., and G. A. R.; in politics was a Republican.

Joseph R. Benscoter, farmer, P. O., Reyburn, was born in Union township, April 16, 1821, where he was also reared and educated, and has never been out of

his native township for more than a week at a time. He is son of Isaac and Christine (Belles) Benscoter, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Newport township. Isaac removed with his father from New Jersey to Union township when he was sixteen years of age. He was one of the early pioneers of that township; he owned 300 acres of land, and did much during his life to bring it under the plough. He was a good, moral man, of quiet disposition and temperate habits. His family consisted of twenty-one children, by two marriages. He was descended from Dutch parents. He passed away in 1837, aged seventy-two years. Joseph R. Benscoter chose for himself a farmer's life, and has followed it all his days. He conducted the farm, on which he was born, for a few years on his own account, when in 1847 he bought a farm of 100 acres in its natural state, which he improved and brought under cultivation. Now he has fifty acres under the plough, a neat house, and a commodious barn, with pleasant surroundings—all the result of his own hard labor. In September, 1843, he married Miss Susan, daughter of Walter and Mary Moore, and to them have been born seven children, five of whom are living: Esther A., Jacob H., Mary A., Geraldine A., and George A., all married, as follows: Esther A. married William S. Fink; Jacob H. married Miss Margaret Wendle; Mary A. married E. Harrison; Geraldine A. married W. R. Kocher; George A. married Miss Ann Rude. Mrs. Benscoter was born in Union township July 17, 1821. Our subject has held several township offices with much credit to himself and those who elected him. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. Benscoter, a well-known grocer of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Union township, this county, April 21, 1854, a son of Warren and Clarinda (Ide) Benscoter. His paternal grandfather, Abram Benscoter, with four brothers, all natives of Holland, settled in Union township in the latter part of the eighteenth century; he was a farmer, reared a large family of children, and resided in the township the remainder of his days. Warren Benscoter, father of subject, and also an agriculturist, was born August 2, 1814, in Union township, where he died in 1883. He was twice married; first to Abigail Dodson, by whom he had six children: Samantha (Mrs. G. M. Larned), Abigail (Mrs. John E. Watson), Lila (Mrs. Silas M. Masters), Gussie (Mrs. J. K. Torbert), Crawford L. and Hiram W. His second wife, Clarinda, was a daughter of William and Hannah Ide, of Lehman township, and by her he had five children: William I., C. C., J. W., Hattie I. (Mrs. W. W. White), and C. A. Our subject was reared in the old homestead in Union township; was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. He began life as a clerk in a general store, following that occupation until 1887, and has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre since 1883. He embarked in the grocery business for himself in Wilkes-Barre, in which he has successfully continued since. On November 22, 1882, he married Sallie A., daughter of J. J. and Ruth (Kester) Robbins, of Wilkes-Barre, and has two children, Ruth and Margarita. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically is a Republican.

Stewart Benscoter, farmer, P. O. Bloomingdale, was born in Union township, January 12, 1831, a son of Isaac and Christiana (Belles) Benscoter. The Benscoters were formerly from New Jersey. Isaac Benscoter settled and lived in Union township between Shickshinny and Muhlenburg, where he was a prosperous farmer, owning 200 acres of land. He was a stirring man, possessed of good judgment, sterling qualities with plenty of ambition and push—a trait cropping out in his descendants. He died in 1840 at the age of sixty-five years. His family consisted of seven children, all of whom grew to maturity, four of them now living, Stewart being the sixth in order of birth. Our subject was reared and educated in Union township, and chose for his life-work the occupation of a farmer—a calling he has indeed perfected himself in. He owns a neat place of seventy-five acres, which, under his skilful hand, has become a model farm, for he is practical in all he undertakes. In 1857 Mr. Benscoter married Miss Esther, daughter of David and Sarah Rood, and to this union were born two children, one of whom is living, Sarah A.

Mrs. Esther Benscoter was born in Huntington township. Mr. Benscoter is a consistent member of the M. E. Church; politically, he is a Republican.

Charles Bergold, butcher, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city July 16, 1852, and is a son of John T. and B. Christiana (Ippich) Bergold, natives of Germany. His father settled in Wilkes-Barre in 1840, and opened a meat market, which he conducted up to his death, which occurred April 3, 1872. He reared a family of eleven children: John, Jacob, Margaret, Catharine (Mrs. Frank R. Stone), Charlotte (Mrs. Charles Broadhun), Charles, Mary, Anna, Henry, Christian and Herman. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre, educated in public and private schools, and at the age of twenty succeeded to his father's business, which he has since successfully continued. He married in 1881, Margaret, daughter of Matthew and Maria Weir, of Plymouth, and has two children: Florence and Ada. Mr. Bergold is a member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

Christian I. Bergold, butcher, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city, May 8, 1863, and is a son of John T. and Barbara C. (Ippich) Bergold. [See sketch of Charles Bergold.] He was reared and educated in his native city, where he learned the butcher's trade, and worked as a journeyman seven years. On March 28, 1887, he embarked in business for his own account, and has built up an extensive trade. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church; politically, he is a Democrat.

Rev. Michael J. Bergrath, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, White Haven, was born April 4, 1857, a son of Theodore and Mary (Henricks) Bergrath, natives of Muenstermaifeld, Germany, and Cologne, respectively. Theodore Bergrath came to America in 1842. He reared a family of six children, two of whom are now living. Our subject, who is the youngest in the family, was educated in the common schools and at St. Vincent's College, from which he graduated in 1873. He came to White Haven in 1874 as pastor of the St. Patrick's Catholic Church. His church was built in 1866, and has about six hundred members. Father Bergrath is Spiritual Advisor for the White Haven Branch St. Aloysius' T. A. B. Society, Young Men's Catholic Temperance Society, and E. B. A., Branch 45.

Arnold Bertels, lumberman, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Hilltown, Bucks Co., Pa., July 3, 1834, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wambold) Bertels. His paternal grandfather, Henry Bertels, was a native of Gottinger, Hanover, Germany, whence he came to America in 1804, and after residing in Montgomery county, Pa., four years, settled in 1808 in Richland, Bucks Co., Pa.; he was a drover as well as a farmer, and died near Quakertown, Pa., on the farm where he had lived about fifty years. Jacob Bertels, father of subject, was born in 1807 at Lansdale, Montgomery Co., Pa., and died at Quakertown, Bucks Co., same State, December 19, 1886, aged seventy-nine years. He was a resident of Luzerne county, Pa., from 1840 to 1863. Served in the Civil war, in three months' service as captain of Company D, Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry; then organized Company D, Ninth Regiment P. V. C., of which he was captain two years, when he resigned on account of disability. He spent five years in Germany for his health, and returned to Wilkes-Barre in 1870, remaining until 1875, when he removed to his father's farm near Quakertown, residing there until his death. Prior to the war he was proprietor of the "Old Wyoming House," and was also engaged in the mercantile and lumber businesses. His children were Elvira (Mrs. Sam Emery), Rebecca (Mrs Fred Schrauder), Clementine (Mrs. Henry Brodhun), Isabella (Mrs. Henry Wilcox), Mary (Mrs. Abram Wildermuth), Magdalena (Mrs. James Brady), Henry, and John (killed in front of Petersburg, Va., in Civil war), and Arnold. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre from seven years of age; educated in common schools and Wilkes-Barre Academy; from sixteen to twenty-two years of age assisted his father in store; purchased the business in 1857, which he conducted until 1872; then embarked in the real estate business, which he followed until 1880, and has since been engaged in lumbering. He married December 25, 1857, Adelia A., daughter of Zebulon C. and Ann (Rose) Stevens, of Wilkes-Barre, and has four children: Jennie H., Fannie L. (Mrs. D. A. Fell, Jr.), Helen A., and J. Zebulon. Mr.

Bertels is a member of the Presbyterian Church; in politics is a Republican, and served as poor director of Wilkes-Barre five years.

Albert R. Bertram, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born in Plymouth, July 11, 1848. He is a son of Peter and Louisa (Ritzbaugh) Bertram, both of whom were born in Germany. They came to this country about 1842, both being young people. Mr. Bertram came to Plymouth and Miss Ritzbaugh went to Harrisburg. After a short time, finding that his other half could not be spared from his side much longer, Mr. Bertram, like all gallant lovers, hied himself to Harrisburg, where the twain were made one. Thus the Divine suggestion was acted upon "it is not good for man to live alone." They then moved to Plymouth where they dwelt in happiness for about fifteen years. Peter Bertram was a stone mason by profession, but, like most men, his life was uneventful. He was an industrious, honest man, and a good citizen. His family numbered eight children, five of whom grew to maturity and are now living. A. R. is the eldest of the family. He was reared and educated in Plymouth and Lehman, and has always followed farming. At the age of twenty-three, on November 2, 1872, he married Miss Emma, daughter of William and Clarissa (Ransom). By this union there were born to them nine children, all of whom are living (1891): George, Joseph, Louisa, Charles, Leslie, Theodore, Clara, Ralph and Edna. He moved to his present place, a farm of ninety acres, known as the Ruggles farm, in 1877. Mr. Bertram is a thrifty farmer, always keeping abreast of the times. He has made many improvements on his place, some of which are a large barn, built in 1881, and an extension to same in 1890. He is a progressive man, and his improvements grow with him. In 1872 he built a large cider-mill with two presses, having a capacity of 6,000 gallons per day. Mr. Bertram is a self-made man, who made what he has with his own hands, if we except the help of a most estimable wife, and a companion meet for him, who is hospitable and entertaining. They are both consistent members of the Christian Church, believing in primitive Christianity; politically he is a Democrat.

Wilson S. Betterly, proprietor of the "Parlor Restaurant," Hazleton, was born January 23, 1847, at Town Hill, this county, fifth in the family of eleven children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sisty) Betterly, natives of Columbia county. Our subject was reared in his native county, receiving his education in the common schools and at the New Columbus Academy. He began life as a railroader, working for three years on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg (now the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western) Railroad. In 1868 he came to Hazleton and engaged in the meat business, which he followed for one year at Beaver Meadow; he was with Meixell & Weir two years, and then succeeded to the meat trade conducted by them. He carried on the business for a number of years, or until 1881, when he sold out and entered the employ of Linderman, Skeer & Co., for which firm he conducted a market at Stockton. With them he remained until the spring of 1891, when he removed to Hazleton and engaged with Seltzer & Bros. of Pottsville, extensive meat dealers, since when he has represented that company and is at present their general agent for this section of the country. In May, 1891, Mr. Betterly purchased the property known as the "Parlor Restaurant," No. 9 South Wyoming street, which he has fitted and modeled into a first-class cafe, and where he caters to all the best trade in the town; he also has a bar, well-stocked with the choicest of liquors. Mr. Betterly was united in marriage, in 1873, with Susan A., daughter of Nathan R. and Ann (Hiks) Penrose, natives of Pennsylvania, to which union have been born three children, viz.: Anna, Harry and Nora. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church; politically Mr. Betterly is a stanch Republican; socially he is a member of the P. O. S. of A., Knights of Malta, and Royal Arcanum.

Benjamin A. Bidlack, farmer, P. O. Hardpan, Huntington township, was born August 1, 1842, son of William W. and Amy (Tubbs) Bidlack, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, of English origin. William W. Bidlack was born June 18, 1801; he was a farmer by occupation. His death occurred August 25, 1863. He was a son of Phelman and Sarah (Flemming) Bidlack, natives of Litchfield county,

Conn. Phelman was a son of James Bidlack, who came to the Wyoming Valley from Connecticut in 1770, with his five sons. He was a captain; one of his sons, Capt. James Bidlack, Jr., was in the army that fought the Indians at the time of the Wyoming massacre. Benjamin A. Bidlack was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools, and has devoted his life to farming, on the property he now owns. August 29, 1867, he was married to Miss Catherine, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Mellick) Mellick, natives of New Jersey, of German origin. This union was blessed with five children: William C., born March 3, 1869, died April 9, 1870; Anna B., born January 12, 1871; Sarah A., born October 18, 1872, died August 3, 1891, and Stephen B. and Amy B. (twins), born April 8, 1875. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bidlack is a Democrat in politics, and one of the prominent farmers of his township.

Rev. A. Biemueller, pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Freeland. This gentleman is a native of Germany, having been born at Mashbach, Bavaria, February 1, 1866. He was reared in his native land, received a classical education at Schweinfurt, Germany, where he graduated in the class of 1883. He then studied theology at Neundettelsau Seminary, where he took a three-years course, and was ordained in 1886. He immediately thereafter came to this country, and engaged in his ministerial work at Davenport, North Dakota, where he remained five years; then in the fall of 1891 came to Freeland, and took his present charge. His congregation numbers 617 souls, and is connected with the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania. This congregation was organized in 1869, and at first there were about twelve families in it. Mr. Biemueller was married, in 1887, to Miss Ida T. Trapp, of Sheldon, North Dakota, and they have three children, viz.: Ottilie Emma, Eugene and Sophia Esther.

Joseph L. Bilby, farmer, P. O. Reyburn, was born in New York State, October 18, 1820, where he was also reared and educated. He is a son of Jonathan and Margaret (La Rue) Bilby, both of whom were natives of the same place, but never removed to this county, and but little is known of them by their descendants. Joseph L., at the age of twenty years, removed, in 1840, to this county, locating at Muhlenburg, where he occupied himself as farmer. On January 27, 1841, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary Nevel, who bore him nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, and six of whom are now living: P. C., W. D., E. G., Dorcas E., Frances J. and Mary J. Mrs. Mary (Nevel) Bilby was born in Union township, April 1, 1821. Mr. Bilby resided at Muhlenburg for a number of years, and in 1861 removed to Reyburn, where he bought a property of 110 acres from Peter Nevel, on which he has since resided. He is a man of sound judgment and keen perceptions, a hard worker, and persevering in his efforts to succeed – which he generally does. Politically he is a stanch Democrat, and has held several township offices with credit to himself. He has now retired from active life, having turned the management of his farm over to three of his boys: P. C., W. D., and E. J.

P. C. Bilby was born March 7, 1843, reared and educated in Union township, and is the second in order of birth in his father's family. In early life he learned the mason's trade, at which he labored sixteen years for the D. L. & W. R. R. Co., fourteen of which he had been foreman of that department of their works. In 1862, when rebellion threatened his country, he entered the Union army, enlisting in Company F, 149th P. V. I. (Bucktail Regiment), for the term of three years. He fought valiantly in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann River, and Laurel Run, being wounded at Gettysburg. He served his full time and was honorably discharged. He now draws a pension, and is enjoying the fruit of his faithfulness to this grand Republic. On September 10, 1865, Mr. Bilby married Miss Eliza, daughter of Elisha and Mary Hess, who bore him twelve children, eight of whom are living: Antoinette C., Ida D., Lesly A., Lawson W., Lenie, Charles, Maggie M. and Lola A. Antoinette C. married M. T. Bear; Ida D. married James Hicks; Lesly A. married Miss Sarah Picket; and

Lawson W. married Miss Lizzie Hartman. In 1889 he bought a lot in Reyburn, on which he built a store-house, which he furnished with a stock of general merchandise. His store is in neat order, and his plain, honest dealing bring him the custom he deserves. He is, like his father, a genial companion, a man of fine morals, and a stanch Democrat in politics.

William D. Bilby, farmer, P. O. Reyburn, was born in Union township, November 14, 1857, where he was also reared and educated. He is a son of Joseph and Mary Bilby. In early life he learned the stonemason's trade, at which he worked about eight years, and is an excellent workman, honest, industrious and sober. He owns a neat little farm situated north of Shickshinny, consisting of forty-five acres of good land, on which he raises a general crop, and on which he now resides. January 1, 1882, Mr. Bilby married Miss Bessie, the accomplished daughter of Abraham and Sarah Gregory. There has been no issue to this happy union. Politically our subject is a Democrat.

Samuel Binney, assistant inside foreman, Hollenback Mine No. 2, Lehigh & Wilkes Barre Coal Company, was born in Cornwall, England, March 31, 1848, a son of Francis and Elizabeth (Kellow) Binney. He was reared in England until fifteen years of age, when, in 1863, he came to America, and since 1865 he has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre, where he has since been in the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. At Hollenback Mine No. 2 he helped sink the first shaft, from which he took the first coal mined there; he has never had an accident, and is the oldest miner in continuous employment at the mine. He held the position of inside fire-boss one year, and has been assistant inside foreman since 1890. Mr. Binney married, August 24, 1871, Sarah A., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Davis) Schaukland, of Scotch and Welsh descent, respectively, and by her has nine children living: John H., Birdie, Gertrude M., Rosmond, Edna, Chester G., William Stanley, Maude and Myrtle. Mr. and Mrs. Binney are members of the First M. E. Church of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Sons of St. George and the Mystic Chain; in politics he is a Republican.

Jacob Birk, car inspector, Ashley, was born in Preussen, Germany, September 25, 1839, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Birk) Birk, the former of whom was a cabinet-maker. They reared two children, Jacob, and Margaret, who died at the age of thirteen years; the mother, after the death of the father of Jacob, married John Foster, by whom she had two children. Our subject learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed until 1868, when he emigrated to America and located in Wilkes-Barre, where he worked at his trade three years. He then came to Ashley and worked in the Central shops until 1885, when he accepted his present position. Mr. Birk was married in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Miller, and they had one child, Jacob, who died at the age of three years. This wife died about a year after their marriage, and in 1863 Mr. Birk was married to Miss Catherine Grausemm, by whom he had six children, four of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth (Mrs. Doney Baltas), Peter, John and William. This wife died in 1878, and our subject married, for his third, October 17, 1879, Mrs. Elizabeth Schneider, daughter of John and Christina (Hess) Cies, natives of Germany, and widow of Peter Schneider, by whom she had three children, John, Henry and Peter. The fruit of Mr. Birk's last marriage was six children, viz.: Margaret (who died at the age of two years), Anna, Christina, Jacob (deceased at the age of seven years), Philip (who died at the age of five years), and Mary. Our subject and family are members of the Catholic Church; in his political views he is a Democrat.

Thomas Birkbeck. The life and history of Thomas Birkbeck are very closely connected with the historical development of the town of Freeland and vicinity. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Johnstone) Birkbeck, the former born in Westmoreland, England, May 2, 1802, the latter being also a native of England, born February 12, 1804, at Buck Hill, Stainmoor; they were married in 1826, at Brough's Church, England. In 1834 they landed in New York City, whence they immediately proceeded to Minersville, Schuylkill county, this State, where Mr. Birkbeck

secured employment in the mines. After remaining there about two years, they came to Hazleton, where in 1838 he sunk the first slope for Ario Pardee. In 1840 he bought of Edward Lynch a tract of four hundred acres of land in Denison township, which later became part of Foster township and is now the site of Freeland borough. There he constructed a rude log-house. He then removed with his family to his new purchase, a vast and uncultivated wilderness, which possessed all the characteristics of a pioneer farm. This house was the only one within a radius of five miles, with the single exception of that of Korcker, which was situated two miles to the northeast. Here the family spent their winters in lumbering, manufacturing handmade shingles, and cutting down and clearing the forest, and in summer time they cultivated the small patches of land thus cleared. The shingles were carted to Conyngham, and there exchanged for the necessaries of life, as at this time no cash was paid in such transactions. In 1844 Mr. Birkbeck sold fifty acres from his four-hundred-acre lot, to one Aaron Howey. Then closely following Mr. Howey came many other settlers, who in time converted the dense forests into fertile farming land. A short time afterward the coal fields were developed in the neighborhood, and the great influx of population necessitated a new arrangement. Mr. Birkbeck accordingly surveyed a large portion of his real estate possessions into town lots, and sold them to the newcomers. This constituted the first move in the laying out of South Heberton and Freeland. Mr. Birkbeck was a man well-versed in the anthracite coal strata in this locality, and was the first to prove coal at Highland and Upper Lehigh. He built many roads, and was at all times the leading character in the development of the new country. The family experienced all the trials of a pioneer life which the novelist describes. A story is told of how, during one of those early days in the wilderness, Mrs. Birkbeck killed a full-grown buck deer, with no weapon but an axe. In the Birkbeck family there were twelve children, viz.: John, born September 5, 1827, died in infancy; Joseph N., born July 28, 1829, now residing in Wilkes-Barre; Matthew, born June 28, 1829 (deceased); Jane, born October 31, 1832 (deceased); John (second), born April 26, 1834 (deceased); Matthew (second), born January 7, 1836 (deceased); Jane, born October 6, 1836, wife of William Johnston, of Freeland, Pa.; Betsey, born May 14, 1840 (deceased); William, born October 26, 1841; Mary E., born January 25, 1844 (deceased); Thomas, born June 6, 1846 (subject of this sketch); Agnes, born August 4, 1848 (deceased), and Anna Victoria, born May 12, 1850 (deceased). Joseph Birkbeck died April 19, 1872, Mrs. Birkbeck surviving until May 31, 1887. Thomas Birkbeck was born in the old log house, which was situated about four blocks northwest of his present handsome and cosy residence. During his early boyhood days he attended school at Eckley, during the winter months, and worked at home in the summer. When he was about ten years of age the coal mines were opened at Eckley, and there he engaged in picking slate at twenty-five cents per day. In 1859 he left the mines and entered the employ of Frank Person, a drover of Troy, Pa., and worked for him, driving cattle, for two years. He then worked with his brother, who was a butcher at Eckley. Here he learned the trade and remained until June, 1863, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving until the close of the war. After his return home Mr. Birkbeck worked at blacksmithing a short time at Foundryville, when he went to Audenried and worked as a butcher for Herman Hamburger. In 1866 he engaged in the butchering business for himself, at South Heberton, where he remained one year, when he removed his business to Upper Lehigh, following it there just twenty-one years. In 1886 he removed to Freeland; followed droving a short time, and then engaged in the hardware business, which he still continues. He is also largely interested in real estate in the locality, owning over forty properties in this section. He is also interested in several cottages at the celebrated summer resort, at Wildwood, N. J. He was one of the promoters of the Citizens' Bank of Freeland, also of the Freeland Water Works, being at present a heavy stockholder in both these institutions; he is also interested in many local enterprises.

Mr. Birkbeck was married November 1, 1866, to Miss Margaret Sneddon, of Audenried. They have seven children, viz.: Joseph, William, Thomas, Lillie May, Jessie, Margaret and Daisy.

GEORGE BISHER, engineer at the Parrish Colliery, Plymouth. Among the early settlers of Luzerne county may be mentioned the Bisher family. Samuel W. Bisher, the father of our subject, was born in 1791 in the State of New Jersey, and settled in Huntington township, this county, in 1824. He was married to Elizabeth Van-Horn, who was born in 1801 at Bethlehem, Pa. They settled in this county at a very early period, being one of the pioneer families who were subjected to the hardships of those early times. Nine children were born to Samuel and Elizabeth Bisher, the subject of this sketch being the fourth, born November 24, 1828. He was educated in his native county; the facilities for learning at that time being limited, only those who could pay for tutorship were given instruction. George was reared on a farm, and at the age of nineteen began railroading, having taken a position as fireman on the Beaver Meadow Railroad. He fired for six months and was then given an engine to run. It was one of those early type engines without a cab, the engineer carrying an umbrella in stormy weather. The machine was run on wooden rails or a wooden track, with strap-iron nailed on the top surface for the purpose of protecting the wood from the iron wheels of the locomotive, which ran at the then tremendous speed of six miles per hour. Mr. Bisher remained on this line seven years, taking a position at the end of that time, in 1859, as engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, which then extended from Scranton to Rupert, Pa. Here he remained two years, then taking charge of the engine that was used to transfer coal from Nos. 4 and 5 to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad below the Bull Run crossing. He ran this locomotive for six years, leaving the road at the end of that period, and taking charge of the hoisting engines at the Lance Colliery No. 11, where he handled the levers for thirteen years, having begun when the mine was first opened. Mr. Bisher then went to the Parrish Mines as breaker engineer, in which capacity he was employed for three years; at the end of that time he took charge of the fan engine, which position he has since occupied. He was married January 1, 1856, to Hannah J., daughter of Samuel and Huldah (Ives) Pringle, and four children have been born to this union, namely: Geraldine, Francis E., G. Pardee and Daisy. Mr. Bisher is a Republican in politics, and has for thirty-eight years been a member of the I. O. O. F. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM BISHER, retired farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Huntington Mills, was born April 2, 1821, in Northampton county, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Van Horn) Bisher, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of German origin. Samuel Bisher was a miller and cooper by occupation, and died in 1877, aged eighty-six years. Our subject, who is the second in a family of ten children, eight of whom are now living, was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty began life for himself as a farm laborer, which he followed four years. He then engaged as fireman on the Beaver Meadow Railroad, and in six months was promoted to engineer, in which position he served twelve years, and then moved on his farm (having purchased his present property in 1852), and farmed until 1860, when he worked six months on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad as engineer. He then came back to the farm, remaining thereon two years, when he again ran a locomotive for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company for eighteen months, at the end of which time he again returned to his farm, where we now find him. Mr. Bisher was married February 7, 1847, to Editha Trescott, daughter of Enos and Mary (Myers) Trescott, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respectively, which union was blessed with seven children, viz.: Adelia J. (Mrs. James Meekin, of Wilkes Barre), born December 18, 1847; Theodocia A. (deceased), born December 4, 1849; Chesler I., born February 8, 1852 (married Martha A. Blanchard, and works the farm); Emma E. (deceased), born July 25, 1855; Ellen R. (deceased), born January 29, 1857; Ada E. (deceased),

born April 7, 1860; Reader C. (deceased), born June 19, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Bisher are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican, and has held the offices of school director, assessor and overseer of the poor. The Bisher farm consists of seventy-three acres, situated one mile north of the Huntington Mills postoffice.

Aaron Bittenbender, farmer, P. O. Hobbie, was born in Nescopeck township in December, 1831, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hess) Bittenbender, both of whom were also born in Nescopeck township. John was a son of John, an old pioneer, who kept hotel for a number of years on the turnpike, keeping a first-class house in his time. He was twice married and reared a family of fourteen children. John, his son, began the life of a farmer in Nescopeck township, where he owned 137 acres of good land. He was a practical farmer, well posted in his line of business. He was a man of some influence in his township. Mr. Bittenbender and his wife were devoted Christians, members of the Reformed Church; he died in 1868, aged sixty five years, his wife having passed away in 1845, aged thirty-six years, They reared a family of seven children, all of whom are living. Aaron is the second, and was reared in Hollenback township and educated at the common schools. He has always followed the tilling of the soil, and is an experienced and efficient farmer. He is residing on a beautiful lot of twenty acres, on which is a neat and beautiful house; he owns, besides, a farm of 104 acres, and is a general farmer. Politically he is a Republican, and has held various offices in the township. In 1860 our subject married Miss Sarah A., daughter of William and Rebecca Fenstermacher, who bore him seven children, six of whom are living: Addie E., Wilson K., M. W., H. E., Laura M. and Calvin L. Mrs. Sarah A. Bittenbender was born in Salem township in 1840. Mr. Bittenbender and his wife are both members of the Reformed Church.

Fred T. Bittenbender, Nanticoke. This gentleman is engaged in the manufacture of the celebrated Bittenbender's Improved Mining Drill, at Nanticoke. He was born in Plymouth, and is a son of Eli and Elizabeth (Frantz) Bittenbender, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Germany. In this family there were seven children, viz.: Fred T.; George H., a drill manufacturer in Plymouth; Charles M., an engineer in Plymouth; William W., a salesman; Eli G., Jr., a blacksmith in Nanticoke; Ella, and Frank, a painter in Plymouth. Our subject worked in the mines during his boyhood days, and at the age of fifteen engaged as fireman for the D. & H. Company, in which capacity he remained five years. He was then promoted to engineer and remained in the employ of that company until 1884, when he engaged in the manufacture of mining drills on a comparatively small scale, employing but one man besides himself. Since that time his business has developed wonderfully, and he now is running a well-regulated factory, using all the modern machinery in his work and employing several machinists. During 1891 he manufactured over 1,500 of these well-known and highly approved drills of his own invention and make. Mr. Bittenbender was married April 12, 1883, to Miss Matilda L. Sweitzer, an accomplished young lady of Plymouth. This union has been blessed with four children, viz.: Joseph S., Lewis K., Fred, Jr., and Theodore. He was one of the promoters of the Nanticoke Electric Light Company, and is a heavy stockholder and one of the directors in that institution.

William Bittenbender, farmer, P. O. Hobbie, was born in Hollenback township, April 24, 1840, a son of John and Elizabeth (Hess) Bittenbender, being the fourth son by his father's first wife. He was reared and educated in Hollenback township and like his brother, for the most part followed farming, but like all human nature, he got tired of one continual line of duty, and so removed to Nanticoke, where he worked at mining for three years; then growing tired of mining he in 1886 returned to his farm. The first farm he owned he sold to Mr. J. Harter, and then bought the property of Peter Hart, consisting of 115 acres of fine land, seventy-five of which are under cultivation. Mr. Bittenbender is a first-class agriculturist, a perfect gentleman in the full sense of the word, and is practical in everything he does. In 1868 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Peter and Rebecca Hart, and one child

(now deceased) was born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Bittenbender are consistent members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Sarah Bittenbender was born in Hollenback township, where she now resides. Her father was a man of marked intelligence, and of great influence in his neighborhood. He was a strong Republican, always taking an active part in politics, and had held the office of justice of the peace for thirty years, besides other offices in the township. He died in 1876 aged fifty-nine years. He reared a family of twelve children, six of whom are living.

John Black, fire-boss at the No. 5 Colliery, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in the County of Northumberland, England, May 13, 1832, a son of Pearson and Margaret (Atkinson) Black. His father, who was an outside stable-boss at the mines, reared a family of six children, three of whom are still living, viz.: Mary (Mrs. Henry Heffern, Colo.), John, and Jacob, who is a retired railroad accountant in England. Our subject embarked in life, working about the mines, at the age of eleven years, and this has been the occupation of his life. He came to America in 1852, and was engaged in mining for six months at each of the following places: St. Clair, Gold Mine Gap and Sweet Aaron, Pa. He then came to Inkerman, where he followed mining till 1880. From 1880 to 1890 he was fire-boss and miner, and since 1890 he has been fire-boss alone. Mr. Black was married March 8, 1854, to Mrs. Jeannette Latta, daughter of Alexander and Ellen (Henderson) McGregor, natives of Scotland, and widow of Colin Latta, by whom she had four children, two of whom are living. This happy union has been blessed with four children, two of whom are living, viz.: Ellen (Mrs. John B. Evans, Plains), and John P., of the firm of Doyle & Black, proprietors of the Metropolitan Theater, Cooper Avenue, Aspen, Colo. Mr. Black is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of H. He is a Republican in his political views, and is at present a member of the board of miner examiners.

A. C. Blackwell, jeweler, Pittston, was born in Hazleton, February 1, 1845, a son of Robert L. and Jenetto (Iddings) Blackwell, the former a native of Hanover township, this county, born near the present site of Lee's Mines; the latter a native of Berwick, and of Quaker descent. Robert L. Blackwell was a lumber dealer in Wayne county, but during the latter part of his life he was engaged in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company as foreman at the Kingston yard; he died in 1885, and in eight months was followed to the grave by his wife. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject must have emigrated from England to this country some time prior to the Revolutionary war, for he was a cavalryman in the Continental army, and his regimentals and saber are now in the possession of the family. Our subject, although born in Luzerne county, was educated and reared in Wayne. At the age of fifteen he began an apprenticeship at watchmaking with C. D. Welles, of Wilkes-Barre, remaining there three years, and then went to Kingston, where he engaged in business for himself. He was there but a short time when he was forced to withdraw from his occupation on account of ill health. He then entered the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Ashley, and remained there eighteen years. In 1888 he resumed the jewelry business at Ashley, but was soon after burned out. On June 12, 1890, he came to Pittston and embarked in business. Mr. Blackwell was united in marriage August 20, 1872, with Miss Ellen J. Van Guilder, the adopted daughter of Michael Meylert, one of the pioneers of Sullivan county, Pa., and they have had born to them eight children, viz.: Winfred Josephine (deceased), Guy Percival (deceased), Meylert Lanning, Earl Candes, Gordon LeRoy, Alfred Lester, Thomas Rutherford (deceased) and Tracy Harding (deceased). Mr. Blackwell is a member of the Knights of Malta (twelfth degree) and the I. O. O. F.; he is quartermaster sergeant on Col. Dean's staff, and his political views are Republican. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph Blaine, a prominent farmer of Fairmount township, P. O. Rittenhouse, was born in Morris county, N. J., May 8, 1813, and is a son of John and Margaret (Harviston) Blaine, natives of New Jersey and Ireland, and of German and Irish ori-

gin, respectively. Our subject, who is the eldest in a family of five children (he had four half brothers and sisters by his father, and eight by his mother, by the name of Harviston), was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and, when twenty years of age, began life for himself as farm laborer, which he followed for four years. He then boated one year, at the end of which time he rented a farm and worked same for nine years. He then came to Fairmount township, this county, and purchased his present farm when it was all timber land, but he cleared it up, and to-day he has as fine a farm as there is in his locality. It contains one hundred acres, situated one and three-fourths miles north of the Rittenhouse postoffice. Mr. Blaine was married, in 1832, to Miss Sarah A. Waters, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lantz) Waters, natives of New Jersey, and of English and German origin. This union was blessed with thirteen children, viz: Mary A. (Mrs. Zibe Smith), born January 9, 1833; George [see sketch elsewhere]; Elizabeth (Mrs. Elias Tubbs), born December 30, 1836; Amanda (Mrs. E. B. Myers), born September 15, 1838; William H., born December 23, 1840 (was a lieutenant in the Civil war, now a farmer in Columbia county); John, born April 30, 1842 (died, June 13, 1863, while in the service of the United States); Jacob, born April 30, 1840 (died while in the United States army, December 11, 1862); Caroline (Mrs. John T. Miller), born May 27, 1846 (is a resident of Grand Rapids, Wis); Rosina (Mrs. H. S. Brandon), born December 3, 1849; Sarah J., born January 6, 1852, died May 16, 1854; Eliza A. (Mrs. J. W. Lanning) born September 7, 1854; Silas W., a farmer of Ross township, born October 1, 1857; Andrew M., born November 20, 1861, lives with his father and works the farm. The mother died September 23, 1880, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. Blaine is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has held the office of school director and supervisor. Politically he is a Republican.

George Blaine, farmer, Fairmount township, P. O. Rittenhouse, was born February 3, 1835, in New Jersey, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah A. (Waters) Blaine, natives of New Jersey, and of German and English origin, respectively. [See sketch of Joseph Blaine elsewhere.] Our subject is the second in a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when twenty years of age began life for himself as a laborer, which vocation he followed until the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Regiment P. V. I., Capt. H. C. O'Donald. He served four years, and was discharged June 26, 1865. Returning home, he purchased his present property of seventy-five acres of prime land, situated one and three-fourths miles north of Rittenhouse postoffice. Mr. Blaine was married January 14, 1856, to Miss Mary, daughter of Z. P. and Sarah Smith, which union was blessed with eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Ada (Mrs. Nevel, widow of James Nevel, of Johnstown, N. Y.), Walter, who lives at home, working with his father, and is married to Jennie Sax; Carrie E. (Mrs. Harry Harrison, of Huntington township; and Eliza E., at home. Mrs. Blaine departed this life, November 2, 1889. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Blaine is a Republican, and has held the following offices in his township: assessor, school director, auditor, which latter he is at present filling.

Hugh Blair, foreman on the gravel train, Ashley, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, October 31, 1834, a son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Eaton) Blair, the family being of Scotch lineage. His father, who was a farmer, reared two children, viz.: Hugh, and Mary Jane, who was married to David McGowen, and after his death to James McNeill, by whom she had three children. Our subject received his education in his native country, came to America in 1859, locating in Wilkes-Barre, where he did various kinds of labor about the mines for eighteen months. He enlisted, August 19, 1861, as private in Company H, Eighty-first P. V. I., was discharged as a corporal at Stevensburg, Va., December 22, 1863; he re-enlisted the next day, and was discharged, June 29, 1865, near Washington, with the rank of sergeant. He received a shell wound in the right shoulder at Po River, and escaped by swimming the river, though he could use but one hand. He was also wounded in the left thigh,

in front of Petersburg, by a sharpshooter or guerrilla. He was taken prisoner, on May 23, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and remained in the hands of the enemy fifteen days, after which he returned to his regiment and served until the close of the war. He then went to Susquehanna and worked in the machine shop for eight months, after which he came to Ashley and began working on the gravel train. He has been foreman since 1867, except four years, during which he was braking, and two years in care of the oil supply house. Mr. Blair was married, August 3, 1865, to Mary A., a daughter of Robert and Clarinda (Garey) Johnson, a granddaughter of Thomas and Amanda (Blackman) Garey, and a great-granddaughter of Eleaser Blackman, who was thirteen years old at the time of the Wyoming Massacre, and a brother of Elisha Blackman. The issue of this union has been ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: Robert J., studying law with James R. Scouton, at Wilkes-Barre; Elizabeth (Mrs. Robert G. Thomas); Thomas, a brakeman; Marcus G.; Clarinda, and Mary. Mr. Blair and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican in his political views.

Rev. Samuel Blair, Methodist Episcopal minister, Huntington township, P. O. Harveyville, was born in Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa., January 26, 1863, and is a son of Dr. Samuel and Catherine (Hancock) Blair, natives of Florida and Pennsylvania, of Scotch and English origin, respectively. The father, who is a prominent physician of Lewisburg, Pa., is a son of Samuel Blair, who was a planter in Florida. Our subject is the second child in a family of seven, six of whom are living. He was educated in the common schools, also at Bucknell University, and in 1887 began preaching in Chicago for the W. C. T. U. in which connection he remained one year. He then did evangelistic work through Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania for one year, when he united with the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and took charge of a new congregation at Hazleton, Pa., for two years, and through his efforts the Dimond M. E. Church of that city was built. He came to Harveyville as pastor of the M. E. Church of that town, and by earnest work in his congregation succeeded in rebuilding and furnishing the parsonage which was destroyed by the cyclone that passed through this section in August, 1889. He was married August 7, 1889, to Miss Mary, daughter of George Abdill, of New Castle, Pa., now residents of Virginia. This happy union is blessed with one child, Samuel A., born June 4, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Blair have a large circle of warm friends, and as an earnest, hard-working pastor, he is greatly admired by all. Politically he is a Democrat.

William J. Blakeslee, farmer, Buck township, P. O. Bear Creek, was born in Bear Creek township, September 8, 1816, and is a son of Jacob and Rachel (White) Blakeslee, the former born in Connecticut of English descent and the latter in Pennsylvania of Irish descent; the father was a farmer and came to Luzerne county in 1811. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeslee had a family of three children, two af whom are living, William J. and Jacob. At the age of eighteen years our subject went out in the world for his own account, starting as a lumberman on the Lehigh river, an occupation he followed until 1881, when he went to live on a farm in Buck township that he had formerly bought; here he intends to spend the remainder of his life. In 1836 Mr. Blakeslee was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Justin and Elizabeth (Sisko) Simeson, both natives of this county, of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeslee were blessed with a large family as follows: Elizabeth, Charles, Rachel, Jane, Mary, Lydia, Sarah, Jacob, Justin, William and John. All the children are married, and they and their families are a source of great pleasure to Mr. Blakeslee. In politics our subject is a Democrat, and has held the office of constable for Bucks township three years, and that of school director also three years.

George Blakey, manager of the "Franklin House," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Yorkshire, England, June 13, 1829, and is the son of Henry and Ann (Kitcheman) Blakey. He was reared and educated in his native country, where for some years he worked in the mines, and during five years was engaged in merchandising. In 1869 he came to America, and has since been a resident of Luzerne county; for ten years

he was employed in the mines at Nanticoke, and during his residence in that city was a member of the council one term. He was ten years proprietor of a hotel in Plymouth and in 1889 came to Wilkes-Barre where he has since been manager of the "Franklin House." He was three times married, his first wife being Maria Shaw, of England, by whom he had two children: Eliza and Emma; his second wife was Mary Mitchell, who bore him four children: Clara, Eliza, Emma and Walter. His third wife was Anna Gilmour, of Plains township, this county. Mr. Blakey is a well-known citizen of Luzerne county. In politics he is independent.

David Blanchard, farmer, P. O. Plains, was born at Port Blanchard, Pittston (now Jenkins) township, March 18, 1825, and is a son of John and Sarah (Lazarus) Blanchard, natives of Port Blanchard and Monroe county, Pa., and of New England and German origin, respectively. He is a grandson of Jeremiah and Martha (Hutchins) Blanchard, and a great-grandson of Jeremiah Blanchard, who came from Connecticut about the year 1770 and took up a large tract of land on the hill southeast of Pittston; he commanded the Pittston fort at the time of the Wyoming massacre, but the Indians having stolen their boats, they were unable to cross and take part in the battle. His father, who was a farmer, settled at Port Blanchard at a very early date, and reared a family of nine children, six of whom are living; his twin brother, George, died at the age of sixteen. Our subject spent his boyhood on the farm, and was educated in the common schools and at the Wyoming Seminary. At the age of twenty-two he secured a position as manager of a store for the Irondale Coal Company, where he remained five years; he then rented and operated a mine for two years, and later was engaged in mercantile business in Pittston sixteen years; he next secured a position as book-keeper for Patterson & Co. in the lumber factory at Pittston, remaining there two years; worked on a farm in Exeter township one year; was freight agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Pittston Junction five years, and in 1878 removed to the Hollenback farm, at Midvale, where he has since lived. Mr. Blanchard was married, March 11, 1850, to Anna E., daughter of James and Jane (Magee) Frick, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Scotch origin, respectively; the Fricks settled in Northumberland county (where they are now a very numerous family), at a time when they were obliged to live in forts for protection from the Indians. The fruit of this union was six children, viz.: George F., driller, Hazleton; Clara, married to John Haston, mine superintendent, near Richmond, Va.; Edward, who died at the age of twenty one; Morgan, deceased at the age of eight years; James, driller, Hazleton, and William M., who lives in Pittston. The mother of these children died February 18, 1864, and Mr. Blanchard was married, December 22, 1866, to Jennie J. Baird, daughter of William and Margaret (Andrew) Baird, natives of Scotland. They have eight children, viz.: Helen M., a dress-maker in Helena, Mont.; Nettie L., hospital nurse, Wilkes-Barre; Grace D., who was educated in the Wyoming Seminary, and is one of the successful teachers of Plains; and Annie E., Emily C., Jennie, Robert and Theodore S., living with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is elder; politically he is in sympathy with the Republican party, but votes strictly on principle.

Ebenezer S. Blanchard, agent Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Company, Port Blanchard, was born March 27, 1827, in the house where he now resides, and is a son of John and Sarah (Lazarus) Blanchard, natives of this county, of New England origin. They reared a family of seven children, of whom Ebenezer S. is the second in order of birth. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and when a boy commenced work as assistant to his father, who owned and operated a coal mine. In 1853 he went on a farm, and in November, 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-second P. V. I., serving three years and two months; the regiment was mustered out in January, 1865, when our subject returned to his home, and was employed as outside foreman at Port Bowkley until 1875.

The subject of this sketch was married, February 15, 1855, to Miss Catherine,

daughter of Joseph and Mary (Newman) Davidson, of Wyoming, whose ancestors can truly be styled "Americans," they having arrived in this country with the Pilgrim Fathers. This union has been blessed with the following issue: Arthur, born February 10, 1856; Jeremiah, born August 26, 1858; John D., born April 23, 1860; Stanley P., born April 23, 1868, and Grier P., born October 23, 1870. Mr. Blanchard is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

Philip Blaum, boot and shoe dealer, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Bayern, Germany, August 24, 1848, and is a son of Saul Blaum, a native of the same place. Philip Blaum came to this country when quite a young man, and has resided in Wilkes-Barre for more than a quarter of a century. He was married June 16, 1870, to Lena, a daughter of Edward Wideman, a well-known resident of Wilkes-Barre, and ten children have been born of this union, viz: William, Lottie, Mary, Anthony, Henrietta, Henry, Louise, John, Paul and Edward (deceased). For twenty-five years Mr. Blaum has been in the boot and shoe trade, but on April 24, 1887, he engaged in the hotel and saloon business in the adjoining premises, and his son William is conducting the shoe store. Mr. Blaum is deservedly popular and successful, and by dint of hard work and self-denial has amassed considerable property.

Henry F. Bodine, a prominent citizen of Miners Mills, was born in Lower Augusta township, Northumberland Co., Pa., May 15, 1837, and is a son of Levi and Jane (Feaster) Bodine, respectively natives of Greene and Berks counties, Pa., and of French and German origin. In his father's family there were four children, three of whom are living, and of them Henry F. is the third. Our subject received a common-school education, and at the age of eighteen years learned the plasterer's trade, which has been the chief occupation of his life. He came to Miners Mills in 1875, and in 1883 built his residence, now occupied by his son-in-law, John Keats. Mr. Bodine was married, March 6, 1860, to Miss Lucinda, daughter of John and Hannah (Runyan) Swisher, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of English lineage, and very early settlers in New England. They had three children, viz: Howard, who died in infancy, Addie J., and John, who died at the age of three years. Major Ringold, so famous in the war of 1812, was an uncle of Hannah Runyan, and Mr. Bodine's great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary war. Addie J. Bodine, daughter of our subject, was educated in the public school, the Bloomsburg State Normal School, and at Jackson Seminary, New York City. She married John Keats, by whom she has three children, viz.: Olive Adele (who has much elocutionary power for a girl of eight summers), Ethel L. and Harold B. This gentleman and family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the O. U. A. M. and the G. A. R.; in his political views he is a Democrat.

Benjamin C. Bodle, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born in Orange county, N. Y., July 8, 1822, a son of Daniel and Deborah (Story) Bodle, the former born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1786, the latter in Connecticut in 1780. Daniel was a son of Samuel Bodle, who was also a native of New York, and Samuel was a son of Daniel Bodle, a native of the North of Ireland, who emigrated to this country about 1620, locating in Orange county, New York. The Bodles are a numerous family, and have made good citizens, filling various positions of trust and responsibility in various parts of the county. Daniel (second), removed from New York to Exeter, this county, where he lived about a year; then, in 1827, bought a farm of 106 acres, in Franklin township, some of which was cleared. He was a man of advanced learning, and in early life taught school; was a stanch Democrat, and held several offices in the town. He lived to be eighty-three years of age, and died November 1, 1863. His family consisted of nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity, Benjamin C. being the eighth in the family. Our subject was five years of age when he came with his father to this county, and here he has since remained. He has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits, and now owns 150 acres of land. Mr. Bodle is a self-made man, and all he possesses he made with his

own hands, with the help of his wife. He is much respected by his fellow citizens. In March, 1850, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Champion, and there were born to them four children, all of whom are dead. Their only heir is a grandson, Paul Brace, now ten years of age. Mrs. Bodle was born in Providence, Pa., October 9, 1828.

Joseph Kirkendall Bogert, late editor and proprietor of the Wilkes-Barre Daily and Weekly *Union Leader*, and postmaster of the city of Wilkes-Barre, was born at New Columbus, Luzerne county, on July 16, 1845, and was the fifth of nine children—six boys and three girls—of Samuel and Elizabeth Bogert. The family is of Dutch origin, Mr. Bogert's ancestors having been among the earliest emigrants from Holland to America. They settled in parts of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and many who bear the name have won distinction in professional and business life. The elder Bogert was a wheelwright, a respected citizen but in moderate circumstances. He died in Wilkes-Barre, July 9, 1881, having attained the age of sixty-eight years, and was survived by his wife who died in the same city seven years later, on August 3, 1888.

The subject of this sketch was not unused to manual labor in his earlier days. He attended the public school at New Columbus, and subsequently entered the Male and Female Academy. On June 23, 1863, being then eighteen years of age, he enlisted and was mustered into the United States service as private in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Militia. This regiment, with others, was on duty in this State and in Maryland during the invasion of the North by the army of Northern Virginia, and had a sharp skirmish with FitzHugh Lee's forces not far from Harrisburg on June 30. The regiment was mustered out July 27, and Mr. Bogert afterward re-enlisted, this time as a private in the United States Signal Corps, and was mustered in April 4, 1864. He was first assigned to duty in the campaign against hostile Indians in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Indian Territory; was afterward in the campaign against Price from the New to the Arkansas rivers on the Missouri and Arkansas border. There were engagements at Little Blue and Big Blue, respectively, on October 21 and 22, and later on at many other points on the route. After the completion of the compaign just mentioned he was sent to the Department of the Northwest, and took part in the Indian expedition up the Platte and Powder rivers, which extended from July 1 to November 4, and covered over 2,500 miles of previously unexplored territory, and was attended by many hardships and dangers. He was finally mustered out December 9, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Upon his return from the army he resumed his studies, and graduated with honor from Lewisburg (now Bucknell) University. He then came to Wilkes-Barre, and studied law for nearly a year with the Hon. Caleb E. Wright (now deceased), supporting himself by service as a correspondent for the Associated Press, the Philadelphia *Times*, Scranton *Times*, and other newspapers. He was appointed assistant of George P. Richards, clerk of the courts, and soon afterward was promoted to the position of chief deputy. In 1874, through the influence of Hon. D. L. Rhone, judge of the Orphans' Court, he was appointed deputy clerk of that court, an office of which he was the first incumbent. In 1875 he was the Democratic candidate for register of wills, and was elected by an enormous majority (1,570), although several of his colleagues on the ticket were defeated. In February, 1877, Mr. Bogert and George B. Kulp, Esq., purchased the Luzerne *Leader*, then recently established at Pittston, and removed it to Wilkes-Barre. In January, 1879, as the Leader Publishing Company, they bought the Luzerne *Union*, for many years the Democratic organ of the county. The two papers were merged into the *Union-Leader*, and on October 1, 1879, the publication of a daily issue was begun. Mr. Bogert became sole proprietor in 1880, and in 1884 erected a building at No. 7 North Main street, where he continued the publication of his papers until his death. [See sketch of the Wilkes-Barre *Leader*, published elsewhere in this volume.] He was an active politician and was twice chairman of the Democratic County Committee. In 1881

he was a candidate for State treasurer, but after nine ballots in convention the nomination went to Orange Noble, the millionaire oil-dealer of Erie. With considerable reluctance Mr. Bogert accepted the chairmanship of the State Committee, an honor conferred upon him by the same convention, and conducted the campaign with such marked ability and energy as won the plaudits of his party throughout the State. Two years later he was urged to stand for the treasurership, and it was conceded that he could have the nomination, but he resolutely refused the use of his name in that connection. He frequently represented his party in State Convention, and was a delegate to the National Conventions at Chicago in 1880 and 1884, which nominated Hancock and Cleveland respectively. He was appointed postmaster of the city of Wilkes-Barre by President Cleveland in July, 1885, and took possession of the office on the 1st of August of that year, and was the incumbent at the time of his death. He was at one time president of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association, and of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade, of which latter he was one of the principal projectors. He was a member of the Ely (now Conyngham) Post, No. 97, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, and of several beneficial organizations, among them the Legion of Honor, Heptasophs, etc.

Mr. Bogert married, December 31, 1879, at Philadelphia, Pa., Mary E., daughter of Lorenzo D. and Elizabeth J. Patterson, of Sweet Air, Baltimore Co., Md. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson died when their daughter was quite young, and she was sent to be educated at the Millersville State Normal School, Pennsylvania. After graduation she accepted a position as teacher in the Wilkes-Barre public schools, where she taught successfully for five years preceding the marriage. Two children were the offspring of this union—Lawrence Patterson Bogert, born August 12, 1881, and died September 6, 1881, and Harold P. Bogert, born March 14, 1883, who still survives. Mr. Bogert died in Wilkes-Barre on Thursday night, February 3, 1887, at 11:15 o'clock, after eight weeks of painful illness of pyæmia, preceded by a complication of bronchitis and pneumonia. A meeting of all the newspaper men in the city was held at the *Daily Record* office on the morning of February 7, and resolutions strongly expressive of their respect and esteem for the deceased were adopted. On Monday, February 7, the obsequies were conducted by the Rev. Henry L. Jones, assisted by the Rev. H. E. Hayden, in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. Mr. Bogert had been a regular attendant at this church with his wife, who is a member of it. Delegations from Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, Ely Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the editors, publishers and printers of the city attended the funeral. The interment was with military honors in Hollenback Cemetery.

After Mr. Bogert's death, which occurred when he had held the postoffice but a little more than a year, his widow was appointed his successor by President Cleveland, the movement to secure her the place enlisting a large majority of the best-known people of the city and county. She retained the position for nearly five years continuously, bringing the work of the office to a high state of efficiency, thus fully justifying the pledges made in her behalf by those who asked for her appointment. She still resides in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Bogert was in religious faith a Baptist, and gave liberally to the church of that denomination in Wilkes-Barre. As the facts in his history herein briefly set out will amply testify, Mr. Bogert, working almost always against obstacles that would have discouraged a man of less indomitable spirit, achieved a proud distinction for one so young as he was when death came, and gave reliable promise that, had he been spared, he would have attained a still greater prominence for himself and a broader measure of usefulness to his fellow citizens.

Jacob B. Bohlander, general blacksmith, Sybertsville, was born in Sugar Loaf township, this county, March, 1853, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Kohler) Bohlander. His father was born in Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, September 25, 1817, and was a son of Peter and Catherine (Frederick) Bohlander, who came to America in 1847, settling in Sugar Loaf township. Peter died in Wilkes-Barre, his wife in Dorrance township. Their children were four in number, viz.: Catherine (Mrs. Philip Baker), Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Krost), Jacob, Gertrude (Mrs. John

Weisheimer). Jacob, father of our subject, came to America in 1840, locating in Sugar Loaf township; for twenty-two years he worked in the mines, and since 1862 has been engaged in farming in Sugar Loaf. His wife, Margaret, was a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Lower) Kohler, of Sugar Loaf township, and by her he had eight children: Margaret (Mrs. Martin Balliet), Kate (Mrs. Wilson Houseknecht), Jacob, Henry, John, Peter, William and Rebecca (Mrs. Wesley Foust). Our subject has always resided in his native township. He served an apprenticeship of two and one-half years at his trade, worked as a journeyman two years, and in 1877 embarked in business for himself in Sybertsville, in which he has since successfully continued. On March 25, 1876, he married Emeline, daughter of Fred and Matilda (Anthony) Knelly, of Sugar Loaf township, and they have one daughter, Nora E. Mr. Bohlander is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Peter H. Bohlander, carpenter, P. O. Conyngham, was born in Sugar Loaf township, March 16, 1864, a son of Jacob and Margaret (Kohler) Bohlander. His paternal grandparents, Peter and Catherine (Friedrich) Bohlander, came to America in 1847, and settled in Sugar Loaf township their children were Catherine (Mrs. Philip Baker), Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Krost), Jacob and Gertrude (Mrs. John Weisheimer). Jacob, the only son, came to America in 1840, and settled in Sugar Loaf township; he followed mining twenty-two years, and since 1862 has been engaged in farming. His wife was a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Lower) Kohler, of Sugar Loaf township, and his children were Margaret (Mrs. Martin Balliet), Kate (Mrs. Wilson K. Houseknecht), Jacob, Henry, John, Peter H., William and Rebecca (Mrs. Wesley Foust). Our subject was reared and educated in Sugar Loaf township, served an apprenticeship of two years at the wheelwright trade, and then learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed since 1886. He married, January 16, 1886, Rettie T., daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Hutchinson) Gearhart, of Sugar Loaf township, now residents of Columbia county, Pa., and he has two children, Samuel E. and Charles T. Mr. Bohlander is a member of the Lutheran Church, and of the I. O. O. F.; in politics he is a Democrat, and has held the office of inspector of election.

James G. Bohlin, boot and shoe merchant, Freeland, is a native of Gothenburg, Sweden, and was born February 4, 1855. He received his education in the public schools of his native land, receiving the elementary course, followed by the modern course. He then studied civil and mechanical engineering in Chalmers' Polytechnic School, in Gothenburg. In 1872 he came to this country and located at Nanticoke, where he worked in various capacities in connection with the mines until the strike of 1875, when he went to Scranton and Plymouth, remaining at these places in all about one year and a half. He then returned to Nanticoke, where he remained but a short time, going to Upper Lehigh. In 1877 he went to Drifton, where he was in the employ of the E. B. Coxe Coal Company until 1883; he also attended Coxe's night school, where he received a certificate of graduation in 1883. During his attendance at this school he won every prize that was offered for excellency of work in his classes. In 1884 he passed the mine foreman's examination and received a certificate. In 1883, with J. P. Williams as partner, he engaged in the boot and shoe business at Freeland, and one year later bought Mr. Williams out, having since continued the business on his own account. Mr. Bohlin is a close student, and has devoted much study to geology, more particularly to that branch of the science which pertains to the formation of anthracite coal. He is now interested in a large tract of coal land, which bids fair to bring fruitful results. His theory in regard to the position and formation of the coal formation in the anthracite regions is original and simple in its demonstration, although rather contrary to accepted theory, but it is founded on the basis of practice and common sense. Mr. Bohlin was married in 1882 to Miss E. L. Misson, of Slatington, Pa., and they have four children: Louisa, Emily, Howard and Mildred. Mr. Bohlin is a member of the American Legion of Honor and other societies. In politics he is a Republican.

James M. Boland, general insurance agent, Wilkes-Barre, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, May 9, 1864, a son of James and Ann (Biglin) Boland, who, with their families, came to America in 1865, locating at Scranton, Pa., where the father died March 10, same year, three days after their arrival. The family consisted of four children: Christopher G., John T., William P. and James M. The subject of this memoir was reared in Scranton and educated in the public schools of that city. At ten years of age he began work in the Iron Works there, where he was employed until the strike of 1877, at which time he took a position as cash-boy in the Boston Store, at the same place, which he filled two years, and was afterward a clerk in his uncle's grocery three years. In 1882 he was appointed assistant mercantile appraiser of Scranton, under F. A. Beemish, which incumbency he filled one year; later he was a traveling salesman six months, after which he entered the fire insurance business, continuing same one year. In 1884 Mr. Boland located in Wilkes-Barre and embarked in the general insurance business, in which he has since successfully continued, representing several of the leading insurance companies of the world. On September 2, 1887, he married Mary, daughter of Daniel and Dora (McGourty) Shovlin, of Wilkes-Barre, and has three children: Loretta, Annie and Ruth. Mr. Boland is progressive and enterprising, and is a well-known and popular business man. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Sylvester Bomboy, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born in Salem township, April 27, 1859, and is the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Moore) Bomboy, the former of whom was a blacksmith by trade, and was one of the leading and substantial farmers of Salem township. Jeremiah Bomboy was born in Berks county, Pa., October 15, 1824, and was a son of David and Elizabeth (Price) Bomboy. David was a son of Jacob and Barbara Bomboy, natives of Germany, and early settlers of Berks county. David Bomboy was a butcher, and lived and died in Berks county. Jeremiah Bomboy, father of our subject, was reared in Columbia county, Pa. He learned the blacksmith trade which he followed thirty years, has lived in Salem township since 1847, and has resided on the farm he now occupies since 1856. He married, January 25, 1849, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary (Hulsizer) Moore, and granddaughter of William and Mary (Kleintob) Moore, and on the maternal side of Benjamin Hulsizer, a Revolutionary soldier—all of whom were pioneers of Salem township. Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Bomboy are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom survive: Jacob, Daniel, Sylvester, Charles, Mary (Mrs. Charles Martz), Thomas M. and Jessie L. Our subject was reared in Salem township and educated in the common schools and the Orangeville Academy. After attaining his majority, he taught school for several years, working on the farm during the summer; since 1885 has been engaged in farming, and is salesman for agricultural implements, carriages, etc. He married October 11, 1883, Mary P., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Rasely) Croop, of Centre, Columbia Co., Pa., and has one son, Jeremiah. Mr. Bomboy is a member of the F. & A. M., P. O. S. of A., and P. of H.; he is a Democrat, and has been tax collector of Salem township since 1887.

Barnes Bonham, retired miller, Forty Fort, was born in Huntington, Pa., April 6, 1821, and is a son of Solomon and Electa (Fuller) Bonham, natives of Connecticut. The father, who was a miller by trade, reared a family of nine children, six of whom are living, Barnes and James being twins and next to the youngest. Our subject embarked in life learning the miller's trade at Hancock's Mill at Luzerne, where he remained seven years; he then worked in the mill where Maltby now is for one year, and, after working among the farmers for a short time, returned to Hancock's Mill, where he remained one year. He then came to Forty Fort and operated a mill for a year, and, for the next five years, worked among the farmers; thence moved to Kingston, and, after piling lumber in the yard for one year, inspected cars on the D. L. & W. R. R. for three years; and after six years' employment at company work at Swoyer's works, retired from active life. Mr. Bonham was married, August 10, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Margaret

(Kridler) Stroh, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. They have had eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Martha E., who resides at home; Milbre B., outside foreman at the Harry E. Coal Works, Forty Fort; Jennie S. (Mrs. William Pettebone); Henry F., a merchant in Forty Fort; Augusta A. (Mrs. Harper Pettebone), and William P., a painter, who lives at home. Mr. Bonham and wife and daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he has always given his political support to the principles of the Democratic party.

Milbre B. Bonham, outside foreman of the Harry E. Mine, was born May 3, 1853, at Forty Fort, and is a son of Barnes and Elizabeth (Stroh) Bonham, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. Our subject is the second in a family of eight children, six of whom are now living. He was educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and at the age of fourteen engaged as driver-boy in the Hilman Mine for two years. He then went to work for the Wyoming Coal Company, as docking-boss, at Port Bowkley, after four years being promoted to weigh-master, which position he held for four years. He was then given the position of engineer, in which he remained ten years, and on October 8, 1887, was promoted to his present position at the Harry E. Shaft. Mr. Bonham was married October 8, 1876, to Helen, daughter of William and Martha (Fleming) Hartzell, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. By this union there are six children, viz.: Marian, Gussie, Gracie, Lizzie, Harry and Helen. Mrs. Bonham is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Bonham was a member of the borough council for three years, tax collector for one, and is justice of the peace at the present time; he is a solid Democrat politically.

Benjamin Bonham, carpenter, Town Line, was born in Union township June 30, 1837, being the third child in order of birth, of Joseph and Christine Bonham. He was reared and educated in his native township, where he also learned the carpenter trade, at which he has always worked, in various parts of the county. He is a skilled mechanic and master of his trade. He has lived on his present homestead, a neat house and lot near Town Line, since 1868. In 1859 he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Christine Hartman, and to them were born five children, all of whom are living: Ida, Linda, Cora, Elias and Ambrose. Ida is yet (1892) unmarried. Mr. Bonham is a stanch Democrat.

George W. Bonham, farmer, P. O. Town Line, was born in Union township, November 12, 1842, a son of Joseph and Christine (Gregory) Bonham, both of whom were born in Union township, the father on December 25, 1807, the mother in April, 1813. Joseph is a son of Samuel and Priscilla (Arnold) Bonham, the former born October 7, 1780, in Northampton county, the latter in 1783, in Plymouth, Pa., her parents being natives of Connecticut. Samuel was a son of Benjamin Bonham, who was also of Northampton county, and a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He removed from Northampton to this county about 1799, locating in Union (now Ross) township. He was one of the first pioneers in the township, and did good work in breaking up the virgin soil. He reared a family of six children—one son, Samuel, and five daughters—most of whom lived to be over eighty years of age. Benjamin was a son of Samuel, whose history is lost in the misty past. Samuel (II.), son of Benjamin, was twenty-one years of age when he removed to this county about 1801. He located with his parents, but shortly after took a property of 300 acres of land, on which were some improvements. On this he built, lived, and died. He was a hard working man, of energy and determination, and a practical man of the world, whose life was uneventful, but useful. He died in January, 1863, aged eighty-four years; his wife died April 5, 1844. Their family numbered eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity, and two are now living. Joseph Bonham, a son of Samuel, began his active life in Union township, where he was reared and educated, and where he has resided all his life. He is now living, at the age of eighty-five, a healthy and robust man, and of his life forty-four years he gave to the Lord's service. He has filled several township offices, with credit to himself, and satisfaction of his constituents. He reared an interesting family of twelve children, eight

of whom are living, George W. being the youngest son. Our subject resided at home until he was of age, working under the guiding mind of his father, and at the age of twenty-five, March 15, 1868, he married Miss Asenith Wolf, who was born in Ross township January 28, 1848, a daughter of Jacob and Phœbe Wolf, to which union there were born three children: James A., Francis R. and Phœbe L. In 1870 Mr. Bonham removed to his present farm of fifty acres, on which he erected commodious and elegant buildings –indeed all the improvements which are on the place he made. He is a general and practical farmer, and owns some very fine stock. He is a member of the Grange. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has held the offices of constable and school director with credit.

Edgar F. Bonham, a prominent physician of Fairmount township, having his residence at Fairmount Springs, was born in Union township June 28, 1855, a son of Joshua C. and Armanda (Van Horn) Bonham, natives of Pennsylvania, born of Scotch-Irish and German origin. The father was a carpenter by trade, and was killed by the falling of a scaffold July 23, 1890. He was a son of Joseph and Christiana (Gregory) Bonham, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of whom is still living at ninety years of age, a farmer of Union township. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Arnold) Bonham, natives of Northampton county, Pa., and Litchfield county, Conn., respectively. This Mr. Bonham came to Luzerne county about the year 1800. Our subject, who is the eldest in a family of six children, was educated in the common schools, the Huntington Mills Academy, New Columbus Academy, and the Wyoming Seminary, and began the study of medicine in 1877. He graduated with honors from the University of New York, March 13, 1883, and was appointed house surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, but owing to poor health could not accept the appointment. Returning to his native county, the Doctor entered the office of Dr. E. C. Hice, at Muhlenburg, remaining, however, only a short time; then opened an office at Fairmount Springs, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. The Doctor was married October 11, 1887, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Rebecca (Sanders) Werkheiser, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively, and of German origin. Mrs. Dr. Bonham is the eldest in a family of three children, and was born at Plains, Pa., March 21, 1858, was educated at the Keystone Academy, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, and of the Pennsylvania Sportmen's Association; politically he is a Democrat.

S. H. Bonham, farmer, P. O. Prichard, was born April 24, 1841, in Union township, where he was educated at the common schools. He is a son of Nelson and Barbara A. (Wilkinson) Bonham, the former born in Union township February 18, 1821; the latter in Ross township in 1818. Nelson was a son of Samuel Bonham, a native of New Jersey, who removed from there to this county, locating in Union township, where he became a prominent citizen and a credit to his town. He was a man of marked ability as a pioneer, and reared a family who afterward became men and women, on whom he could look with pride. His son Nelson was a farmer in Union township, on fifty acres of land. He was a practical man, as well as a practical agriculturist, one whose life was even and quite uneventful. He was a stanch Republican, and a member of the M. E. Church. He died in 1882 aged sixty-one years; his wife passed away in December, 1890, aged seventy three. Their family consisted of six children, five of whom grew to maturity and two of them are living now: S. H. and E. I. Our subject worked at home on his father's farm until the war of the Rebellion broke out, at which time he lacked one year of his majority. In the following year he volunteered to defend his country's honor at the price of life, if need be, and was mustered into the United States service as private in Company F, One Hundred and Forty third P. V. I., for the term of three years. He displayed fortitude and patriotism in such battles as Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Gettysburg and many other well-contested battles. He was promoted to sergeant and discharged as such. On his return from the army he engaged in agriculture on his own account, in what is now Hunlock township, on one hundred

acres of native soil. He displayed his energy and pluck in subduing this wild land and producing out of it a beautiful and productive farm, equipped with buildings of modern style and finish. Mr. Bonham was twice married, first time in 1867, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Amos and Lydia A. Kittle, and she bore him one child, Amos D. This wife died in 1873, and Mr. Bonham, for his second wife, married, in 1874, Miss Frances, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth Wagner, by which union were born four children: Elizabeth, Josiah, May and Hugh. Mrs. Frances (Wagner) Bonham died in August, 1890. In 1889 our subject purchased a house and lot in Nanticoke, to which place he removed, and there remained one and one-half years. He is a worthy gentleman, a practical farmer and a loyal citizen. Politically he is a Republican, and in religious faith he is a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

Albert R. Bonn, grocer, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Scranton, Pa., February 29, 1862, and is a son of Henry and Pauline (Weber) Bonn, natives of Prussia, who came to America in 1855, and settled in Scranton. Henry Bonn is a watchmaker and jeweler, and since 1855 has been in business in Scranton, where he now resides. He has five children living: Henry, August, Albert R., Adam and Emile. Our subject was reared in Scranton, educated in public schools, and spent fifteen years as clerk in the drug business in his native city. In April, 1888, he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since been engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Bonn married April 17, 1888, Rose, daughter of Aloes Leffler, of Wilkes-Barre, and by her had three children: Arthur, Edna and Ethel. Our subject is a member of the Zion Reformed Church, and in politics is a Republican. His paternal grandparents, Nicholas and Margaret Bonn, settled in Scranton, 1851, where they passed the rest of their days.

J. Newton Boone, master mechanic. This pleasant and popular young gentleman was born at Berwick, July 13, 1855, and is the second in the family of five children of Townsend W. and Mary A. (Jacoby) Boone, natives of Columbia county, Pa., and relatives of the famous hunter and Indian scout, Daniel Boone. Our subject was educated in Berwick and Hazleton, and after leaving school learned the carpenter's trade. In July, 1875, he was employed by A. Pardee & Co., to work at his trade, and in 1880 was given charge, as foreman, of the carpenter gang of that company. In this capacity he continued until June, 1892, when he was promoted to the position of master mechanic for the same company, which he yet holds, and where he merits the highest esteem and confidence, not only of his employers, but of all who come in contact with him, either in a business or social way. Politically Mr. Boone is identified with the Republican party; socially he is a member of the Order of Red Men. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Townsend W. Boone, father of our subject, has for many years been employed as purchaser of supplies for A. Pardee & Co., and is one of the old and trustworthy employées of that large company, having been employed by them in the same capacity since 1868. The surviving children of Townsend W. and Mary A. (Jacoby) Boone are as follows: Florence A., J. Newton, Ralph (who resides in Nebraska), Harry E. (a resident of Iowa) and Burton D. (traveling salesman representing the Atlantic Oil Company).

L. C. Boone, carpenter, Nanticoke, was born in Centre township, Columbia Co., Pa., April 3, 1862, and is the youngest child of Cyrus and Amanda (Hayman) Boone, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and a relative of the celebrated American pioneer, Daniel Boone. In their family there were ten children, of whom L. C. is the eighth. When our subject was seven years of age his parents came to this county and settled at Nanticoke, where his father died in 1881, and where his mother still lives. Mr. Boone is a self-educated man, a thorough student in every particular, and a constant reader of the best literature of the day. At the age of nine years he commenced working around the mines as a slate-picker, and ten years later became a regular miner, as such working about three years; then engaged in the lumber business, as a member of the firm of Cornell & Boone, at which he con-

tinued about a year and a half, when he sold his interest to Jones & Bergan. He then was engaged in general building about two years, at the end of which time he embarked in mercantile business at Nanticoke, with a Mr. Pope, under the firm name of Pope & Boone. They remained in business over two years, when Mr. Pope bought Mr. Boone's interest, and has been engaged in business at the same place since. Mr. Boone then commenced working at the carpenter's trade, at which he has since been employed. He was married October 20, 1885, to Miss Lillie, daughter of Henry Cornell, a contractor and general builder at Nanticoke, Pa., and they have had four children: Lena May (deceased), Amelia, Harry and William. Mr. Boone is a member of the K. of M., the Sons of Veterans, and is a firm advocate of the principles of the Prohibition party.

Jesse Booth, farmer, Forty Fort, was born September 13, 1856, at Forty Fort, a son of Hyram D. and Ann (Bush) Booth, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German origin, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation. Our subject is third of a family of eleven children, seven of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty rented a farm and began life for himself. In 1879 he purchased his present home, also four lots on Durkee street, in the vicinity. At the present time he is working land known as the "Judge Shoemaker Farm." Mr. Booth was married December 26, 1876, to Ellen, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Mathewson) Barnett, natives of Ireland, and respectively of Irish and Scotch origin. By this union there are six children: Caroline S., Anna O., Jesse T., Marshall J., Harry L. and Wallon W. Mr. and Mrs. Booth are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the P. O. S. of A., Kingston Lodge No. 234, of the I. O. O. F. May Lodge No. 767, of Wyoming, and the Mortuary Beneficial Society; politically he is a Republican, and was a member of the borough council in 1890.

Wells Booth, farmer, P. O. Trucksville, was born August 22, 1852, and was reared and educated in Jackson township. He is the son of William and Maria (Brown) Booth. The former was born on Long Island, February 13, 1810, and the latter in Jackson township, November 13, 1809, daughter of Captain Jesse Brown, one of the first settlers, after whom Brown's Corners was so called. William Booth was the son of Daniel, who moved from Long Island about 1822, locating at Kingston, where he lived the rest of his life. At his death he left a family of thirteen children. William Booth, his son, was about nine years of age when he came to Kingston with his father. In early life he learned the clothier's or fuller's trade in Wyoming, and worked in that place and vicinity for about fifteen years. After this period he bought a farm in Jackson township consisting of eighty acres, partly cultivated, and to which he added many improvements during his lifetime, building barns and dwelling-houses. He held several offices in the township with credit to himself and his fellow citizens. He lived to see his eighty-second year, and died August 16, 1891, his wife preceding him to the grave six years; she died March 21, 1885. Their family numbered ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity; six are now living (1891). Wells Booth is the youngest of the family, and always worked on the farm on which he was born, thus showing his subjection to parental rule as a dutiful son. On November 21, 1883, at the age of thirty, he married Miss Martha L., daughter of Philip and Lydia A. Sutton. Five children were born to them, four of whom are living: Nettie, Jennie T., Lydia M. and Charles F. Mr. Booth is a thrifty farmer, following the example of his forefathers, all of whom were honest yeoman. Mr. Booth is a stanch friend of the Republican party.

William R. Booth, farmer, P. O. Loyalville, was born in Jackson township, August 31, 1841. He is the son of William and Maria (Brown) Booth, the former born on Long Island, February 13, 1810, the latter in Jackson township, November 13, 1809. The Browns are very early settlers, and are numbered among the first families who removed this side of the mountain. William was a son of Daniel and Hamutal (Hallock) Booth, both of whom were born on Long Island. Daniel was a son of another Daniel, who was an old man during the Revolutionary

war, too old to serve in the ranks, but not too old to be patriotic, for he sent two of his boys to defend their country against the impositions of England. He was commanded at one time to swear allegiance to the king; this the good old lover of freedom could not do, whereupon his lands were confiscated, and he was compelled to flee to Connecticut for safety. After the close of the war, when the States became a free union, he was tendered the property back again. His family consisted of eight children—five sons and three daughters— all of whom were as patriotic in principle as their father. Daniel, Jr., removed from Long Island to this county, locating in Kingston township about 1820. Previous to this, however, he spent three years in Orange county, N. Y. He purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land in Kingston township, all of which he improved during his lifetime. He was a loyal citizen, a good neighbor and a loving father. Mr. Booth and his wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. His family consisted of fourteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity; only one of them is now living (1892), Joseph A. His son, William, Sr., was reared and educated in Kingston township, where he learned the fuller's trade, which he followed for a number of years, working in various places, but finally settled in Jackson, about 1840. He had a farm of eighty acres, some of which was cleared when he bought it. After he located on his farm he gave up his trade and confined himself to agricultural pursuits. He died in August, 1891, at the age of eighty-two years. There were ten children born to him; eight grew to maturity, six of whom are now living.

William R. Booth is the oldest son and the fifth in order of birth. He was reared and educated in Jackson township and spent several terms at Wyoming Seminary. He always followed farming from choice. In 1866 he removed to his present home on a farm of one hundred acres, which he has improved and embellished both in houses and land. Mr. Booth is a man of marked intelligence and deep thought, who keeps himself well up with the times. On September 20, 1866, he married Miss Martha C., daughter of Horace and Sarah Hawley, by whom he had five children, all of whom are living; their names are: Mary P., George N., Arthur L., Clara E. and Minnie E. Mrs. Martha C. (Hawley) Booth departed this life in August, 1882. She was born in Lake township. Politically, Mr. Booth is a Republican.

John Y. Bossert, who has charge of the pattern department of the Central Shops, Ashley, was born in Sunbury, Pa., October 18, 1829, and is the only survivor of four children of John Y. and Hannah (Miller) Bossert, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. The father, who was a millwright by trade, died October 22, 1830, at the age of thirty-three years; the mother afterward married Oscar Bradford, and died October 3, 1854, at the age of sixty-two years. Henry, brother of John Y., was colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh P. V. I., in the Civil war, afterward taught school and was postmaster at Westport, Pa., at the time of his death. Our subject was educated in the public school at Sunbury, and, after working six months on a farm, learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed till 1851, when he took up that of pattern-maker, which he has since followed. In 1868 he came to Ashley and accepted his present position. Mr. Bossert was married, July 3, 1851, to Miss Sabra M., daughter of Solomon and Marilla (Mott) Lathrope, natives of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, and of Yankee and French origin respectively. The issue of this union was eight children, viz.: Alice V., who died at the age of three months; William H., machinist, Mountain Top, Pa.; E. Elizabeth (Mrs. Warren Newhart); Newton, who died at the age of six months; Hiram B.; Milton B.; John E., a machinist in Ashley, and Clement H. Mr. and Mrs. Bossert are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in his political preferences he is a Republican.

Clement H. Bossert, fireman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Hanover township, was born in Mauch Chunk, Pa., October 16, 1865, and is a son of John Y. and Sabra M. (Lathrope) Bossert, of Ashley. He was educated in the public schools of Ashley, and then wiped engines in the roundhouse two and one-half

years; was hostler five years, and after filling the position of brakeman two weeks, was promoted to his present position in May, 1889. Mr. Bossert was married, August 9, 1888, to Miss Stella, daughter of William and Clara (Dilley) Richards, natives of England and Pennsylvania, and of English and Dutch origin respectively. They have one child, named Lillie May. Mr. Bossert is a member of the B. L. F., and in his political views is a Republican.

HIRAM B. BOSSERT, passenger-locomotive engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Ashley, was born in Mauch Chunk, Pa., October 15, 1857, and is a son of John Y. and Sabra M. (Lathrope) Bossert. He was educated in the public school of Ashley, and at the age of thirteen began working in the carpenter machine shop, at same time attending night school. At sixteen he entered the machine shop, and worked at the trade ten years, after which he fired on the road three years, and in 1884 was promoted to engineer. He was married, September 27, 1887, to Miss Mary E., daughter of John and Eliza (McCormick) Van Norman, natives of Pennsylvania, and of early German and Scotch origin, respectively; she is a graduate of the New Columbus Academy, came to Ashley at the age of sixteen, and taught school till she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Bossert have three children, John R., Frank L. and Marian E. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the F. & A. M., B. of L. E. and K. of H., and in his political views is a Republican.

MILTON B. BOSSERT, fireman at the Hartford Slope, Ashley, was born in Mauch Chunk, Pa., February 9, 1860, and is a son of John Y. and Sabra M. (Lathrope) Bossert. He was educated in the public schools at Ashley, worked fifteen years in the shops, and in 1890 took up his present occupation. Mr. Bossert was married March 1, 1881, to Miss Viola S., daughter of Ammon Beltz, of Wilkes-Barre, and they had three children: Bessie M., Arthur A., and Hiram A., who died when less than two years old. The mother of these children died May 22, 1888, and Mr. Bossert married October 9, 1891, Miss Alice Gardner, of Ashley, who died January 14, 1892. Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political views is a Republican.

C. W. BOUGHTIN, manufacturer of carriages, wagons, sleighs, etc., Kingston. Among the successful business men of Kingston may well be numbered the subject of this sketch. He was born March 10, 1828, in Orange county, N. Y., where he was educated and served his apprenticeship at Unionville, same county, where he became complete "master of his art." In 1849 he came to Kingston, this county, and established his present manufacturing business, in which, by the excellent quality of his workmanship and his strict business integrity, he has won the confidence and esteem of the public. Mr. Boughtin has been twice married: first time to Mary Ann, daughter of Gilbert Wright, of Orange county, N. Y., and she died in 1869, leaving five children: George, married to Martha Mathews; Kate, married to Charles R. Acker, of Scranton, Pa.; Nelson C., a painter in Scranton; Grace, and Jennie, married to Myron Garman, of Kingston. Mr. Boughtin was afterward married to Miss Martha, daughter of John Bogart, of Belvidere, N. Y. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of the Golden Eagle, Knights of Honor, and P. O. S. of A. His political views are Republican, and he has held the offices of borough councilman, tax collector, and assessor, which office he now holds.

DAVID T. BOUND, merchant, Shickshinny, was born October 14, 1829, at Conklin (now Kirkwood), Broome Co., N. Y., a son of David and Mary (Brown) Bound, and is of English and Scotch descent. His paternal grandfather, David Bound, a native of England, was one of the first settlers of Bound Brook, N. J., and it was in his honor the place was named. Our subject was reared on a farm until sixteen years of age, then began railroading, and for some time was section foreman at Great Bend, Pa., on the Erie Railroad. In May, 1853, he went west, and was appointed trackmaster for the Lawrenceburg and Upper Mississippi Railroad, and six months later he returned to Pennsylvania, becoming connected with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, his first work thereon being the laying of switches. In

1856 he was conductor of coal and freight trains between Scranton and New Hempton Junction. The following year he was appointed train dispatcher in the Scranton yard, which position he held until July 20, 1861, when he was promoted to superintendent of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad. In March, 1862, he took the running by contract of what was then known as the Pittston Branch of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, and March 1, 1869, was again appointed superintendent of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, holding the position until September 15, 1875. Mr. Bound has been a resident of Shickshinny since 1875, and has since spent most of his time in contracting, stone quarrying, and carrying on a general store. From 1878 to 1881 he was track-master for the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fé Railroad. In 1850 he was married to Olive S., daughter of Stiles and Lydia (Beecher) Hotchkiss, of Kirkwood, N. Y., and has two children living: Sarah L. (Mrs. R. B. Nicely) and William S. Mr. Bound is a self-made man, thorough and systematic in business habits, and is one of Shickshinny's representative citizens. In politics he is a Republican, and holds the office of justice of the peace.

John Bowden, merchant, Ashley, was born in Cornwall, England, June 6, 1841, and is a son of William and Lucinda (James) Bowden. In 1866, his father, who was a miner, emigrated with one son and two daughters and their families; he was preceded in 1861 by John, and followed one year later by the mother and another daughter. They located in Ashley, where the parents died. The family consisted of five children, viz.: Jane (Mrs. John Bluett, deceased) Elizabeth (Mrs. William H. Rickard, of Ashley), John, William (killed in the Hartford Mine at the age of twenty-one years), and Frances (Mrs. Samuel Matthews). Our subject received his education in his native country, where he also worked in the mines until he emigrated in 1861. He worked three and one-half years in the copper mines about Lake Superior, then prospected for iron ore in New Jersey a short time, when he came to Sugar Notch, where he was engaged for a while sinking a shaft. After this he came to Ashley and accepted a position as mine foreman, which he held till 1870, when he embarked in the mercantile business; this he has since followed with the exception of a year and a half, in 1874–5, when he resumed his foremanship. Although he does a very lucrative mercantile business, it is secondary to his lumbering interests, which have since 1882 been very extensive in Luzerne, Northumberland and Centre counties. The Bowden Block, which is an ornament to the town, was built in 1884, burned in May, 1890, and rebuilt the same year. Mr. Bowden was married, June 7, 1865, to Miss Isabella, daughter of John and Nancy (McCracken) Clark, natives of northern Ireland. They have one adopted child, their niece Jennie. Mr. Bowden and wife early united with the M. E. Church, in which he has repeatedly held nearly all the offices for many years, with much credit to himself and benefit to the church. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and the K. of H. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a member of the council in Ashley borough.

John Bowkley, painter and paper-hanger, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wolverhampton, England, September 19, 1845, and is a son of Isaac and Ann (Deeley) Bowkley. The parents came to America in 1865 and settled at Port Bowkley, this county, which place was named in honor of Joel Bowkley, an uncle of our subject, who sunk the first coal shaft at that place. Isaac Bowkley was a miner, and ran a slope near Port Bowkley for several years. His children were five: John, Alfred, William, Alice (Mrs. Valentine Stritzinger), and Ann M. (Mrs. Edward Knox). Our subject was reared in England, where he learned his trade; he came to America in 1867, and located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since followed his profession. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, of the F. & A. M., and Painters and Decorators Union of America; in politics he is a Republican.

William Bown, contractor, Duryea, was born in Springfield, Ill., April 7, 1856, and is a son of William and Mary A. (Jeffrey) Bown, natives of Somersetshire, England. They reared a family of ten children, of whom our subject is fifth in

order of birth. At the outbreak of the Civil war, in 1861, the family went to England, where our subject remained until 1881, being employed there as a miner. He then returned to the United States, and settled in Scranton, where he followed his trade as a miner for about one year; then came to Duryea and worked in the mines one year, after which he was employed as foreman by the Smith & Bown Construction Company three years, at the end of which time he went into business as a contractor. Mr. Bown was united in marriage August 15, 1882, with Annie, daughter of William P. and Margaret Elizabeth (Allen) Thomas, natives of Pembrokeshire, Wales, and their union has been blessed with the following children: Herbert G., born November 2, 1882; Edward A., born December 12, 1886; William, born February 16, 1888. In politics Mr. Bown is a Republican, and was constable from 1886 to 1888. He is a member of the K. of P. and of the I. O. R. M.

William Boyd, postmaster at Wanamie, and manager of H. H. Ashley & Co.'s (now William Boyd & Co.'s) store, same place, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., January 30, 1851, and is a son of Archibald and Agnes (Simpson) Boyd, natives of Scotland. The subject of this sketch, who is the fourth in a family of six children, was educated in the public schools of Luzerne (in which county the family had settled in 1861), and at the Bloomsburg State Normal School. After completing his education he embarked in the grocery business for his own account, in which he continued four years; then moved to Plymouth, this county, and was there engaged in mercantile business as clerk until 1885, when he came to Wanamie and took charge of the store (mentioned at opening of the sketch), and which he now owns. In October, 1889, he was appointed postmaster at Wanamie. Mr. Boyd was married January 23, 1875, to Elizabeth J., daughter of Matthew M. Weir, of Plymouth, Pa., to which union have been born eight children, namely: Mary M. (deceased), Gettie S., William C., Agnes L. (deceased), Lillie M. (deceased), Howard D., Lulu, and Ruth. Mr. Boyd is a Republican, is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at Nanticoke, and belongs to the following societies: I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M., and is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

C. J. Boyle, merchant and liveryman, Plymouth, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., December 3, 1858, and is the younger of the two children of Charles J. and Mary (McClure) Boyle, natives of County Donegal, Ireland. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, Pa., and at quite an early age began working in the mines, which occupation he followed until 1884, when he embarked in the grocery business, at present having a large store at No. 161 E. Main street, where he carries an extensive and well-assorted stock. He is also owner and proprietor of the livery-stable formerly kept by Honeywell, but which was purchased by Mr. Boyle in October, 1891, and has since been successfully conducted by him. He keeps ten good horses, together with handsome wagons, cutters and harness. Mr. Boyle was married in June, 1883, to Miss Matilda, daughter of James and Matilda Mannin, natives of England, and five children came to this union: Mary, born March 12, 1884, died December 8, 1884; James, born April 24, 1887; Bessie, born January 11, 1888; Mary, born January 24, 1890; Charles, born February 7, 1892. The family are adherents of the Catholic faith. Mr. Boyle is a member of St. Vincent's F. A. & B. Society, and also of the C. M. B. A., located at Scranton, Pa. He is a Democrat, and is a member of the borough council, having, at this writing, commenced his second term; he is also a member of Hose Company No. 1 Volunteer Fire Department.

Phillip J. Boyle, Hazleton. This gentleman was born March 19, 1856, at Tamaqua, Pa., and is the third in the family of thirteen children of John J. and Mary (McHugh) Boyle, natives of County Donegal, Ireland. They came to America in 1840, settling at Tamaqua, Pa., where Mr. Boyle followed mining until the opening of the war, when he enlisted as a soldier and served during the great conflict. After the war closed he removed to Hazleton, Pa., where he embarked in mercantile business, which he followed until the time of his death, which occurred at Hazleton, September 28, 1878. The subject of this sketch was reared at Tamaqua, and

received his education in the public schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and at the Millersville State Normal School. After completing his education he clerked in a dry-goods store owned by his father, for about three years. He then became manager of the "Central Hotel," at Hazleton, for Col. D. J. Matterson, remaining in that position eight years, at the end of which time he engaged in the wholesale cigar business, which he followed two years. He then commenced in the livery and undertaking business, which he has since successfully conducted. Mr. Boyle is an active and adroit politician, and has been auditor on the Republican ticket of Hazleton borough, and poor director for the middle coal field poor district. In 1889 he was nominated by the Republicans as recorder of Luzerne county, and after a bitter contest against Joseph J. McGinty, the latter was given the office; in 1892 he again received the nomination for the same office. Mr. Boyle is an energetic, enterprising young man, is loyal to his friends and party, and is deserving of the highest honors that either can bestow on him.

B. A. Brader, merchant, Plains, was born in Union township, Luzerne Co., Pa., December 15, 1847, and is a son of Charles A. and Caroline M. C. (Gregory) Brader, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of German origin, the latter of English, Irish and Indian. His ancestors were early settlers in the Wyoming Valley. In Charles A. Brader's family there were seven children, of whom Benjamin A. is the fourth. Our subject began life clerking in Morgan's hardware store in Wilkes-Barre, where he remained four years, and then embarked in his present business, where he has since remained. Mr. Brader was married March 22, 1874, to Louisa A., daughter of Andrew J. and Louisa (Mills) Williams, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Welsh and New England origin, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Brader have five children, viz.: Charles A., Mary E., Leslie A., Jessie M. and Lillie W. Our subject is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Wilkes-Barre; also of the P. O. S. of A., and in politics is a most earnest advocate of the cause of Democracy.

D. F. Brader, farmer, P. O. Town Line, was born in Union (now Hunlock) township, January 2, 1851. He is the son of Charles A. and Caroline M. C. (Gregory) Brader, the former of whom was born October 1, 1811, the latter July 10, 1816, both in Union township. Charles A. was a son of Jacob Brader, who was a native of Germany, and removed to this county shortly after his emigration, locating in Union township. By occupation he was a shoemaker. He owned one hundred acres of land and was a hard-working man. Jacob Brader was much respected and esteemed in his locality; died when seventy-two years of age, having reared a family of seven children. Charles A., his son, began his business career in Union township as a farmer, and after reaching his majority, bought the old homestead on which he always lived. He was a thorough-going man of business, a practical farmer and an honest and industrious man. He was a strict moral man; although not a member of any church, his sympathies went with the Baptists. He held several township offices with credit. He died in 1876, aged sixty-five years, killed by the cars at Miners Station. His family consisted of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity, and seven of whom are now living. D. F. is the sixth in this family. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked three years. He next entered the mercantile business, at which he continued for another three years, as a general store-keeper at Miners Station. He gave that occupation up on account of his health, and removed to Scranton, where he was engaged in the flour and feed business for one year. He next moved to the Masters' place, near Town Line, on a farm of eighty-five acres, where he now resides, a well-to-do and practical farmer. Mr. Brader married, May 25, 1876, Miss Hannah E., daughter of Peter and Rachel Masters. To this union was born one child, Clifford. Mr. Brader is an energetic business man, gentlemanly and entertaining, whose reputation for hospitality can not be excelled. He is a leading man in his community; he has held the offices of register and township clerk, and has been school director for the last seven years. He is a member of the Grange, while he and his wife are both members of the M. P. Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

JAMES C. BRADER, real estate dealer, and insurance, steamship and foreign exchange agent, Nanticoke, is among the leading business men of that borough. He was born at Beach Haven, Luzerne county, February 12, 1856, son of Daniel and Adeline (Campbell) Brader, the former a native of Northampton county, Pa., of German lineage, and the latter a native of this county, of Scotch-Irish origin. Mr. Brader was educated in the common schools of his native town and Wyoming Seminary, and began life for himself as a telegraph operator for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, in whose employ he remained one year, when he came to Nanticoke, here accepting a position as shipping clerk for the Susquehanna Coal Company. He followed this business two years, when he was made manager of the Susquehanna Supply Store, being subsequently appointed assistant superintendent. He was one of the promoters of the organization of the First National Bank of Nanticoke, and is at present one of its directors. He was also one of the promoters of the Nanticoke Electric Light Company, and is now serving his second term as director of that corporation. Mr. Brader was united in marriage April 15, 1881, with Miss Stella Lazarus, of Buttonwood, Plymouth township, who died October 16, 1891, leaving three children: Martha Lazarus, Clarence Arthur and Alfred Eugene. Our subject is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is at present a trustee in that organization. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics was formerly a Democrat, but is at present in the ranks of the Prohibition party.

JAMES H. BRADER, carpenter, Plains, was born in Muhlenburg, Pa., May 21, 1858, and is a son of Charles A. and Caroline (Gregory) Brader, natives of Luzerne county and German origin. In their family there were eight children, of whom James H. is the youngest. Our subject was reared on the farm, educated in the common school, also in the select school of James M. Coughlin, at Muhlenburg, and began life teaming for the Delaware & Hudson Company at Plains, at which he remained two years, then fired one year, and has since followed his present trade. Mr. Brader was married January 17, 1878, to Miss Matilda, daughter of Nathan and Helena (Trumbower) Roberts, natives of Pennsylvania and of English and German origin respectively. Her great-great-grandfather took up nearly all of where Kingston now is; he was killed by Indians, and his wife carried one child back to Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Brader have two children: George and Lee. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and in politics is a Republican.

NATHANIEL D. BRADER, carpenter, Plains, was born in Union township, November 15, 1840, son of Charles A. and Caroline M. C. (Gregory) Brader. There were eight children in his father's family, seven of whom are living, and of whom he is the second. His boyhood was spent on the farm, and he received his education in the common schools of his native township and in Belleville, Wis. At the age of nineteen he went to Madison, Wis., where he worked as a stone-mason, enlisting at that place August 16, 1862, in Company E, Eighth Wis. V. I. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, Nashville, Tupulo, Jackson, Mobile, Richmond, La., and many other minor engagements; he also took part in the Price raid through Missouri and Red River expedition, and was discharged at Montgomery, Ala., August 16, 1865. He then returned to Madison, where he followed farming one year; and then went overland by wagon to Linn county, Kansas, where he farmed on a claim of his own, which he bought from its first settler, also following the trades of carpenter and stone-mason for seven years. He then returned to Union township, where he remained one year; next working as stone mason for A. H. Coon & Co., at Plymouth, one year, after which he came to Plains, where he contracted getting out timbers for four years, and has since been employed by the different companies, working at his trade. Mr. Brader was married November 3, 1861, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Schuman) Walters, natives of Pennsylvania, of German origin. They have had six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Jennie W., Mrs. William Atkinson, who has three children: George N., Charles B. and

William; Charles A., a farmer in Tompkins county, N. Y., and Ida J., who still lives at home, the pride and comfort of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Brader and their daughter Ida are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a member of the official board; he is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and the G. A. R., and is a Republican in politics.

Thomas Brader, farmer, P. O. Beach Haven, was born in Salem township, June 21, 1820, and is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Bilhimer) Brader. His paternal grandfather, Adam Brader, formerly of Northampton county, Pa., was a pioneer of Salem township, this county, and cleared the farm now owned by Henry Garrison, and died there. His children were: Jacob, Sarah (Mrs. Michael Coons), Susan (Mrs. David Sink), Polly (Mrs. William Sink). His only son, Jacob, was a farmer, and lived and died in Salem township; his wife was a daughter of Christian Bilhimer, formerly of Northampton county, Pa., and a pioneer of Salem township. By her he had five children: Daniel, Stephen, Thomas, Julia (Mrs. Daniel Mensch), and Abbie (Mrs. Henry Garrison). Our subject was reared in Salem township, where he has always resided. In early life he taught school, and has been engaged in farming forty years. In 1851 he married Mary, daughter of Jeremiah and Catharine (Fenstermacher) Hess, of Salem township, and has four children: Chester B., Alton B , Thomas W., and Anna M.

William B. Brader, physician and surgeon, White Haven, was born at Beaver Meadows, Luzerne Co., Pa., July 9, 1858, a son of George and Mary (Chapin) Brader, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and French origin, respectively. The father, who was a farmer and miller, died February 6, 1887; the mother passed from earth June 2, 1876. Our subject, who is the second in order of birth in a family of three children, two of whom are now living, was educated in the common schools, Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pa., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1885 he opened an office at Nanticoke, Pa., where he practiced for two years, when he gave up medicine, and moved to White Haven. On May 19, 1880, he was married to Miss Eva E., daughter of George and Mary (De Ball) Christiance, of Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Brader attend the Presbyterian Church. He is past master of Laurel Lodge, No. 467, F. & A. M., and past district president of the South Eastern District of Luzerne county in the P. O. S. of A.; in politics he is a sound Republican.

W. H. Harrison Brader, merchant and butcher, Plains, was born in Union township, January 22, 1841, and is a son of Jonas and Christina (Persen) Brader, also natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. In their family were eleven children, of whom W. H. Harrison is the sixth. Our subject received a common-school education, and at the age of twenty-two began life at carpentering, which trade he followed fifteen years. In 1873 he embarked in a general merchandise business, which he has since carried on. Mr. Brader was married, July 10, 1885, to Miss Kate, daughter of Perry and Lydia (Jones) Egge, and they have four children, viz.: Lydia C., Daisy, W. H. Harrison, and Ruth C. Mr. Brader is a member of the P. O. S. of A.; politically, he has always given his support to the Republican party.

Frank Bradigan, retired, Inkerman, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, March 15, 1819, and is the youngest in the family of sixteen children, born to Patrick and Bridget (Marron) Bradigan, natives of the same place. He came to this country in August, 1851, and settled in Pittston, where he was employed as a laborer in the mines until early in 1857, when he removed to the State of Wisconsin, where he bought a farm of eighty acres. He remained there, however, but three years, when he sold his property, returned to his old home, and again labored in the mines until his retirement in 1877. Mr. Bradigan was united in marriage December 5, 1853, with Mary, daughter of Matthew and Mary (Culken) Boylen, natives of County Sligo, Ireland, and their union has been blessed with the following children: James, born October 25, 1856; Matthew, born February 6, 1859; Bridget, born March 16, 1861, married April 23, 1884, to William Devanney, a

newspaper reporter of Inkerman; Mary A., born March 17, 1863, married October 9, 1880, to Michael Hughes, a laborer, of Pittston; Kate, born May 14, 1865, married October 14, 1889, to John Kilgallon, grocery clerk, Plymouth, this county: Margaret, born August 20, 1867; Terence, born November 14, 1869; Francis, born November 18, 1872; Theresa, born December 9, 1874, and William, born December 27, 1879. Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics is independent.

Harrison Brandon (deceased), who in his lifetime was a prominent farmer of Huntington township, was born December 27, 1817, a son of William and Tryphena (Fuller) Brandon, natives of Ireland and Connecticut, and of Irish and English origin, respectively. The father was a son of James Brandon. Our subject, who is the seventh in a family of fourteen children, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when twenty six years of age inherited the present Brandon property from his father, and devoted his whole life to farming. He was married October 6, 1853, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Samuel and Phœbe (Harvey) Van-Horn, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English origin. She is the second in a family of twelve children, and was born December 15, 1832. This union was blessed with four children, viz.: William D., born April 24, 1855, died November 8, 1858; Anna (who married George Westfield, and had one child, Sherron), born September 19, 1858, died March 13, 1886; Clara (Mrs. Dr. C. A. Long, of Muhlenburg), born June 14, 1862; Virgie, born June 1, 1868, at home. Mr. Brandon departed this life July 10, 1887, aged seventy years. Mrs. Brandon is a member of the M. E. Church. Since her husband's death she has conducted the farm, which is a property of one hundred acres, situated one mile north of Huntington Mills postoffice, and the residence is one of the half-dozen brick buildings in the township.

James Brandon, farmer, Fairmount township, P. O. Rittenhouse, was born March 11, 1814, in Huntington township. He is a son of William and Tryphena (Fuller) Brandon, natives, respectively, of Ireland and Massachusetts, and of Irish and English origin, respectively. William Brandon came to America in 1809, and settled in Huntington township, where he died in 1856, aged seventy-seven years. Our subject is the fifth in order of birth in a family of fourteen children, ten of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when twenty-two years of age began life for himself as a common laborer. This he followed for two years. In 1842 he purchased his present farm, containing one hundred acres, situated two miles north of Rittenhouse postoffice. He was married, March 3, 1837, to Miss Jemima, daughter of Daniel and Charlotta (Tubbs) Culver, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. This union was blessed with fourteen children, ten of whom are living, viz.: Mary A. (Mrs. William R. Monroe), Charlotta (Mrs. William Marshall), Elizabeth (Mrs. J. W. Sax), Martha (Mrs. J. E. Smith), Adeline (Mrs Samuel Rosencrans), Henry S. (foreman of a planing-mill in Pittston, married to Rose Blaine), Sterling (a farmer of Huntington township, married to Emma Case), Daniel C. (a carpenter of Fairmount township, married to Martha Wesley), Charles D. (works the homestead farm; he is married to Lydia Wolfinger) and Louisa H. (Mrs. Harvey Wesley). This family are members of the M E. Church. Our subject has been supervisor of his township for two terms; tax collector, one term, and school director three years. In politics he is a Republican.

Judd D. Branning, a prominent livery-man of Wilkes-Barre, was born at Honesdale, Wayne Co., Pa., November 1, 1869, and is a son of Henry D. and Almira (Maloney) Branning. The father was a native of Pike county, Pa., born September 25, 1844, and is a son of Cornelius and Laura (Smith) Branning, now residents of Dunmore, Pa. Cornelius Branning was a son of Jacob Branning, a native of Connecticut, and one of the pioneers of Wayne county, Pa.; his wife was a daughter of Henry Smith, also a pioneer of the same county. Henry D. Branning, who was reared in Wayne county, Pa., settled in Luzerne county in 1876, and since 1884 has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre, engaged in general merchandising. His wife was

a daughter of Asa and Eleanor (Smith) Maloney, of Wayne county, Pa., and by her he had two children, Judd D. and Edith M. Our subject was reared in Wayne and Luzerne counties, and is a graduate of Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and Wilkes-Barre Business College. On October 1, 1891, he embarked in the livery business in Wilkes-Barre, in which he has since successfully continued. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and in politics is a Republican.

Theodore A. Breisch, general merchant, Nuremberg, was born in Middleport, Schuylkill Co., Pa., August 31, 1850, a son of Rudolph and Missouri Ann (Zimmerman) Breisch. His paternal grandparents, John and Elizabeth (Shuman) Breisch, and great-grandfather, George Breisch (formerly of Bucks county, Pa., and a pioneer of Columbia county, same State), and John and Elizabeth Breisch were pioneers of Catawissa Valley, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and their children were Washington, Rudolph, Jacob, Adam, Henry, Josiah and Susannah (Mrs. John Maurer), of whom Rudolph was reared in Schuylkill county, Pa., was successively a hotel-keeper, farmer, merchant and lumberman, and is now a resident of Mahanoy City. His wife was a daughter of Roland and Elizabeth (Focht) Zimmerman, of Catawissa Valley, Pa., and his children were Barbara E. (Mrs. Benjamin Seltzer), Theodore A., John B., Montgomery R., Jeffry A., Minerva C. (Mrs. Frank Davenport), Jacob W., Oliver A., Oscar C. and Cyrus E. Our subject was reared in Schuylkill county and educated in the public schools and Wyoming Seminary. He began life as a clerk in a general store, in which capacity he served three years, then, in 1871, embarked in business for himself at Nuremberg, in which he has since successfully continued. He married, September 1, 1872, Mary C., daughter of David and Maria (Andrews) Stauffer, of Ringtown, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and has five children, Erdie B., Gertrude M., Lotta L., Edna E. and Williard E. Mr. Breisch is a prominent and enterprising business man; is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Mrs. Johanna Brennan, widow of John Brennan, hotel-keeper, Larksville, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, February 28, 18—, a daughter of James and Johanna (St. John) Britton, both of whom were born and educated, and passed their lives, in Ireland. Johanna Britton and John Brennan were married in Ireland, February 29, 18—. In 1870 they emigrated to the United States, locating in Plymouth township, near Larksville, this county, where he followed the occupation of miner. He was a hard-working, honest and industrious man, whose life was uneventful; he died in 1886. Their family comprised ten children, eight of whom are living: Thomas J., Maggie, William, Edward, Johanna, James, Bridget and John, all yet single. Mrs. Brennan and her husband came to Larksville poor, renting their house in which they lived, and when she lost her husband she had eight children left on her hands to care for, all of whom are well-educated, and possessed of refined taste and manners. She owns fifteen houses and lots, including two hotels, all the result of her good management and remarkable business tact. She keeps hotel and store-house, making both pay profitably, and she is worth at least sixteen thousand dollars. She and her children are members of St. Vincent Roman Catholic Church, of Plymouth. Mrs. Brennan and her children are a well regulated family, and enjoy the honor and respect of their neighbors.

Joel Brenton, general painter and decorator, Pittston, was born in the County of Cornwall, England, December 4, 1829, and is a son of Francis and Grace (Williams) Brenton, natives of England. They were the parents of six children, namely: Henry, Frank, Elizabeth, Richard, Samuel and Joel. Our subject was reared and educated in England, and at the age of eighteen years came to America, settling in New York City, where he learned the trade of decorating. He remained in New York for three years, and then came to Pittston and established the business of painter and decorator, which he has since successfully conducted. He has a large store on North Main street which is well supplied with paints, paper, and, in fact, all kinds of decorating material. Mr. Brenton was among the early settlers of Pittston, having purchased and built in 1856 in West Pittston, where he has since

resided. He was married, February 22, 1858, his wife being a native of Sussex county, N. J. Six children have blessed this union, namely: Frank, Willis, Eva G., Carrie M., Ada L. and Aurelia (the two latter being deceased). Mr. Brenton is a member of the following orders: F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor, Legion of Honor and Sons of St. George. In political matters he is a Republican, and the family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

John Brew, engineer and miner at the Pennsylvania Tunnel, Plains, was born in Durham, England, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Calkle) Brew, in whose family there were eight children, John being the fourth. Our subject came to America in 1864, and located at Inkerman, this county, where he secured a position at his former business of engineering. There he remained two years, and then removed to Plains, where he has since been engaged in engineering and mining, and was fireboss for fifteen years. He is a favorite with his superiors and subalterns. Mr. Brew was married in May, 1843, to Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bates) Roylay, of Welsh and English origin respectively, and they have had seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: William, a miner in Pettebone, Pa.; John, an engineer in Forty Fort; Elizabeth J. (Mrs. Henry A. Summers), in Plains; Margaret A. (Mrs. L. H. Thompson), in Great Bend; Thomas, a track-layer in Wyoming; and Sarah E. (Mrs. W. G. Prater), in Plains. Mr. and Mrs. Brew are members of the Primitive Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been trustee and steward; he is a member of the Sons of St. George. He has been temperate for thirty-eight years, and is a supporter of the Prohibition party. He has held the office of school director.

Edward E. Breyer, brass-moulder, Ashley, was born in Camden, N. J., July 24, 1854, and is a son of Frederick and Sarah (Tompkins) Breyer, natives, respectively, of Liverpool, England, and New Jersey; his father, who was a brass moulder, reared a family of five children, two of whom are living and of whom he is the fourth. When he was four years old the family removed to Philadelphia, where he was educated in the public schools, and then acted as errand boy in a book-bindery for one year, after which he worked with his father at his trade five years. His father and he then engaged in the foundry business and continued three years, after which he went to Scranton and worked at his trade until 1875, when he removed to Ashley. Mr. Breyer was married February 25, 1879, to Anna M., daughter of Richard and Elvina (Wagner) Cooke, natives of England and America, respectively; they have three children, viz.: Charles C., Frederick S. and Emma Elvina. This gentleman and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the P. O. S. of A., K. of H. and Rescue Hose Company No. 1; in politics he is a Republican, and has held the offices of burgess, councilman and school director in Ashley borough.

Hiram M. Briggs, retail coal salesman, West End Coal Company, P. O. Shickshinny, was born in Hollenback township, Luzerne county, April 15, 1837, son of William and Elizabeth (Keene) Briggs. His paternal grandfather, John Briggs, was of Quaker stock and a pioneer of Nescopeck township, where he cleared a farm and died. His maternal grandfather, Keene, was also a pioneer of Nescopeck township. William Briggs, father of our subject, was a native of Nescopeck township, and after his marriage settled in Hollenback township, where he cleared a farm and resided until his death. His children were John G., Washington, Hannah (Mrs. Michael Weiss), Aaron, Mary Ann (Mrs. Butler Gruver), Jacob F., Hiram M., Maria (Mrs. Herman Gruver), Stephen and Eliza. Hiram M. Briggs was reared in Hollenback township, assisting his father in clearing the farm. He started in business for himself by purchasing a farm in Nescopeck township, which he improved and occupied from 1859 to 1866. He then located in Shickshinny, and embarked in the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1875. He then took charge of the construction of six miles of turnpike, between Shickshinny and Huntington, as foreman; later he was engaged in the quarry business, and since 1881 has been in the employ of the West End Coal Company. He married, September 20, 1857, Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Fenstermacher) Weiss, of Hollenback

township, and has two children living: Dora (Mrs. A. Wellington Stackhouse) and Ella (Mrs. Dr. Willard L. Chapin). Mr. Briggs is a member of the M. E. Church, and has held the offices of chief of police and overseer of poor of Shickshinny; in politics, he is a Republican.

L. W. Briggs, farmer, P. O. Briggsville, was born January 3, 1843, in Nescopeck township, on the farm where he now resides, a son of George W. and Catherine (Keen) Briggs. His paternal grandfather, John Briggs, and maternal grandfather, George Keen, were both pioneers of Nescopeck township. George W. Briggs was an agriculturist, and cleared a part of the farm owned and occupied by our subject. His children were Albert G., Mortimer L., John E., Levi W., Maria (Mrs. A. Kirkendall) and Fanny. Our subject was reared in Nescopeck township, and has always resided in the old homestead. In 1875 he married Elmira, daughter of Phineas J. and Rebecca (Hughes) Smith, of Sugar Loaf township. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Henry Brimble, harness dealer, Pittston. This widely-known business man is a native of Somersetshire, England, and was born June 21, 1844. He received his education in his native land, and at the age of twenty-two came to America, locating at Pittston, Pa., where he was first engaged in working in the mines. After a short time so employed he found work in the then new enterprise of running the street line from the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg junction, in which he remained one year, when he embarked in the hotel business, following same seven years; then, in 1890, commenced the harness business. Mr. Brimble was married in England, in 1863, to Miss Martha Eworth, and they had born unto them one child, George, who was engaged in the United States Mail Service in Tennessee, where he died October 23, 1890. Mr. Brimble is a member of the Sons of St. George; politically he is a Republican.

John J. Brislin, county auditor and justice of the peace, Sugar Notch borough, was born in Buck Mountain, Carbon Co., Pa., November 3, 1856, a son of James and Unity (McNelis) Brislin, natives of County Donegal, Ireland. The father came to America about 1840 and located in Carbon county, Pa., where he was engaged in mining until 1866, when he removed to Ashley, this county. Mining was his occupation all his life, and in 1878 he was killed at Sugar Notch Mine No. 10 by a fall of top. His children who grew to maturity were eight in number: John J., Ann (Mrs. Thomas Harvey), Daniel, Edward, Thomas, Ellen, Mary and James. Our subject was reared in his native State, was educated in the public schools, and began life in the breaker at the early age of seven years; he worked in the various grades of mining up to assistant foreman, and was connected with the mine until 1876. He then followed railroading two years, but returned to the mines in 1878. He was badly burned by an explosion of gas at No. 9 Colliery, Sugar Notch, June 16, 1880. He was foreman of a breaker two years, and later clerk in C. M. Conyngham's store, Sugar Notch. He is one of the best-known and most popular Democrats in Luzerne county; is serving his second term as justice of the peace of Sugar Notch borough; was elected one of the auditors of Luzerne county in 1887, for a term of three years, and re-elected to the same office in 1890.

D. Chatfield Brittain, farmer and dealer in farm machinery and seeds, Huntington township, P. O. Register, was born September 5, 1845, in that township, and is a son of Jacob and Cassandra (Myers) Brittain, natives of Huntington township, and of Irish and English origin, respectively; the father was a farmer by occupation, and he died in 1872, aged fifty-eight years. Jacob was a son of Joseph and Ann (White) Brittian, natives of New Jersey, who came to Huntington township in 1812 and bought the present Brittain farm. Our subject is the third in a family of four children, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools and New Columbus Academy, and when twenty-one years of age began teaching school. This he followed for a short time, when he went on the road selling plaster and fertilizers for several years; then returned to his native home, and has since devoted his time principally to farming. Mr. Brittain was married in June, 1880, to Myra

L., daughter of Henry A. Hobbs. This union is blessed with two children, viz.: Ada B., born June 8, 1888, and Henry C., born June 2, 1891. Mrs. Brittain is a member of the Methodist Church. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. and P. of H., and politically is a Democrat. The Brittain farm contains fifty-eight acres, one-half mile south of the Register postoffice. He also owns the Wenner farm of sixty-two acres, one mile northwest of the Town Hill postoffice; also a timber tract on the Pine creek.

Charles Broad, wholesale and retail dealer in fruit, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Easton, Pa., October 8, 1853, and is a son of Isaac and Anna (Broot) Broad, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. They were the parents of three children, of whom Charles is the second in order of birth. Our subject was educated at the public schools at Easton, and at the age of twelve went into his father's fruit store, where he remained until his sixteenth year, when he engaged in the fruit business for himself. During nine years he has carried on his business in Wilkes-Barre, and in the meantime has added three branch stores—one in Scranton, one in Buffalo and one in Syracuse. In 1872 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of David Miller, of Easton, of German origin. Mr. and Mrs. Broad are members of the Methodist Church; in politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

Frank E. Brockway, brick manufacturer and farmer, Beach Haven, was born at Berwick, Pa., in 1845, and is a son of Beckmit S. and Mary (Cobb) Brockway, natives of New London, Conn., and Wayne county, Pa., respectively. The father, who was a shoemaker by trade, settled at Berwick, Pa., about 1838; was foreman on the Pennsylvania Canal many years; was colonel of militia at Berwick, and held the position of State librarian at Harrisburg. He located at Beach Haven in 1845, and died there in 1868 at the age of sixty-two years. His children were three in number: Charles B. (deceased), who served three terms as a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature; Anna (Mrs. M. P. Lutz); and Frank E. The subject of this sketch was reared in Salem township and educated in the public schools. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in December, 1861, in Company F, Pennsylvania Light Artillery; in 1864 was promoted to second lieutenant, and was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1865. Since 1870 he has been engaged in farming, and in the manufacture of brick since 1872. In 1868 Mr. Brockway married Cora E., daughter of James S. and Alvira (Gilmore) Campbell, of Beach Haven, and they have three children: Elizabeth, Mary and Roland. Mr. Brockway served fourteen years as justice of the peace of Salem township, was deputy sheriff fifteen months, and warden of Luzerne county prison three years—1889, 1890 and 1891. Politically he is a Democrat.

Emmet Brodhead, tanner, Moosic, Lackawanna county, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., April 11, 1837. He is a son of Charles A. and Harriet (Van Wagner) Brodhead, both of whom were born in Ulster county. Charles Brodhead was a farmer of some means, who has lived an uneventful life on his own farm, where he still resides, now at the patriarchal age of eighty-one years. His family numbered nine children, two of whom are living now, Emmet being the elder. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county, and early in life learned the tanner's trade, at which he has always worked, following same in Ulster county up to 1873, when he removed to Nicholson, Wyoming county. In 1875 he came to Dunnings (then in Luzerne county), where he remained seven years as superintendent, and in 1885 he removed to Glen, on Spring brook, his present place of business, where he has an extensive tannery, having a capacity of about twenty-five thousand sides per annum, using fifteen hundred tons of bark, and employing a large force of men. He has a store attached to his premises for the accommodation of his workmen, which is stocked with a general supply of the necessaries of life. On September 15, 1859, Mr. Brodhead married Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Catherine Vanleuven, and by her had nine children, five of whom are yet living: Nial C., Charles S., Ira, Carrie and John L. Of these, Nial C. married a daughter of Hon. Latouche,

of Moscow, and one child, Hoyt, was born. Charles S. married the daughter of Rev. R. Hanks, D. D., of Daleville, and one child, Dorothy, has been born to them. Mrs. Sarah (Vanleuven) Brodhead was born in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1835. Mr. Brodhead has held several responsible offices in this and other counties. In Nicholson, after the incorporation of that borough, he was one of its first councilmen. He is a genial gentleman, of pleasing manners and refined taste, commanding the respect of his enemies and the love of his friends.

Jacob Brong, weighmaster, Fairview township, P. O. Mountain Top, was born in Chestnut Hill township, Monroe county, August 5, 1846. He is a son of John and Lydia (Gilbert) Brong, both natives of this State, the former of German and the latter of English and German descent. The father was a farmer and a Company store-keeper, and he reared a family of three children, of whom Jacob was the second oldest. Jacob attended the common schools in Monroe county until he was eleven years old, when his parents removed to Weatherly, Carbon county, where he attended school till reaching manhood. He then accepted a situation with the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company, and remained in that position until after that company became consolidated with the Lehigh Valley Company, being sent in 1867, by that company, to Packerton, to act as scale-clerk, which position he held until 1875. Mr. Brong was appointed, in 1876, by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, as weighmaster at Hauto, Carbon county, and was transferred in 1877 to act in the same capacity at Solomon's Gap for the same company, and he still retains that position. Mr. Brong was married in September, 1869, to Anna M., daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Whitehead) Graver, of Weissport, Carbon Co., Pa., both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Brong have three children, as follows: W. Albert, who works in the same office as his father; Harry E., who attends the Harry Hillman Academy at Wilkes-Barre, and Florence, who is an infant. Mr. Brong and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Brong are well-known as people of a stock that live to a ripe old age, as the parents of both celebrated, in 1883, the golden anniversary of their wedding.

George H. Bronson, a prominent and progressive farmer of Lake township, P. O. Loyalville, was born in Plymouth (now Jackson) township, this county, December 4, 1830, the adopted son of David Bronson, who cared for him as his own child, but died when the latter was of the young age of eight years. When he was twelve years old the Bronson family was broken up, and the now doubly-orphaned boy was left to battle the world as best he could. The Bronsons were among the first settlers of Jackson township, this county, where David owned 144 acres of land, the farm being now in the possession of the Majors and Myerses. Mr. Bronson was a man of industry and integrity, conscientiously observing the principles of truth, and always living up to the "Golden Rule." He did much in this county for the advancement of agriculture, and improved and beautified his own farm that others might follow the example. He reared seven children out of eight (of which seven three are yet living), and died at a good old age.

The parents of our subject were Conrad and Phœbe (Johnson) Hartrum—the father born in New Jersey, the mother in Luzerne county, Pa., and they had one son and two daughters besides George H., their names being Steward S., Catharine and Amanda. The father died when our subject was four years old, the mother a short time afterward, but had previously moved to the western country with the brother and sister of George. For thirty years the latter knew but little about his brother and sister, but having at last ascertained their whereabouts, he commenced a correspondence with them. In 1886 he visited them in California, whither they had gone, nearly half a century having elapsed since he last saw them, and it is scarcely necessary to add that he had a most welcome reception, his visit being altogether of an exceedingly pleasant nature. He found that each had reared a large family, and that they had happy and luxuriant houses.

George H. Bronson has made the best use of his limited opportunities, and in spite of many disadvantages he had to contend against, has succeeded in hewing out

for himself a comfortable home and acquiring not only property but also a good name, which neither gold nor silver can purchase. He is what the world calls a self-made man. He removed to Lake township in 1842, being then twelve years old. In March, 1853, he married Miss Marcy, daughter of Nathaniel and Marcy (Allen) Ide, and there were born to them seven children, viz.: Perry L., Fallie C., Clara L., Debbie A., Esther J., Charles E. and Marvin C., the first and last being yet single. It is worthy of note here that three of his daughters married three brothers. In the year of his marriage he removed to his present residence. His farm, which contains 175 acres, at that time was wild, unreclaimed land, now it is a model of perfection, which illustrates what can be accomplished by brains and muscle combined. Mr. Bronson is a practical farmer, keeping himself well posted on matters pertaining to his business, and is fully abreast of the times. He has a very interesting family, all of whom are above the average intelligence, and five of them taught school. They are all members and workers in the M. E. Church. Mr. Bronson himself is a temperance man, not only in theory but also in practice. Politically he is a Republican.

D. W. Bronson, farmer, P. O. Fades Creek, was born August 3, 1850, in Lake township, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Jonah and Elizabeth H. (Whitesill) Bronson, the former of whom was born in Jackson township in May, 1818, the latter in Monroe county, Pa., May 31, 1817. Jonah was a son of Ira Bronson, a native of Connecticut, who came to this county about 1810, locating in Jackson township, and in 1840 removed to Lake township. He was a hard-working man, and while in Jackson township he owned and worked a small foundry in conjunction with his trade, that of a blacksmith. Politically he was a stanch Democrat, and an active man in that party. His family consisted of six children, five of whom grew to maturity, and he lived to a ripe old age, after a pioneer life of struggles with the unreclaimed forest. Jonah, his son, was twenty-two years of age when he removed to Lake township, where he lived fifteen years. In 1867 he purchased the farm now occupied by his son, Daniel W., where he remained till 1874, in which year he removed to Forty Fort, where he died in 1876 at the age of sixty-six. He was a worthy man, a loyal citizen, and an exemplary Christian; a member of the M. E. Church, and a class-leader in that body. His family consisted of ten children, five of whom are now living: Ira V., Simeon F., Emma A., Sarah C. and D. W., who is the sixth in the family. William A. and Charles (both deceased) were in the Civil war, and the former died while at the front, the latter of wounds received at the battle of Fort Fisher. D. W. Bronson, the subject of this sketch, always confined himself to farming, and remained at home with his father until he married, in March, 1874, Miss Martha A., daughter of Samuel and Harriet Edwards. There were four children born to this union, three of whom are now living: Lillian E., Stanley Roy and Samuel E., aged (1892) sixteen, eight and five years respectively. Mrs. Bronson was born in Ross township, April 2, 1854. Mr. Bronson is a practical agriculturist and a promising young man; his farm of eighty acres is in good hands and under judicious management. He has made many marked improvements on both fields and buildings. He is a Democrat, and has held several offices, now filling that of supervisor. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

James Brooks, physician and surgeon, Plains, was born in Great Bend, Susquehanna Co., Pa., July 4, 1856, and is a son of Dr. James and Lydia Jane (De Bois) Brooks, the former a native of New York and of English and Scotch origin, the latter of Pennsylvania and of French lineage. The father was an eminent physician for many years at Great Bend, and later at Binghamton, N. Y. The grandfather, Pelitiah B. Brooks, was also one of Binghamton's most noted physicians; an uncle, Dr. Pelitiah Brooks, was in the army, and died at Chattanooga; he has one brother, Dr. Walter A. Brooks, who is a specialist on the eye and ear with Dr. Macfarlane at Binghamton. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Great Bend, Binghamton High School and Lowell's Commercial College; he

then spent two years in the Syracuse Medical College, and was graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1877. He practiced medicine one year in Binghamton, one year in Pleasant Valley, Pa., and then located at Plains, this county, where he has enjoyed a large practice. Dr. Brooks was married, January 5, 1881, to Miss Isadore W., daughter of John Mitchell, of Plains, and they have five children: Mary Isabelle, born December 17, 1881; Fannie E., born July 17, 1883; Anna L., born September 2, 1885; James A., born August 3, 1887; and Helen, born July 4, 1890. After eight years of married bliss, discontent found its way into this once happy home, and the family was separated by a divorce in February, 1890. Mrs. Brooks and the children are living with W. W. Amsbry, of Germantown, Pa. Dr. Brooks is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Elk Lodge; of the Luzerne Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and the International Medical Congress. Politically he is a Republican.

Charles C. Brown, retired farmer, P. O. Nescopeck, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 10, 1831, a son of Abram and Catharine (Hildt) Brown. In 1845, when fourteen years of age, he came to America, locating in Hazleton, this county. He worked for a time in the breaker, and was afterward employed in a brewery and later as a farm hand, in Dorrance township. In 1852 he purchased a farm in Dorrance, a part of which he cleared and improved, residing there twelve years. He then spent a short time in Iowa, then nine years in Wilkes-Barre, seven of which he was in the mercantile business, the other two in a dairy. He then spent one year at Wapwallopen, and for six years worked the John C. Nicely farm at Mocanaqua. In 1886 he purchased a farm in Nescopeck, and since 1891 has resided in Nescopeck village. In 1854 he married Catherine (Ehmann) Amarin, of Wurtemberg, Germany, and has seven children: Jackson F., Alvin, Alice (Mrs. Thomas Lawalt), Agnes, Frances (Mrs. Ira Boyd), Hannah and Maggie. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and of the P. of K.; in politics he is a Democrat.

Chester Brown, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born November 11, 1832, in Jackson township, this county, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Milton and Ann (Turpin) Brown, the former born in Jackson, the latter in New Jersey. Milton was a son of Jesse Brown, who came to Jackson township about 1780, locating at what is now known as "Brown's Corners." Here he purchased a farm and lived; he was known as "Captain Brown," from his having command of a company of militia which he used to drill. He was born February 9, 1769, and died May 28, 1826. His family consisted of nine children. Milton, his son, retained the old homestead on which he lived, and which he improved during his lifetime; he died June 26, 1862, at the age of fifty-six years. There were ten children born to him, five of whom grew to maturity, and three are now (1891) living. Chester being second in the family. Our subject in early life learned the carpenter's trade, although farming is his chief vocation. Mr. Brown has lived on his present little farm for twenty-one years, a faithful citizen of the Commonwealth. He has been honored with the offices of constable, supervisor (four terms), auditor, school director, and at one time was elected justice of the peace. On February 20, 1857, he married Miss Marinda, daughter of Joseph and Kate A. Norris, and by her had six children, three of whom are now living: Harrison, Flora and Nettie M. Of these Harrison married Miss Alice Barney, by whom he has three children; Flora and Nettie M. are unmarried.

Daniel Brown, constable, Plymouth, was born March 23, 1840, at Littleton, Mass., and is a son of George and Ellen (Maloney) Brown, natives of Ennis, County Clare, Ireland. Their family consisted of twelve children, eleven of whom are living, Daniel being next to the youngest. Our subject was educated in the public schools of the place of his nativity, and was engaged in farming until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighth Massachusetts Battery, and fought under McClellan and Burnside. He was engaged in the following battles: Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Antietam, and Second Bull Run, serving three years in all. Returning from the war in 1865, he went to Ayer, Middlesex Co., Mass., where he worked as currier

until he was given a position as superintendent and foreman of the Grand Tunnel Mines, at Plymouth, Pa., at that time operated by the New England Coal Company. This situation he held until 1867, when he embarked in the livery business, which he followed up to 1881, when he sold out and has since attended to his official duties. In 1867 Mr. Brown was elected constable of Plymouth borough, and was also appointed chief of police, being the first one to serve in the latter capacity, and he has been a constable of the borough ever since. In 1869, while endeavoring to make an arrest at what was then known as "Poke Hollow," this intrepid officer was shot in the left arm by a member of a desperate gang he was endeavoring to capture, and so severe was the wound, that immediate amputation was found necessary. This officer, as will be seen, served three years in the late Rebellion, coming out unscathed, and often in speaking of the matter to his old comrades and friends, he says that he "lost his arm in the Third Battle of Bull Run," the shooting having taken place near what is called "Bull Run." Mr. Brown was married at Clinton, Mass., November 21, 1861, to Susan Barry, and six children were born to them: William, Arthur and Lillie (all three deceased), George (a traveling salesman), Frank (who is attending the Wyoming Seminary) and Anna (attending the Sisters' School at Wilkes-Barre). In politics Mr. Brown is Democratic. As a soldier his comrades attest to his bravery, and as a civil officer, his fearless character is demonstrated by the loss of his left arm in the discharge of his duty.

Frank L. Brown, jeweler, Kingston, is a native of Great Bend, Susquehanna Co., Pa., and was born November 17, 1858. His father, George W. Brown, was also a native of Great Bend, and of English origin. The Brown family came to America at an early date. Mr. Brown's great-grandparents were among the prisoners taken by the British at the capture of Fort McHenry. His mother's name was Elmira Lewis. She was a native of Kirkwood, N. Y., and was also of English origin, her grandfather Lewis being a member of a very wealthy English family; but, as he was not the oldest son, the primogeniture doctrine of the common law practically debarred him from inheriting any part of his father's estate. He became dissatisfied with the customs and laws of the mother country and came to America, where he became a very successful business man, and accumulated a large fortune. Our subject began the jeweler's trade in Wilkes-Barre at the age of twenty, and served two years of his apprenticeship there. He then went to Philadelphia where he completed his trade, thence returning to Wilkes-Barre, where he worked at his trade two years. In September, 1882, he came to Kingston and established his present business. Mr Brown is a young man of strict business integrity and an excellent workman. He is the only first-class jeweler in Kingston, and always has on hand everything in his line that his patrons may desire. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and, although not a political jobber or an office-seeker, he is decidedly a Democrat of the old "Jacksonian" type.

George Brown, laborer, Lehman township, was born November 24, 1809, and was reared and educated in Bucks county, Pa. He is a son of James and Eve (Hoffman) Brown, both of whom were born in Bucks county. James was also a son of James Brown. The Browns were all tillers of the soil. James Brown, father of George, lived an uneventful life and reared a family of three children, all of whom grew to maturity, but one of whom is now living. He lived to be thirty years of age, when he was killed by a runaway team. George is the eldest in the family. In early life he learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he has worked over twenty years. He came to this county in 1840, locating in Plymouth, where he remained twenty-nine years, part of which time he worked at his trade, at other times working in and around the coal mines. On May 7, 1863, he married Miss Frances A., daughter of Miles and Alvina Hall, by whom he has had ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and are now living: A. J., James E., William H., Eugene E., Frances V., Edith M. and Minnie M. Mrs. Brown was born in Pincherville, Franklin township, May 25, 1842. Her ancestors were New England people. During Mr. Brown's residence in Plymouth he experienced very poor health, which,

about 1869, caused him to move north of the mountains to Lehman township, where he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of good fertile land, well timbered. On this he erected a sawmill, by which he was to manufacture his lumber, but owing to his want of experience in this line and also to the dishonesty of others, it proved a failure. Though losing his property, he regained his health, and is now a hearty man of eighty-two years. In 1881 he moved to Lehman Centre, where he now resides, respected by all his neighbors. He and his wife are consistent members of the Christian Church, believing in Primitive Christianity. He is a strong advocate of the temperance cause, for which he votes through the Prohibition party. He has held various offices in this and Berks county. He was justice of the peace for five years, town clerk for several years, also notary public, all of which offices he filled with honor and ability.

Henderson G. Brown, farmer, P. O. Lehman, was born in Jackson, Luzerne Co., Pa., May 4, 1838. He is a son of Clinton and Martha (Prindle) Brown, both of whom were born in Plymouth township. Clinton was a son of Jesse Brown, who was a resident and probably a native of Connecticut. He came to this county in its early history, locating in Jackson township, where he lived an even and uneventful life at what is now called "Brown's Corners," where he operated a distillery. He was called "Captain Brown," because he used to drill a militia company in those days; he died at the age of fifty. His family consisted of ten children, five sons and five daughters. His son, Clinton, began life in Jackson township, then moved to Lehman township, where he purchased one hundred acres of land near Lehman Centre. He lived a life of usefulness both to himself and his neighbors, and was a hard-working man and a loyal citizen; he died in 1877 at the age of eighty-three. His family numbered ten children, all of whom came to maturity, and four of them are now (1892) living. Henderson G., who is a twin of the ninth birth, was reared and educated in Lehman, and always confined himself to farming, at which vocation he has proven an expert. At the age of twenty-two he went to California and Nevada, passing most of his time in the latter place. After spending about seven years at various pursuits he returned to Lehman in 1866, where and when he resumed business again as a farmer. At the age of forty, in 1877, he married Mrs. Rachel Frantz, widow of the late William Frantz, and by her he had three children: Stanley H., Clinton J. and Geraldine, all of whom are single. Mrs. Brown was born in Wright township, September 24, 1842, and is a daughter of James and Mary (Dunbar) Meeker. By William Frantz she had three children: Jennie, William A. and Mame E., of whom Jennie married William Atkinson, a farmer in Jackson township, by whom she had two children: William R. and Gracie M. Mr. Brown is a practical and prosperous farmer, believing in the truism that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. His farm consists of ninety-four acres of good productive land, all under improvement. He erected nearly all the buildings, including an elegant and commodious house, in which he lives. He is a Republican, and has held several responsible offices in the town, which he discharged with much credit to himself and his fellow citizens.

John Brown, carpenter, Duryea, was born in Providence, R. I., April 27, 1844, and is a son of Austin and Alice A. (Derringer) Brown, natives of England. He was educated in the common schools, and at an early age was employed in a cotton manufactory. In 1864 he went to Boston, Mass., to live with his uncle, Frank Brown, who was a carpenter, and it was here that he learned the trade at which he is still employed. Mr. Brown came from Boston to Scranton in 1873, and resided there until Duryea commenced to boom in 1886, when he took up his residence here. He was united in marriage, October 10, 1872, with Susannah, daughter of Edgar and Eleanor (Case) Dwight, natives of Boston, Mass., and of English origin. Their union has been blessed with two children, namely: Edgar A., born June 10, 1873, and James A., born March 14, 1876. Our subject is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a Republican.

John B. Brown, general merchant, Hazleton, was born in the city of Philadel-

phia, September 28, 1845, and is the third in a family of nine children of James S. and Mary (Cork) Brown, natives of Scotland. He was reared and educated in Schuylkill county, Pa., and did general work about the mines until 1874, when he came to Hazleton and commenced his present business, which was at first run on a small scale, but which, by fair dealing and enterprise, has rapidly grown until he is one of the leading merchants in the city. His place of business is at No. 59 South Wyoming street, where he has a commodious store well stocked with all kinds of fresh family provisions, and also a well-regulated dry-goods department. Mr. Brown was united in marriage, December 23, 1869, with Miss Margaret, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Taylor) Graham, natives of Scotland, and to this union has been born eight children, namely: Elizabeth J., Howard (deceased), William G. (deceased), Mary (deceased), Harry A., Albert, Robert and Frederick. Mr. Brown votes the Republican ticket, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

John J. Brown, carpenter, and proprietor of restaurant, Georgetown, Wilkes-Barre township, is a native of England, of Irish parentage, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Nevins) Brown. He was reared in Bedford, Maine, where he was employed in a cotton-mill for several years, and in 1864 he settled in Wilkes-Barre township, where he has since resided. Here he has worked at the carpenter trade, and since 1890 has also been engaged in the restaurant business. In 1866 Mr. Brown married Lydia A., daughter of Fitch and Sarah (Marshall) Dickinson, of Wilkes-Barre, and by her he has seven children: Sarah (Mrs. William Swartword), Mary (Mrs. William Rogers), Joseph, Susie, Bertha, and John and Jesse (twins). Mr. Brown is a member of the I. O. O. F. and in politics he is a Republican.

John M. Brown, late foreman in the machine shop of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Ashley, died at his residence on Main street, in that borough, November 23, 1891. He was born September 24, 1855, and was a son of William and Margaret (Johnson) Brown, natives of Ireland, the former of whom was a miner, and was burned in the mines so that he died soon after. They reared a family of three children, of whom John M. was the third. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Ashley, and then learned the machinist's trade, which he followed till about a month prior to his death, when he was promoted to the position which he held at the time of his decease. He was married March 15, 1883, to Sallie M., daughter of George and Lucinda (Miller) Blodget, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Yankee and German origin, respectively. This happy union was blessed with two children, Florence and John M. Mr. Brown was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as is his widow. He was a member of the K. of H., and in his political views was a Republican, and was once a member of the council in Ashley borough. He was much respected by all with whom he came in contact. Though his premature death was a severe blow to his relatives, he was also deeply lamented by a large circle of friends which he had made by his upright and manly character, and by the community in general. His widow and two bright children are comfortably located on North Main street, Ashley.

Robert T. Brown, D. D. S., Hazleton, was born at Jeddo, Pa., and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Turner) Brown, the former a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, the latter born in the north of England. Dr. Brown is the second in a family of seven children, three daughters and four sons. Two daughters and three sons are still living. Robert T. was educated in the public schools of this county, and, in the fall of 1885, received a preliminary course of private instruction in dentistry. In the fall of 1888 he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, where he completed his dental education in 1890. He then came to Hazleton and opened an office at 132 Broad street, where, during the short period in which he has practiced, he has won a place of distinction among the leading dentists of Luzerne county. The Doctor is known, either personally or by reputation, to nearly everybody in Lower Luzerne, and is popular with all.

William Brown, farmer, P. O. Slocum, was born in Mifflin township, Columbia

Co., Pa., in 1822, a son of Conrad and Mary (Rarick) Brown, both of whom were born in Moore township, Lehigh Co., Pa., but removed to this county about 1824, locating in what is now Dorrance township. Conrad Brown owned four hundred acres of land, and was a very industrious man, but feeble in health. He was a natural mechanic, and often worked at the carpenter's trade. Like other pioneers, he took his farm out of the wilderness, and from it cleared over eighty acres; he died in 1864, aged sixty-five years. His family consisted of nine children, three of whom are now living, William being the fourth. Our subject was reared in Newport, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for ten years. In 1857 he removed on his present farm of 145 acres, at that time quite a wilderness, forty-three of which he has thus far cleared. He is an active man, and although feeble, accomplishes a great deal of work. In 1855 he married Miss Ellen, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Lear. They have no children. He and his good wife are conscientious church members, he of the Lutheran Church, she of the Evangelical; politically he is a Republican.

William H. Brown, mechanic, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Pottsville, Pa., May 4, 1839, and was reared and educated in his native city, where he learned the painter's trade. He served three years in the Civil war as a member of Company G, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Brigade, Second Division of Ninth Corps, Army of Potomac, and was honorably discharged at expiration of his term of service. In 1871 he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided. He is a prominent member of the A. M. E. Church, and is one of the popular colored citizens of the city. Politically he is a Republican.

Frank M. Brundage, M. D., Conyngham, was born in the village of Conyngham, Luzerne Co., Pa., August 18, 1851, a son of Charles and Catherine (Andreas) Brundage, and is of English and German descent. His paternal grandfather, Moses S. Brundage, a native of New Jersey, settled in Sugar Loaf township in 1820; in 1822 he erected the dwelling now owned and occupied by subject, and resided there until his death; he was a merchant, and accumulated a large property. He was a son of Capt. Israel Brundage who, with two brothers, came from England and settled in New Jersey prior to the Revolution, during which struggle Israel Brundage held a captain's commission. The wife of Moses S. Brundage was Jane Broadhead, daughter of Hon. Richard Broadhead, and sister of Hon. Richard Broadhead, Jr., Ex-United States Senator from Pennsylvania. The children of Moses S. Brundage were: Charles, Marie (Mrs. Dr. T. H. Thornton), William, Asa R., Chester, Amanda (Mrs. Dr. J. R. Casselberry). The father of subject was a native of New Jersey, a physician by profession, and a graduate of a medical college at Castleton, Vt. In 1850 he began the practice of his profession at Conyngham; in 1858 he located in Union county, Pa., and in 1861 he removed to Stephenson county, Ill., where he was in the active practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in 1891, when he was aged sixty-eight years. His wife was a daughter of Isaac Andreas, of Sugar Loaf township, this county, and by her he had seven children: Frank M., Boyd H., Duke A., Dora E. (Mrs. George Radler), Moses S., Della (Mrs. Howard Price), and Albert. Our subject was reared in Illinois from ten years of age, and educated in the public schools. In 1871 he began the study of medicine with Dr. T. H. Thornton, of Lewisburg, Pa., and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1874. The same year he located in Conyngham village, where he was in the active practice of his profession until 1889, when he retired. The Doctor married November 19, 1874, Ella M., only child of John and Elizabeth (Roland) Young, of Lebanon, Pa., and has one daughter, Clara E. The father of Mrs. Brundage was editor of the *Pennsylvanier*, the leading German paper of Eastern Pennsylvania, which he conducted forty years. At the time of his death, the Philadelphia *Press* and *Times*, in their editorials, gave him credit for being the oldest and ablest German editor in the State. Dr. Brundage is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, and Lehigh Valley Medical Association. While eligible to the Order of the Sons of the Revolution and its offices, he has never

availed himself of the honor. He is a stanch Republican; has always taken an active interest in political affairs, but has never sought office.

HERMAN HENRY BRUNING, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in White Haven borough, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 17, 1835, the eldest of seven children, six of whom are still living. His father, Herman Henry Bruning, and his mother, Margaret Sophia, *nee* Dannettel, of old Saxon lineage, were born in Dupholz, Hanover, under the reign of George III., king of England. They came to America in 1832, and settled in Baltimore, where they married in 1833. Mr. Bruning, Sr., was at first proprietor of a furniture factory, but in later years entered the dry-goods trade. He died in 1853. His widow still resides in Baltimore, eighty years of age. The subject of this sketch was educated privately and in common schools, and graduated in 1852 from Baltimore City College, but remained another year as post graduate in that institution. After this he spent several years in Baltimore as professor of ancient and modern languages, until in 1865 he organized the Conestoga Collegiate Institute for young ladies in Lancaster, Pa., conducting it as principal and proprietor until 1870. In 1860 he entered the ministry of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, adding to his literary duties the work of a home missionary in Baltimore city, and Baltimore and Carroll counties, Md. After his removal to Lancaster, Pa., he had charge of the church in Strasburg, 1866–71, and of the First Lutheran Church in Millersville, 1868–72. In 1872 he became pastor of the First Lutheran Church in Selin's Grove, Pa., and in 1874 of Luther Memorial Church in Erie, Pa. Resigning there, he took a few months of needed rest, and on January 1, 1881, assumed his present charge. He was married in Lancaster, Pa., September 23, 1873, to Miss Frances, daughter of Jacob Gable (deceased), and his wife Maria, *nee* Buckius, the former of Frederic, Md., and the latter of Lancaster, Pa., both descended from original German settlers. Mrs. Bruning was the tenth in a family of thirteen children, and was born February 6, 1845, in Lancaster, Pa. This happy union was blessed with two daughters: Miriam Evangeline, born in Erie, Pa., May 29, 1877; died March 15, 1887, and Margaret Arnold, born May 15, 1883, died August 7, 1883. Mr. Bruning is the German secretary, and commissioner of Missionary Explorations for the Second Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania. He is independent in his political views, and devotes himself entirely to his sacred calling.

JOHN BRUNNER, shoemaker, Ashley, was born in Germany, August 24, 1834, and is a son of Benjamin and Barbara (Kurtc) Brunner, the former of whom was a shoemaker by trade. They reared a family of five children. Our subject came to America in 1855, and located in Jersey City, where he worked at his trade nine months; then moved to Syracuse, and here followed his trade one year; afterward at Penn Haven, four years. On December 5, 1861, he enlisted at Mauch Chunk, Pa., in Company G, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; was wounded in the finger at Fredericksburg, and in the toe at Malvern Hill, and was discharged in February, 1863. Accompanied by his family he then went to Madison, Wis., where he remained four years; thence came to Ashley and established a shop, which he has since operated. Mr. Brunner was married April 11, 1857, to Miss Sophia Reihelderfer, of Weissport, Pa., the issue of which union has been nine children, four of whom died young; the others are: George, brakeman on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, Wilkes-Barre; John, fireman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Ashley; Martha (Mrs. Henry Stark, Ashley), Elmer, jeweler, Ashley; and Harry, baker, Ashley. Mr. and Mrs. Brunner are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been a member of the council of Ashley borough. He built his present residence in 1871.

CHARLES BRYANT, farmer, Forty Fort borough, was born October 28, 1835, in Forty Fort borough, a son of Charles and Rebecca (Wilson) Bryant, natives of New Jersey; the father was a farmer by occupation. Our subject is the ninth in a family of eleven children; he was educated in the common schools, and started in life for himself at the age of twenty-five, engaging as farm hand. He purchased a house

and lot on River street, which he sold in two years, then bought a lot and built a house, which he sold after four years. He next worked as overseer on a large farm for eight years. He then removed to his house in Forty Fort borough, where he resides at present, and has since engaged in the occupation of farming. On December 5, 1861, Mr. Bryant married Ruth G., daughter of Henry and Margaret (Kreidler) Stroh, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. This union was blessed with five children: George W., coal inspector for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company; Alice M., who married John B. S. Keeler, a book-keeper for the L. V. Coal Co.; Edith M., Chloe S. and Richard R. All are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Bryant is a Democrat.

Joseph A. Bryant, carpenter, Luzerne, was born in England, April 27, 1849. He is a son of Thomas and Lovday (Apps) Bryant, both of whom were born in England, and where they now reside, as well-to-do farmers. Their family consists of nine children living, out of eleven born to them; two of these are living in this country. Joseph A. Bryant is the third of the family in order of birth. He was reared and educated in England, and emigrated to this country in 1869, at the age of twenty, locating in Carbondale, where he worked at his trade, that of carpenter. He remained there two years, when he removed to Kingston borough, where he remained another two years, after which time he removed to Kingston township, where he has since resided as an active business man, as well as a master mechanic. He married, January 21, 1874, Miss Susan, daughter of Charles and Susan McKechnie, to which union were born ten children, six of whom are now (1892) living: Charles S., Lovday J., Susan D., Elizabeth A., Joseph A. and John M. Mr. Bryant is a self made man; beginning with nothing but a pair of willing hands, he has, by hard labor, acquired quite a comfortable home, besides a number of houses which he rents to tenants. He is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, who have honored him with several offices. He has served as school director for six years, and discharged other offices to his credit. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in good standing, of which he is also a trustee. He is a member of the K. of P. Politically he is independent. Mrs. Susan Bryant was born in Paisley, Scotland, June 21, 1856.

Andrew Bryden, mine superintendent, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Pittston, was born in the parish of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire, Scotland, January 10, 1827. His father, Alexander Bryden, emigrated to America in the year 1842, and took up his residence in Carbondale, then in the county of Luzerne. The subject of this sketch, with his mother, brothers and sisters, emigrated to America, sailing from Glasgow April 27, 1843, on a sailing vessel called the "Superb," which made the passage to New York in twenty-three days. After landing, they took passage by steamboat up the Hudson river to Rondout; thence to Honesdale by canal boat on the Delaware & Hudson Canal; and from Honesdale by coal cars, on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's Railroad, to Carbondale (this being the royal route for emigrants from New York to Carbondale, at that time), May 31, 1843. After coming to this country our subject commenced mining coal, and was engaged in driving the Plane Heading in No. 1 Drift of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's mines at Carbondale. At the time of the memorable disaster, which occurred on the morning of January 12, 1846, when about forty acres of land undermined, caved in and imprisoned many of the men, fourteen of whom were instantly killed, but eight of their bodies being recovered. Mr. Bryden and many others were found by Alexander Bryden, his father, who at that time was mine foreman, and conversant with the mine and all its ramifications, and who, after repeated attempts, finally found a passage through which he was enabled to make his way to those imprisoned near the face of the heading in which his son worked. Mr. Bryden has been married three times: His first wife was Ann Law, his second, Isabella Young, and his third, Elizabeth McDougall. By his first wife he had six children, and by his second, five children—eleven in all, of whom but five are now living. In September, 1850, he removed to Pittston, to become mine foreman for the Pennsylvania Coal Company's mines at that place.

In April, 1853, he left the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and was employed by the Baltimore Coal Company as mine superintendent at Wilkes-Barre. He remained in that position one year, after which he returned to the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company as mine superintendent, and with them he has been employed forty-one years.

NATHAN BUCHMAN, farmer, P. O. Dorrance, was born in Dorrance township, October 3, 1852, a son of Daniel and Susan (Snyder) Buchman, both of whom were born near Slatington, Pa. They removed to this county when young, and located in Dorrance, where they lived for a number of years, and accumulated a large tract of land, comprising 260 acres of timber land, which he subsequently, in 1859, sold to Abraham Guldin. After that he removed to Nescopeck, where he died in 1867, aged seventy-one years; his wife passed away in 1879, aged fifty years; both were much respected in the community. They reared a family of twelve children, six of whom are now living, Nathan being the ninth in the order of birth. Our subject has always followed his natural calling — a tiller of the soil, and lived seven years in Hollenback township. In 1874 he married Miss Civila, daughter of John and Sarah Radler, who bore him four children, three of whom are living: Frank, Sarah and Carrie. Mrs. Civila Buchman was born in Hollenback township. In 1879 Mr. Buchman removed to his present home, a neat farm of fifty-two acres of good land. He is a striving, energetic, honest man of a retiring disposition, well informed in agricultural matters. He and wife are members of church — he of the Lutheran, she of the Reformed. Politically he is a Democrat.

DENNIS BUCKLEY, livery-man, and dealer in coal, lime and stone, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city October 15, 1848, a son of Redmond and Mary (Flynn) Buckley, natives of Counties Cork and Kerry, Ireland, respectively, who, about the year 1842, settled in Wilkes-Barre, where they passed the rest of their days. Their children were Thomas (killed by being crushed between car bumpers at Stanton Slope in 1865), James, Dennis, John and Ellen. Our subject was reared and educated in his native city, began life in the mines as a slate-picker, later employed there as a mule-driver, and for fifteen years he boated on the Pennsylvania Canal. Since 1882 he has been engaged in his present business, commencing at the foot of the ladder with but one team, and he has built up an extensive trade now, requiring fifteen teams to carry on his business. Mr. Buckley married, in May, 1874, Margaret, daughter of James and Margaret (Haley) Farrell, of Wilkes-Barre, and formerly of Ireland, and by her he has eight children: Redmond, James, Mary, Margaret, William, Charles, Francis and Ellen. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

CHARLES W. BULKLEY, manager West End Store at Mocanaqua, P. O. Shickshinny, was born at Cambra, this county, July 19, 1858, and is a son of Daniel and Mary Bulkley. The father, who was a native of Connecticut, and a son of Levi and Mary Bulkley, came to Luzerne county about 1834, locating at what is now Shickshinny, where he followed the occupation of bookkeeper, and resided until his death, which occurred in 1875, when he was aged fifty-eight years. His wife was a daughter of Evan Thomas, a pioneer of Salem township, and by her he had thirteen children, eight of whom grew to maturity: Rachel (Mrs. Henry Wagner), Abigail (Mrs. E. E. Berry), Jane (Mrs. William Shoemaker), Joseph W., Grace (Mrs. Jesse Sink), Alice (Mrs. James Harris), Charles W. and Levi T. Our subject was reared in Shickshinny, educated in public schools, and began life as clerk in a general store. Since 1887 he has held the responsible position of manager of the West End Store for F. J. Leavenworth & Co., at Mocanaqua. Mr. Bulkley was married September 21, 1881, to Frances, daughter of Peter and Susan (Wyant) Rittenhouse, of Shickshinny, and has one son living, named Williard L. Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the P. O. S. of A.; in politics he is a Republican.

FRED L. BURGESS, farmer and constable, Yatesville, was born in Wyoming county, Pa., December 22, 1839, and is a son of William W. and Jane (Wiggins) Warner,

natives of the same place, and of English extraction. Our subject went to work in a lumber yard in Bradford county, Pa., in 1851, remaining there until 1860, when he was employed on the canal until the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861, at which time he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-second Regiment, P. V. I. He was discharged in 1864, on account of sickness, and he again enlisted, this time in Company A, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. In 1867 he took up his residence in Yatesville, and has followed the vocation of farming ever since. Mr. Burgess was married March 21, 1867, to Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hoofmacher) Myers, natives of Easton, Pa., and their union has been blessed with the following children: Cyrus, born March 21, 1870; Almeda, October 15, 1872, married May 4, 1892, to Barney Green, a carpenter, Millen Hill; Frank, born January 24, 1875; Ellen, born May 26, 1877; John, born July 14, 1882, and Josephine, born April 26, 1887. Our subject is a member of the G. A. R.; is a Republican in politics, and is constable of the borough.

Bernard Burgunden, butcher, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 4, 1827, and is a son of Abraham and Caroline Burgunden. He was reared in his native country, and served an apprenticeship at the butcher's trade, at which he began when thirteen years of age. In 1848 he came to America, locating in Beaver Meadow, Carbon Co., Pa., where he worked at his trade ten months. In 1849 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and embarked in business for himself, at which he has since continued with marked success, and he is considered one of the substantial and solid business men of the city. In February, 1848, Mr. Burgunden married Caroline, daughter of Moses and Theresa Hamburger, of Bavaria, Germany, and he has three children: Abram, Herman and Moses. Mr. Burgunden is a member of the Jewish Synagogue; in politics he is a Democrat.

John Burke, miner, Port Blanchard, was born June 9, 1832, in County Mayo, Ireland, and is second in order of birth of twelve children born to Thomas and Mary (Tigue) Burke. Our subject was educated in the Irish National Schools, and before leaving Ireland worked on the farm. He arrived in this country in March, 1851, and immediately settled in Luzerne county, Pa., where he went to work in 1852 as a laborer in the mines, one year later becoming a miner, and working for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, by whom he is still employed. Mr. Burke was united in wedlock April 6, 1856, with Miss Bridget Temple, daughter of James and Margaret (Quinn) Temple, natives of County Donegal, Ireland, and the following is the issue: Thomas F., born March 25, 1861; Mary A., born February 17, 1862; James J., born September 13, 1864; John E., born September 18, 1866; William C., born November 28, 1868. Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Democrat. He was elected overseer of the poor in 1858, holding that office until 1860; and was a school director from 1874 to 1880.

Richard Burke, section-boss, Central Railroad of New Jersey (now the Reading System), also hotel-keeper, Georgetown, P. O. Wilkes-Barre, was born in County Galway, Ireland, December 12, 1842, and is a son of James and Margaret (Kavanaugh) Burke. He was reared and educated in Ireland, and in 1862 came to America, locating in Carbon county, Pa., where he remained until 1869, during a portion of which time he was assistant section-boss for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; also served them in same capacity one year at Tunkhannock, and one year at Mauch Chunk. In 1872 he located in Wilkes-Barre township, where he has since resided, and has held his present position twenty years; has also kept hotel six years. In 1873 Mr. Burke married Hannah, daughter of Dennis and Mary (Hanlon) Glavin, of Wilkes-Barre township, and has four children: Margaret, Mary, Hannah and Richard. Mr. Burke is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics is a Democrat, and has served one term as school director of Wilkes-Barre township.

Thomas Burke, proprietor of restaurant, Port Griffith, was born in that place November 25, 1857, and is a son of Michael and Bridget (Barrett) Burke, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. The father came to America in 1840, and located in Carbondale, later in Pittston, and finally in Port Griffith, Pa., where he was killed in

the mines by a fall of rock, July 2, 1874, and where his widow lives with her son Michael. The family consisted of seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Mary (Mrs. John Ford, of Pittston), Thomas, William and Michael. Our subject received a common-school education, and at an early age began working about the mines, which he followed sixteen years. He was then in the bottling business for a short time, and, in 1883, in his present business, building his present place in 1886. Mr. Burke was married, September 30, 1885, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Patrick and Catherine (Cuff) Noon, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and they had three children, two of whom are living, viz.: Michael and Catherine. Mr. Burke and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the A. O. H., a Democrat in politics, and has held the offices of tax collector, supervisor and treasurer in Jenkins township.

Thomas H. Burke, miner, Port Blanchard, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, May 12, 1844, and is the youngest son of James and Mary (Hessian) Burke, natives of the same place. He was educated in the Roman Catholic schools of his native land, and assisted his father on the farm until 1865, when he came to this country, where he first resided in the State of Delaware, working, during his sojourn there, in a stone quarry. He then went to the city of New York, where he stayed for some time, working in a sugar refinery, and afterward was employed at the same business in Philadelphia until early in the year 1869, when he settled in Pittston, this county, where he was employed as a laborer in the mines, since which time he has been a miner in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Our subject was united in marriage May 14, 1869, with Bridget, daughter of James and Mary (Burke) Maloy, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. She died April 4, 1887, leaving five children, whose names are as follows: Annie, born May 13, 1873; Thomas, born October 25, 1874; John, born September 28, 1879; Margaret, born March 8, 1882, and William, born March 19, 1884. Mr. Burke was married, the second time on April 16, 1888, to Kate, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Carey) McNamara, of Port Griffith, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, in politics a Democrat, and is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Emerald Beneficial Association.

William Burke, miner, Inkerman, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, June 29, 1843, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Sheenan) Burke, natives of the same place. He received his education in Ireland, and in 1860 came to America, locating in New York City. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he joined Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, of New York, connected with the Irish brigade, and was in all the battles in which that valiant and famous corps took part. When the war was over, he returned to New York, and was employed as a longshoreman until early in 1867, when he came to Pittston, this county, and labored in the mines until 1880, since which time he has been employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company as a miner. Mr. Burke was united in marriage, June 10, 1866, with Ann, daughter of Edward and Mary (McNulty) Brennan, natives of County Longford, Ireland, and their union has been blessed with children as follows: Ann, born May 28, 1867, married January 5, 1890, to John Mullen, carpenter, Miners Mills; William, born February 10, 1869; Ann, born August 10, 1871, and Mary, born May 4, 1873. Our subject is a Roman Catholic, and a member of the A. O. H.; in politics he is a Democrat, and has held the position of constable for two terms.

Aaron Burket, farmer, Newport township, P. O. Glen Lyon, is a native of the county, born in Plymouth January 1, 1836. His parents, Aaron and Beckey (Harris) Burket, were both natives of New Jersey, the former of German, the latter of English descent; the father always followed the occupation of wood-chopper. He had a family of five children, as follows: William, Sarah Ann, Elizabeth, Susan and Aaron. Our subject was married in 1872 to Lydia Miller, a daughter of Peter and Phœbe (Kleinup) Miller, natives of Germany and Salem township, this county, respectively, and they had twelve children, six of whom are living. Mrs. Lydia Burket died in 1890, and he has since married Margaret Hamilton, his present wife.

In December, 1861, Aaron Burket enlisted under Capt. Jackson, in Company I, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and served for four years and eight months; he has received two honorable discharges for his service, and draws a pension under the law which went into effect June 27, 1890. He has been a member of the G. A. R. for a number of years. In religious faith he is a member of the Methodist Church; politically he is a Democrat.

Alfred E. Burnaford, merchant, Nanticoke, was born in Cornwall, England, February 2, 1869, and is a son of William and Eliza (Copp) Burnaford, also natives of England. When he was about one year old his parents came to America and located at New Exeter, Canada, a short time, and then removed to Ashley, this county. After remaining in America about four years, they returned to their native land. They resided at various times in Cornwall and Bristol (England), and Glasgow (Scotland), then in Millom, County of Cumberland, England, residing in these places, in all, about eight years. They then returned to the "land of the free," locating first in Peale, Clearfield Co., Pa., whence, after a short sojourn, they moved to Nanticoke, where they now reside. There were eight children in the family, seven of whom are living, Alfred E. being the eldest. Our subject worked about the mines in the neighborhood of one year, and then engaged as clerk in a grocery store at Nanticoke. Here he worked nearly a year, and then entered the employ of Hildreth & Co., as clerk in the shoe department, where he remained until April, 1890, when he embarked in the boot and shoe business for his own account, and is now sole owner and manager of the "Keystone Shoe Store," at Nanticoke, which is as well stocked as any store in the county. Our subject was united in marriage, October 6, 1891, with Miss Christian, daughter of Charles Nelson, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Burnaford are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the K. of M., the L. K. of A. and the I. O. H. In politics he is governed by principle and not by party prejudice.

Alfred H. Burns, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born on the Mongaup river, in Sullivan county, N. Y., August 1, 1819, a son of George and Jane (Drake) Burns, the former born in the State of New York, and the latter in Deckertown, N. J. George Burns was a son of John Burns, a native of Scotland, and a descendant of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet. He settled in New York State as a farmer, a prosperous one in those days, and reared a family of nine children, all of whom are now dead. George, his son, removed to Wayne county, Pa., when his son Alfred was nineteen years of age. He was a farmer of some means, and a man of intelligence; was justice of the peace, and held many minor offices. In his early life he taught school, and was considered one of the best school-teachers of his day. He lived to be eighty-four years of age, and reared a family of ten children, nine of whom are now living, Alfred H. being the eldest son. Our subject was reared and educated at Port Jervis, N. Y., and in early life learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1870, when he became an agriculturist. He resided in Wilkes-Barre for twenty years, and in the spring of 1891 he bought of A. Hunlock a farm of 140 acres in Franklin township, to which he moved. Mr. Burns is a self-made man, and what he has accumulated was by hard work and an economical life. He is a man of worth, and an excellent mechanic. Mr. Burns was married to Miss Helen S., daughter of Willis and Lucia Hosford, and by her he had three children: Lucy, Frank and Arthur, all yet living. Lucy married James McDonald, a real estate agent. Mrs. Burns was born in Greene county, New York.

B. J. Burns, of the firm of Burns & O'Neil, furniture dealers and undertakers, Pittston. This enterprising young business man is a native of Port Griffith, and is a son of Thomas and Bridget (DeLaney) Burns, natives of Ireland. The father came to America in 1845, and now resides at Avoca. Our subject received his education in the common schools of Luzerne county, and at the age of eight years began working around the mines. He followed the mines in various capacities until he was fourteen years of age, when he commenced clerking, at which he was engaged two years, and then took up the butchering business. One year later he went to

Colorado, where, for three years, he worked on the engineer corps of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, then to the anthracite coal regions, and engaged in running a locomotive at Avoca. During the smallpox epidemic of 1881 at Pittston, he entered the employ of C. Donnely as undertaker, and a short time after this he worked in the machine shop at West Pittston, and then on the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as locomotive engineer. In 1884 he came to Pittston and embarked in his present business. On November 29, 1883, Mr. Burns was married to Miss Lulu B. Maher, of Moosic, and they have two children, Charles and Leo. Our subject is a prominent member of the A. O. H., and his political views are decidedly Democratic.

Gavin Burt, merchant, Miners Mills, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, July 10, 1829, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Andrew) Burt; the father, who was a miner, was twice married, and had six children by each wife, our subject being the second in the first family. He came to America in 1868, working about the mines a few weeks at Hazleton, afterward, till 1889, in Plains township and Miners Mills. In 1870 he built his present residence, and in 1882 the adjoining store. Mr. Burt was married December 31, 1851, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Dugald and Jeanette (Sampson) Clark, the fruit of this union being nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Jeanette, married to Charles Aikman, a mine-boss at Moosic, Pa.; Peter, a carpenter by trade, residing in Parsons, Pa.; George; Mary A., married to George Walker, a plumber for the Steam Heating Company, Wilkes-Barre; Margaret, married to Reuben Edwards, a locomotive fireman of Miners Mills; Marion, married to Thomas Nankivel, a miner at Green Ridge, Pa., and John H., engaged with George in the hardware business. Dugald was killed in the Waddell Mine at the age of twenty-nine years, by a fall of coal; Gavin was killed in the Pine Ridge mine at the age of twenty-four in an explosion. Mr. Burt and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the Caledonian Club at Wilkes Barre; in his political views he is a Republican, and has been burgess of Miners Mills borough three times, at present serving on the council.

George Burt, hardware merchant, Miners Mills, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, May 26, 1860, and is a son of Gavin Burt. He commenced active life working at the tinner's trade with W. R. Williams, of Wilkes-Barre, with whom he remained seven months, and was then in the same business with Mills & Billings, of Tunkhannock, same State, two years, and with B. G. Carpenter & Co., of Wilkes-Barre, one and one-half years, after which he engaged in business for himself in the store which his father now occupies. He built his present store and residence combined, and removed therein in 1890. Mr. Burt was married, November 25, 1886, to Miss Sarah Tague, of Avery, Pa., who died June 30, 1891, leaving one child, Raymond, and on July 27, 1892, Mr. Burt wedded, for his second wife, Miss Lizzie A. Moore, of Alden, Pa. Our subject was baptized in the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the K. of P., the I. O. R. M., the Pocahontas, and of the Caledonian Club at Wilkes-Barre. In his political views he is a Republican, and is at present treasurer of Miners Mills borough.

William Bush, engineer in the Wyoming Colliery, Plains, was born in Scranton, Pa., May 25, 1867. His mother dying when he was an infant, his father left him in the care of the family of Fuller Miligan, of Plains, and then disappeared forever. Being thus left in non-kindred hands, our subject, as a consequence, received but few educational advantages, and at the age of eight years he embarked on life's great voyage, working in the breaker. He has since followed the various kinds of work about the mines, chiefly outside, until, by untiring application and honest effort, he has worked himself up to his present position. Mr. Bush was married, September 29, 1887, to Mary A., daughter of Frank and Ann (Kildea) Murphy, of Plains, natives of Ireland. Her father, who was a miner, reared a family of eight children, of whom are living, John J., a brakeman on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and residing in Philadelphia; Ellen E., married to Edward F. McGovern, an attorney at law at Wilkes-Barre; Theresa L., one of

the successful teachers of Luzerne county, now holding a position in the Plains high school building (at the Teachers' Institute, held in Wilkes-Barre in December, 1891, she was voted by her fellow-teachers the handsomest lady teacher in the county, a title which she justly deserves, especially as her beauty consists not only in her pretty face and symmetrical figure, but in her genial disposition, warm heart and sweet, generous soul); the youngest, Mary A., is the wife of our subject. Some time after the death of Mr. Murphy, his widow married Gregory Flynn, by whom she had four children, two of whom are living, viz.: Bridget and James. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bush is made bright by the prattle of two sweet-faced children, Anna and Theresa. Our subject and family are members of the Catholic Church; politically he is in sympathy with the Republican party, but votes according to the dictates of his own reason, irrespective of party lines, thus setting a fit example for every upright citizen.

G. F. Buss, of the firm of Buss & Proud, merchant tailors, Pittston, was born in Hesse, Germany, September 23, 1866, a son of Karl and Anna (Buller) Buss, residents of Germany, where his father is engaged in farming and butchering. They have a family of eleven children, of whom two—George F. and Tobias—are residents of Pittston, the latter being employed as a butcher. Our subject was educated in Germany, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to the tailor's trade. In 1884 he came to America, locating at Mauch Chunk, Pa., where he worked as a journeyman up to May 10, 1886, when he moved to Pittston, this county, and entered the employ of Sacks & Brown, with whom he remained eleven months. He was then employed by several other firms in Pittston, and later as cutter for J. W. Minno, with whom he remained until June 20, 1891, when he embarked in business for himself as a member of the firm of Buss & Proud, having had a successful trade from the commencement. Mr. Buss is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment; of the Patriotic Militant Canton Union, of which he is second lieutenant; has been chairman of the Tailors' Union No. 103 from its organization, and is sergeant of company C. N. G. of Pennsylvania Ninth Regiment; is also a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Y. M. C. A.

Edmund Griffin Butler is a son of Lord Butler, and was born June 11, 1845. Being a lineal descendant of Col. Zebulon Butler, and of the Slocums, and uniting in his veins the blood of other of the early settlers of the Valley, it may fairly be said that a complete genealogical history of the family would be in effect a complete history of Wyoming, and since that is essayed to be given elsewhere in this book, it will not be attempted here. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Butler is in every way worthy the inheritance of the good name and fame of his brave ancestors. He was educated at the Waverly Institute, Waverly, N. Y., and at the Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn., having graduated from the last named institution in 1868. He immediately afterward entered the law office of the late E. P. Darling, and was admitted to practice, November 17, 1869. Mr. Butler married, December 22, 1869, Clara F. Cox, daughter of H. W. H. Cox, of Friendsville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., who was a native of England and emigrated to Susquehanna county. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have three children, all daughters. Mr. Butler is a member of the Methodist Church, and a Republican in politics, though he has never sought office and does not take an especially active part in campaigns.

Thomas Butts, miner, Plains, was born in Devonshire, England, December 18, 1846, and is a son of Thomas and Mary A. (Ball) Butts, the former of whom was a carpenter by trade. They reared a family of seven children, six of whom are living, and Thomas is the fifth. After the father's death, the mother managed the estate with a marked degree of success, and with the assistance of her sons, operated a large flouring-mill for several years. Our subject followed farming chiefly in his native country, but learned the trade of miller, and worked some time about the mines. He came to America in 1872, and located at Scranton, Pa., where he was engaged in sinking a shaft; subsequently he was in the same business at Plymouth, and in 1873 he came to Plains, this county, where he worked three years in rock,

afterward in coal. Mr. Butts was married February 11, 1852, to Miss Julia, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Marten) Langdon, and they have had eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Thomas H., Joseph L., Edith, Elizabeth, Fred and George E. Mr. Butts and family attend the Primitive Methodist Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. K. of M. C., and the Sons of St. George; politically he is a Republican, and has held the office of school director in Plains township three years.

James Buzza, miner, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Cornwall, England, December 16, 1851, a son of William and Elizabeth (Wyatt) Buzza. He was reared in the counties of Cornwall and Cumberland, England, and, October 1, 1858, when less than seven years of age, began life in the mines, where he served in different capacities until 1882. He then came to America, and spent one year and seven months in the iron ore mines of northern Michigan. In November, 1884, he located at Wilkes-Barre, where he has since been employed as a miner, chiefly at Hollenback Shaft No. 2, for the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. On November 27, 1873, Mr. Buzza married Annie, daughter of William and Elizabeth Jackson, of Manchester, England. Our subject is a member of the Primitive Methodist Church, and Sons of St. George; in politics he is a Republican.

Con Byrne, wholesale liquor dealer, Hazleton, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, June 24, 1836, and is the sixth in a family of twelve children born to William and Catharine (McHugh) Byrne, also natives of Ireland. He was educated in Ireland, and reared on a farm, following that vocation until 1862, when he came to America and settled at Audenried, where he worked as a miner until 1866. In this year he came to Hazleton and embarked in the liquor business with a Mr. Brown, under the firm name of Brown & Byrne. This partnership was continued until 1872, when the business was sold, and Mr. Byrne made an extended visit to his native land. After his return he became interested in a distillery at Conyngham, which was operated by his former partner. He was silent partner for two years, and, at the end of that period, the old firm of Brown & Byrne resumed the wholesale liquor business, which they continued until the spring of 1885, when Brown retired from the firm, leaving Mr. Byrne sole owner and proprietor. Our subject was united in marriage, December 26, 1872, with Miss Mary, daughter of Dennis and Sallie (Haggerty) Kennedy, native of Hazleton, and nine children have been born to this union, namely: Kate, Dennis (deceased), Willie, Sarah (deceased), Nelly, Mary R., Belle, Bridget and Margaret. Mr. Byrne is a stanch Democrat; the family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Christian Cadwalader, farmer, P. O. Hunlock Creek, was born in Chester county, Pa., March 19, 1825, a son of Adam and Christina (Ladner) Cadwalader, both of whom were born in Germany; they emigrated to this country in 1820. Adam located in Chester county, Pa., where he lived until his children were all grown up, when he broke up housekeeping and made his home with his daughter. He was a miller and millwright by occupation, and a business man of good sound judgment. His farm was small, but well cultivated. He died in Shickshinny in 1870, aged eighty, the father of six children, three of whom are living.

Christian Cadwalader was reared and educated at the common school in Chester county, near Phœnixville, and in early life learned the stonemason's trade, at which he worked for twenty years. In 1861 he migrated from Chester county to Shickshinny, and after three years removed from there to Larksville, where he resided fourteen years. He then came to Hunlock township, settling on a farm of 150 acres, forty of which are improved. Mr. Cadwalader married, January 13, 1850, Miss Catherine, daughter of Amos and Mary Richardson, and twelve children have been born to them, nine of whom are living: George W., Anna R., Joseph H., Sarah C., James A., Rosetta E., John A., Amos C. and Elizabeth I. Seven of this number are married and well-to-do in this world's goods. On September 5, 1864, Mr. Cadwalader was mustered into the United States service as a private in Company K, Two Hundred and Third P. V. I., and

proved himself a valiant soldier for his country's cause. He was wounded at Port Fisher, at the close of the war was honorably discharged, and he now enjoys a pension. Mr. Cadwalader is a practical farmer, a good neighbor, and enjoys the full confidence of his fellow-citizens. Politically he is a Democrat.

James Cahalan, retired miner, Luzerne, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, July 6, 1835. He is a son of William and Sarah (Mangan) Cahalan, both of whom were born in Ireland, where their entire lives were passed. They were people of respectability, and much thought of in their native place. They reared a family of five children, four of whom are now living. James is the third in the family in order of birth. He was reared and educated in his native land, emigrating to this country in 1864, at the age of twenty-nine years. He engaged in farm work for a short time in New York, and also in New Jersey. In 1865 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he embarked in the mining business, at which he has proved financially successful, in 1882 retiring from active life. His mining experience was uneventful with the exception of two accidents of an unimportant nature. In 1869 Mr. Cahalan bought himself a home in Jenkins township, where he resided seven years. In 1876 he sold it, and bought a property in Kingston township, where he now resides; he also owns a lot in Pleasant Valley. In 1866 he married Miss Mary, daughter of John and Bridget Kearney, by whom he has had six children, all of whom are living (1892): William, John, Mary E., Sarah, James and Margaret. All are single, and members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Cahalan has held several township offices with entire satisfaction, and enjoys the full confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is an honest and trustworthy man of sound principles. Politically he is a Democrat.

Harry E. Cain, the popular proprietor of the "Hess Hotel," Beach Haven, was born in Centre township, Columbia Co., Pa., January 23, 1868, and is a son of Philip and Hattie (Hoptler) Cain. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Cain, was a native of the Isle of Man and an early settler at Lime Ridge, Columbia county. His wife was Jane Strawbridge. The father of our subject, who is a native of Columbia county, Pa., for forty-seven years followed the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the past eight years has been lock-tender at Beach Haven. His children are five in number, viz.: Clara (Mrs. Henry Farringer), John B., Annie (Mrs. Harry Pringle), Harry E. and Bessie (Mrs. Harry Rabert). Our subject was reared in Danville, Pa., and educated in the common schools. He has been a resident of Beach Haven since 1884, and proprietor of the "Hess Hotel" since 1890. He married August 21, 1888, Florence, daughter of John I. and Elmira (Everhard) Hess, of Beach Haven, and has one daughter, Louise. Mr. Cain is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and is president and leader of the Beach Haven band. In politics he is a Republican.

Joseph L. Cake, president and general manager of the Clear Spring Coal Company, West Pittston. This successful and energetic coal operator was born at Port Republic, N. J., and is a son of Joseph P. and Anna E. (Blackman) Cake, also natives of New Jersey. Our subject, who is the eldest son in a family of three children, was reared in his birthplace, and educated at the Pennington New Jersey Seminary and the Polytechnic Institute, Philadelphia, Pa. In 1866 he came to Pittston in the interests of the West Pittston Coal Company, and remained here two years, when he became identified with the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, with whom he continued ten years, at the end of that period taking a contract with the Bound Brook Railroad Company for the construction of their division. The work was completed in sixteen months, and Mr. Cake immediately went South, locating in North Carolina, where he was engaged in mining for two years, afterward coming to West Pittston, where, in 1882, with A. McDeWitt, opened up the Clear Spring Coal mines, and Mr. Cake has also recently assumed the management of the Stevens Coal Company. The success of the Clear Spring Coal Company is due largely to the good management and business tact, combined with the large experience of its two principal stockholders. Mr. Cake was united in marriage September 24, 1868, with S.

Helena, daughter of Joseph B. Cramer, of Burlington county, N. J., and this union has been blessed with two children, namely: Anna and J. Paul. In political matters our subject is an ardent Republican; socially he is a member of the F. & A. M. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Cake is a representative self-made man, having made his own way in the world, and commands the respect and esteem of all with whom he associates, both in a business and social way. He has made West Pittston his home for the last ten years.

John Callaghan, miner, Port Blanchard, was born June 29, 1843, in County Mayo, Ireland, and is the youngest of ten children: his parents were Patrick and Mary (Robinson) Callaghan, who owned a farm in that county. The subject of our sketch was educated in the Irish national schools, and when old enough worked on the farm; he emigrated to this country early in 1861, settling in Pittston, this county, on May 30, of that year, when he went to work in the mines; here he labored until 1869, and then worked as a miner in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in which capacity he is still employed by this firm. On July 19, 1864, Mr. Callaghan was united in marriage with Anu, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Brennan) McNulty, natives of County Sligo, Ireland. Their union has been blessed with the following children: Mary T., born June 27, 1867, married on April 4, 1888, to Owen Rooney, of Pittston, this county; Patrick J., born April 1, 1867; Ann J., born April 23, 1869; Edward F., born May 23, 1871; John S., born December 1, 1873; Catherine B., born January 6, 1876; Elizabeth, born August 4, 1880; and Ellen, born July 28, 1883. Our subject is an active member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Catholic Total Abstinence Society. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and in politics a Democrat.

John C. Callahan, miner, Plains, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1846, and is a son of Michael and Bridget (Pryor) Callahan, the former of whom was a farmer. They reared a family of ten children, of whom John C. is the fifth. Our subject came to America in 1861, and located first at Boston, Mass., where he was employed in a cotton-mill for one year. He then came to Wilkes-Barre, this county, and secured employment about the mines. He followed mining for twenty-five years, and in 1868 removed to his present residence. In 1869 Mr. Callahan married Miss Bridget, daughter of Thomas and Mary (McCole) More, natives of County Donegal, Ireland, and they have five children, viz.: Mary A., James A., John J., Sarah A., and Patrick M. Mr. Callahan and family are members of the Catholic Church; politically he is a Democrat.

P. P. Callary, merchant, Plymouth, was born at Oldcastle, County Meath, Ireland, March 17, 1851, and is a son of Robert and Bridget (Sheridan) Callary, also natives of Ireland. There were seven children, four boys and three girls, in the family, of whom our subject is the eldest. He was educated at St. Finian's Seminary, located at Navan, County Meath, Ireland, receiving a very thorough course of instruction at this famous seminary. In 1869 he came to America, and first engaged as a clerk with Patrick Smith, of Newtown, Luzerne Co., Pa., remaining there three years. He was then appointed teacher of a school in the second district of the city of Wilkes-Barre, which position he occupied six years, and at the end of that time he came to Plymouth and established his general store, where he now carries on a very extensive business. Mr. Callary was united in marriage October 16, 1874, with Miss Ella C., daughter of Peter and Ann (Hart) Morrow, natives of Sligo, Ireland, and there have been six children born to this union, the three eldest, Robert M., Frank and Jessie, being deceased, and the three youngest, Edwin M., Stanley and Gerald M., yet living. Mr. Callary and family are members of the Catholic Church, and our subject is a Democrat.

Thomas R. Callary, general merchant, East Main street, Nanticoke, was born at Oldcastle, County Meath, Ireland, March 3, 1861. He began life for himself in the grocery business in 1875, at Dublin, Ireland, and in 1880 emigrated to America and engaged as clerk for John M. Ward & Co., on the public square in Wilkes-Barre, where he remained until 1883. He next went to Plymouth, where he and

his brother, P. P. Callary, conducted an extensive business in the general merchandise line, and in 1885 they opened a branch store in Nanticoke, and four years later T. R. took sole charge of the store at the latter place, and has since continued to do a good business. His stock embraces everything in the general mercantile line, and of him it may be truthfully said that he is one of Luzerne county's most progressive business men. He was married in February, 1891, to Miss Lillie McGann, one of Wilkes-Barre's most popular and respected young ladies. This union has been blessed by one child, a son, born March 3, 1892. Mr. Callary is a member of the St. Aloysius Society and the A. O. H. At the national convention of the latter, held in New York City in May, 1892, he was elected national treasurer of the Order, which position he now holds. He takes an active part in the best interest of the town. He is an ardent worker in St. Francis Catholic Church, of which he is a member.

John I. Callender, a prominent farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Huntington Mills, was born December 28, 1845, on the farm he now owns. He is the son of Edmond and Maria (Ide) Callender, natives of Pennsylvania, of English origin; the father was a farmer by occupation; he died December 30, 1873. His parents, Darius and Lydia (Woodworth) Callender, were natives of Connecticut, and came to this section about 1796. John I. is the only child of his parents; he was reared on the farm he now owns, being educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary. He worked for his father on the farm until the latter's death, when the property became his, and he has since operated same. He married December 30, 1866, Miss Esther A. Hartman, daughter of Fredrick and Sarah (Steel) Hartman, natives of Pennsylvania, of German and English origin, respectively. This union was blessed with three children, viz.: Edmond E., born March 10, 1869, a clerk at Pottsville, Pa., (he married Mattie Wolf, and they have one child, Daisy L.); Fredrick W., born March 16, 1871, clerk in a store at Dunkirk, N. Y.; and Florence L., born June 22, 1873. The family attend the M. E. Church. Mr. and Mrs. Callender are members of the P. of H., and he is serving as school director. The Callender farm contains one hundred and ten acres, and is situated one mile north of the Huntington Mills postoffice. Politically, Mr. Callender is a Republican.

Charles P. Campbell, assistant clerk, Orphans Court, Shickshinny, was born at Beach Haven, Luzerne Co., Pa., January 13, 1862, a son of William A. and Alice (Post) Campbell. He was reared at Shickshinny, educated at State Normal School, Bloomsburg, Pa., where he graduated in 1877, and at Swarthmore College, where he was graduated in 1882. After that he spent nine years in his father's store at Shickshinny, and since January 1, 1891, he has held his present position. On June 3, 1891, Mr. Campbell married Florence F., daughter of Lot and Irene (Fellows) Search, of Shickshinny, and they have one daughter, Irene Alice. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the F. & A. M.; in politics he is a Democrat.

J. Hiram Campbell, collector for the Pennsylvania Canal Company, Beach Haven, was born in Nescopeck township, this county, March 4, 1843, and is a son of Joseph and Catharine (Kester) Campbell. He was reared in Salem township, educated in the common schools, and took a commercial course of instruction at a New Haven (Conn.) business college. Mr. Campbell began life as a clerk in the office of the commissioners of Luzerne county, and later learned the wagon-making trade, which he followed seven years at Shickshinny and Hobbie, this county. In 1875 he was appointed foreman of the canal, by the Pennsylvania Canal Company, continuing as such ten years, and has held the position of collector for the company at Beach Haven since 1885. He took part in the Civil war, enlisting August 18, 1862, in Company F, 143d P. V. I.; was orderly sergeant of the company two years; was wounded at battle of Gettysburg and the engagement at Weldon Railroad, and was honorably discharged June 12, 1865. On May 30, 1868, Mr. Campbell married Melissa, daughter of Lewis and Mary (Benscoter) Post, of Union township, this county, and they have five children living, viz.: Frank (who married Ida Eddy, and

has one daughter, Irene), Bertha, Gertrude, Edmund D. and Earl. Mr. Campbell is a member of the M. E. Church and of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Democrat, and is now serving his second term as school director of Salem township, and has been the secretary of the board since elected in 1889.

JACOB W. CAMPBELL, carpenter, P. O. Berwick, was born in Nescopeck township, November 3, 1841, and is a son of Joseph and Catharine (Kester) Campbell. [For genealogy of Campbell family, see sketch of William A. Campbell, Shickshinny.] He was reared in Salem township, educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and at the age of eighteen taught school. He followed teaching as a vocation eight years. At the age of twenty-six he began the carriage-making trade, under instructions, and followed the business seventeen years, at Shickshinny and Beach Haven. In January, 1883, he located at Berwick, where he was engaged as foreman of the foundry of W. B. Freas & Son five years, and since 1888 has been in the employ of the Jackson & Worden Manufacturing Co. On April 12, 1862, he married Margaret J., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Rabert) Thomas, of Salem township, and has five children living: Harry E., Samuel T., Elizabeth (Mrs Walter Sult), Ella and Thomas B. Mr. Campbell is past master in the F. & A. M., and in politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN CAMPBELL, supervisor, Duryea, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, January 12, 1835, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Hart) Campbell, natives of the same place. They reared a family of fifteen children, of whom our subject is second in order of birth. He was educated in a private school, and was employed as a locomotive fireman, and later as an engineer. In May, 1870, he came to America, and settled in this county, where he worked first as fireman, and afterward as engineer at the mines until 1876, when he was employed as a miner until 1890, in which year he retired. He was united in marriage February 28, 1857, with Agnes, daughter of James and Lillian (Gilbraith) Stuart, natives of Scotland, and their union has been blessed with the following issue: Lillian, born December 29, 1857 (married May 8, 1875, to William Jones, a miner of Scranton; he died June 30, 1879, and she afterward married November 10, 1884, Owen Burleigh, a miner in Wyoming Territory); Robert, born October 17, 1859; James, born August 7, 18—; John, born September 1, 1863; Elizabeth, born October 8, 1865 (married August 17, 1883, to Johnson B. Randall, a carpenter in Lackawanna); David, born April 22, 1868; Agnes, born May 10, 1870 (married August 3, 1889, to Rudolph Gottwalls, a wheelright in Lackawanna); Ellen, born July 2, 1873 (married August 27, 1890, to John White, a teamster in Lackawanna); Alexander, born June 7, 1874; William (deceased at the age of fifteen years, ten days); Jane (deceased when six months old), and Joseph, (deceased when an infant of two days). Our subject is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a Republican.

JOSEPH W. CAMPBELL, contractor and builder, No. 112 Gaylord avenue, Plymouth, was born in Chester county, Pa., March 1, 1850. He is a son of William and Harriet (Butter) Campbell, both of whom were also natives of Chester county, the former of whom was a cabinet-maker by trade, thoroughly conversant with his craft. He was a son of William Campbell, who was a native of Scotland, and who came to this country to enjoy the freedom so much loved and coveted by Scotia's sons. William Campbell, father of our subject, had a family of ten children, nine of whom are now living, Joseph W. being the eighth. He was reared in Chester county, educated at the common schools of his district. In early life he was a farmer boy until his country called for volunteers, then his young heart beat with enthusiastic patriotism; but youthful years debarred him the privilege of striking for freedom until 1864, when he was permitted to enter Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh P. V. I., for the term of three years. Here he displayed the heroism characteristic of his ancestors, who fought for liberty amid the "Highlands" of their native land. Although a boy, Mr. Campbell took the place of a man in the army of the Potomac. He showed his undaunted courage as he faced the enemy in the following severely contested battles: Wilderness, Cold Harbor,

Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and many other engagements of minor importance. At the close of the struggle he was honorably discharged, and came home to adorn society as a citizen of the commonwealth he fought to defend. After his discharge Mr. Campbell served at the carpenter's trade in York county, Pa., where he became an adept in his profession. He first came to Plymouth in 1871, and worked in the planing-mill for Harvey Bros. for ten years. He then conceived the important idea of being his own master, and if there were any profits in business he would reap those profits. He succeeded even beyond his most sanguine hopes. Beginning at the first round in the ladder of success with nothing but two honest hands and a young and buoyant heart, Joseph W. Campbell has made himself independent, thus showing to the world what a young man can do by close attention to business, and the observance of those principles which make business a success, namely: honesty, energy, economy and a large stock of "go-aheadativeness." He now owns six double houses on Gaylord avenue, a street which he was the means of making and beautifying. He also owns five single houses on Randell street. Mr. Campbell is yet a single man. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican, and has acceptably discharged the office of councilman for two terms.

Loftus Campbell, retired, Sebastopol, P. O. Inkerman, was born December 25, 1832, in County Carlow, Ireland, and is a son of Andrew and Ester (Hagar) Campbell, natives of the same place, and of Scotch and English extraction respectively. The family came to this country and settled in Carbondale, Pa., in 1847. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and in 1850 went to work as driver in the mines, where he stayed until 1852, and then proceeded to California. In those days it was a more difficult matter to travel to California than it is at present. Mr. Campbell drove an ox-team twelve hundred miles of the way, and rode the remainder on a wild mule, which the party had captured on the plains. They were five months on the road from Carbondale to Sacramento, in which latter city our subject remained, working in the gold mines until 1860. He then returned home and went to work for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, on the Gravity road. In 1862 he once more visited California, where he stayed until 1864; he then returned home and once more took a position with the Pennsylvania Coal Company as train dispatcher on the Gravity road. Shortly afterward he took charge of No. 6 Breaker for the same company, which position he held until his resignation early in 1892. Mr. Campbell was united in marriage, November 12, 1878, with Louisa, daughter of Gideon and Mary A. Cadman, natives of Wolverhampton, England; she died May 17, 1886. Our subject is a member of the Episcopal Church; is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics is a Republican.

William A. Campbell, hardware merchant, P. O. Shickshinny, was born at Nescopeck, this county, August 13, 1837, a son of Joseph W. and Catherine (Kester) Campbell. His paternal grandfather, who was of American birth and Scotch parentage, was a pioneer of York county, Pa. Joseph W. Campbell was a native of York county, Pa., and settled in Luzerne county about 1830. For twenty-five years he was division superintendent of the Pennsylvania Canal, and was for several years engaged in farming in Salem township, but spent the last twelve years of his life at Nanticoke. His wife was a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Washburn) Kester, and granddaughter of Daniel Washburn, who came from Connecticut to Luzerne county prior to the Revolution, and carried a musket at the Wyoming Massacre. Daniel Washburn was at that time a resident of Plymouth, but after the massacre spent some time in Northampton county; he later removed to Nescopeck, this county, and died, in what is now Conyngham township, when over ninety years of age. The children of Joseph W. Campbell were William A., Charles H., Jacob W., Joseph and Sarah (Mrs. Wrighter Thomas). Our subject was reared in Luzerne county, educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and from 1855 to 1872 taught school. In 1872 he was elected superintendent of schools for Luzerne county, and served two terms (six years). In 1879 he embarked in the hardware

business at Shickshinny, in which he has since successfully continued. He was married in January, 1861, to D. Alice, daughter of Lewis and Mary (Benscoter) Post, of Union township, this county, and has six children: Charles P., Bruce, Kate, Blanche, John and Grace. Mr. Campbell is a past master of Sylvania Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 354, and past grand of Shickshinny Lodge, No. 180, I. O. O. F. He served four years as postmaster of Shickshinny, under President Cleveland's administration, and has held the office of school director fourteen years; in politics he is a stanch Democrat.

Michael Canfield, proprietor of restaurant, and supervisor, Plains, was born in County Galway, Ireland, in October, 1830, and is a son of John and Bridget (Cochran) Canfield, the former of whom was a farmer. They reared a family of three children, of whom Michael is the youngest. Our subject came to America in 1859, and engaged with a farmer in Dutchess county, N. Y., to work eight months; he then went to Charleston, S. C., where he remained six months, after which he proceeded to Elizabethport, N. J., where he worked on the coal docks three years. He then came to Plains, this county, and mined in the Port Bowkley Shaft five years, and twelve years in the Henry Shaft; then was twelve years engaged in outside labor at the same place. He then loaded coal at the Enterprise Shaft two years. In 1879 he embarked in the saloon and boarding-house business. Mr. Canfield was married, May 1, 1856, to Miss Bridget, daughter of Henry and Bridget (Ward) Burk, natives of Ireland, and they have had born unto them ten children—five sons and five daughters—six of whom are living, viz.: John, in the West; Michael, driver-boss at the Henry Shaft; Hannah, married to Frank Hailey, of Elizabethport, N. J., by whom she has had five children, four of whom are living, and Delia, Ella, Catherine, all three living at home. Mr. Canfield and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the A. O. H., and politically he is a Democrat. He built his present place of business in 1874.

B. J. Canlan. This well-known Pittston man was born in Jenkins township October 21, 1858, and is a son of Peter and Winifred (Lovelle) Canlan, natives of Ireland, the former of whom came to this country in 1854, working chiefly in the lumber business, and now resides at Pittston; the mother died in 1892. In the family there were two children: B. J., and Patrick, who died at the age of seven years. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, and at the age of fifteen went to Scranton and served an apprenticeship at tinning and plumbing, and learning the general hardware business. After this he took a course in the Wyoming Seminary, and Millersville State Normal School. He was then engaged in teaching in Lancaster county, where he remained one year, at which time he came to Pittston as principal of the Oregon schools, and there remained three years; then was principal of the Junction schools four years. In 1888 he engaged in the hardware business in Pittston, which he has since successfully conducted. On August 29, 1887, he married Miss Ellen Manly, of Plains township, and they have two children: Anna M. and Ellen. Mr. Canlan is treasurer of the Pittston Industrial Co-operative Association, is a very active member of the Father Mathew Society; is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Association, and in politics he is a Democrat.

Michael Cannon was born March 22, 1844, at Inniskeel, County Donegal, Ireland, and was less than a year old when his parents came to this country. His father was James Cannon, an early settler at Summit Hill, Carbon Co., Pa., having located there in 1832. In September, 1839, having previously declared his intentions, he became a citizen of the United States, and the following year he revisited Ireland and married Rosa, a daughter of Hugh McAloon, and who is the mother of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Cannon subsequently returned to this country, and resided at Summit Hill and Hazleton up to the time of his death in 1892. Michael Cannon was educated in the public schools and subsequently became a teacher in the borough of Hazleton and in Wilkes-Barre, studying law in the meanwhile in the office of the late David R. Randall and Michael Reagan, of Wilkes-Barre. He was

admitted to the Luzerne county bar January 25, 1873. In January, 1865, Mr. Cannon enlisted in the United States navy, doing duty on the monitor steamer "Canonicus," and was at the storming of Fort Fisher. He married, November 25, 1873, Nettie McDonald, youngest daughter of the late Patrick McDonald, of Wilkes-Barre City, Luzerne Co., Pa., she having been a teacher for several years in the schools of said city. Mr. and Mrs. Cannon have six children: Nettie, Stella, Laura, Edna, Celestine and Regina. Mr. Cannon, it will be observed, is another of the numerous class of attorneys who began active life in the school-room. He is a representative, also, of those who have got along in the world without other education than that afforded by the common schools. The disadvantage arising from lack of college or university training is often more than compensated by the spirit of independent self-reliance that has its birth and growth in those exigencies that come with dependence upon our own energies for a livelihood. Mr. Cannon was a worker as well as a teacher, and in the latter capacity achieved an enviable reputation, as those who knew him, and had an opportunity of judging his qualifications and estimating the result of his effort at the time, freely attest. His enlistment in the nation's service, when he was not yet quite of age, brought him experiences which have, doubtless, been valuable to him in later life. In the practice of his profession Mr. Cannon is noted among his brethren for both application and energy, qualities that are certain to unlock the repositories of the legal knowledge necessary for the successful prosecution of a client's cause. He is a Democrat in politics and a fair orator, and has been frequently called to effective service on the stump in his party's behalf.

Patrick J. Cannon, proprietor of the "Homestead Hotel," Sugar Notch, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, March 14, 1864, a son of James and Catherine (Maloney) Cannon. The family came to America in 1864, and located in Frenchtown, this county, where the father died; the mother lives with our subject's sister Margaret. The family consisted of eleven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Bridget (Mrs. Patrick Dawson, in Ireland), Mary (Mrs. Frank Gallagher, in Wilkes-Barre), John (who resided in Hazleton), Margaret (Mrs. James Clair, in Wilkes-Barre), Patrick J. and Catherine, the latter of whom lives with her mother; James died while a student in college and Francis was killed in a breaker. Our subject was educated in the public school at Frenchtown and Audenried, and then worked nine months in No. 9 Breaker, after which he became an athlete, and for a long time was the swiftest runner in the Wyoming Valley. In 1882 he took a clerkship in the Company store at Audenried, where he remained two years, and then engaged in the hotel business in Wilkes-Barre for three years, after which he tended bar in Shenandoah, Pa., two years, and then returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he was engaged in the saloon business with John Lehman for eighteen months, at the end of which time, in 1892, he embarked in his present business. Mr. Cannon was married, January 20, 188—, to Miss Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary (McGeehan) Dufey, natives of County Donegal, Ireland, and they have two children, James and Peter. Mr. Cannon and family are members of the Catholic Church, and in his political views he is a Democrat.

Thomas F. Cannon, baggage master on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was born in Carbondale township, Lackawanna Co., Pa., February 7, 1853, and is a son of James and Ann (Clark) Cannon, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, whence they emigrated to this country in December, 1850, and located in Carbondale township, Lackawanna county, in January, 1851, where the father died December 13, 1885; the mother died February 8, 1886, at Ashley. In their family there were ten children, eight of whom died young, the surviving two being Thomas F. and Walter J., the latter of whom is firing a stationary engine at Mayfield, Lackawanna county. Our subject was educated at the public schools of his native township, and there worked for Poor & Mills in the lumber woods for three years; then for John Jermyn, loading coal at his breaker No. 2, at Jermyn; then went to work as laborer in the mine at Powderly's slope for John T. Jones and Michael Cearney, of Carbondale,

Pa., continuing there three years, or until May, 1872. Leaving Carbondale, he proceeded to Ashley, and worked on the Plains one month, then, in June, 1872, commenced braking on the coal cars, in which he continued until June, 1880, when he was promoted to brakeman on a passenger train, and then, May 22, 1872, was further promoted to his present position. On February 20, 1879, Mr. Cannon was married to Miss Johanna, daughter of Daniel and Johanna (McMahon) Doyle, natives of County Clare, Ireland, and they have had six children, viz.: James A., Daniel E., Mary, Walter, Joseph (who died at the age of three years, three months and five days), and Gertrude. Mr. Cannon and his family are members of the Catholic Church, and in his political views he is a Democrat.

William Harrison Capwell, publisher of the Plymouth *Tribune*, is a native of Clinton township, Wyoming Co., Pa., and first saw the light on March 25, 1843. His father was Jabez G. Capwell, who came of Rhode Island stock. His grandfather, Frederick Capwell, came into that part of the country from Rhode Island in 1801, and was a member of the second family who settled in Clinton township. The mother of our subject was a daughter of David S. Niver, of Broome county, N. Y., and was of Dutch extraction. W. H. Capwell was brought up on a farm and received a fair common-school education, commencing to teach at the age of seventeen and following that profession for several years. When sixteen years of age he had a severe attack of rheumatism, which developed into a white swelling which crippled him for life, and this perhaps caused him to devote his time to teaching and journalistic and other pursuits. He learned the printer's trade, and is considered a good job printer, having been foreman of an office for some years. In 1885 he purchased the Nanticoke *Tribune*, and carried it on successfully until July 1, 1891, when he removed the office to Plymouth and established the Plymouth *Tribune*. In politics he is a Republican, but of sufficient independence to support only those whom he deems most honest and best qualified for office. Mr. Capwell has been, for a number of years, a member of the M. E. Church, and also takes a great interest in the Young Men's Christian Association, having been the first president of the Nanticoke Y. M. C. A. Mr. Capwell, amid the duties of a busy life, found time to fall in love, and on August 11, 1867, was married to Miss Alpha S. Wells, daughter of John Wells, Esq., of Factoryville, Wyoming Co., Pa., who has proved a worthy partner in the ups and downs of life. No children have blessed their union, but an adopted daughter, Gertie, now fourteen years of age, holds a loving place in their affections. His home is at Kingston. The Plymouth *Tribune* was established by William H. Capwell in July, 1891, the first issue bearing the date of the 17th of that month. It was the outgrowth of a desire of the publisher for a better field than Nanticoke, where for nearly six years he had published the Nanticoke *Tribune*, a seven-column folio, founded in 1883 by Minott C. Andreas. The Plymouth *Tribune* is a six-column quarto, devoted to home and general news; it has a fair circulation among the most intelligent people in Plymouth, Nanticoke and other towns in the lower end of the Wyoming Valley. Its pages are well filled, and its advertising patronage shows that its work is appreciated. A good job office in connection adds to the income of the proprietor. It is provided with a heavy Cottrell cylinder press, a Washington hand press, once owned by "Brick Pomeroy," and two job presses.

Owen Carabine, farmer, P. O. Inkerman, born June 9, 1832, in County Mayo, Ireland, is a son of Neil and Nancy (Healy) Carabine, natives of the same place, who reared a family of three children, of whom Owen is second in order of birth. Our subject came to the United States in 1855, and settled immediately at Pittston, Pa., where he obtained employment as a laborer in the mines. From 1857 to 1865 he was employed in sinking shafts. He then went to work as a miner under the Pennsylvania Coal Company, retaining that position until 1887, when he bought the farm on which he now resides. Our subject was united in marriage with Bridget, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (McGlone) Cain, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and the issue of their union is as follows: Margaret, married August 10, 1885,

to Thomas Smith, car-builder, Kansas City, Kans.; John J; Thomas; Michael J.; Elizabeth, married December 10, 1886, to James Williamson, yardman, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Pittston; Mary; Belinda, and Nellie. In religion Mr. Carabine is a Roman Catholic, and is a member of the Father Mathew F. A. B. Society, and of the St. John's Literary Association. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1888–9 he was supervisor of his township.

Hiram Carey, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Hanover township, February 16, 1836, and is the son of John A. and Polly (Bennett) Carey, and a grandson of Benjamin Carey, who was a brother of Samuel Carey who took so active a part in the Indian battles, and of Nathan and Ann (Hoover) Bennett, the former a brother of Ishimal Bennett, who was a horseman in the Wyoming battle. The father was born April 8, 1809, died January 13, 1892; the mother still lives with her son Stewart on the homestead in Ashley. The family consisted of nine children, viz.: Hiram; Susan (Mrs. Henry Stein, Chicago); Charles, who died at the age of four years; Rufus, who died at the age of two years; Sarah (Mrs. Christian F. Leaser); Jane (Mrs. Charles T. Lahr); Stewart; John, who lost a leg on the railroad, and died June 7, 1892, and Nathan, a painter in Oakland City. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Hanover township, and then fired three years on the Ashley Plane; worked three years on the construction of the Ashley Slope, and in 1857 removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he attended a lock on the canal several years, since when he has followed various occupations there. He built his residence on Ash street in 1891, and he also owns three blocks on Cinderella street. Mr. Carey was married January 18, 1857, to Miss Susan, daughter of Fred and Elizabeth (Sawits) Zeigler, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin, and they had twelve children, of whom we have record of: Mary (Mrs. Andrew Smith), Frank, Eugene, Edward, Rebecca (Mrs. David V. Thomas), Elizabeth (Mrs. Peter Wagner), William, and Frederick (who died August 3, 1892). Mrs. Carey departed this life January 31, 1881, and Mr. Carey was married May 1, 1889, to Mrs. Martha McCasey, daughter of Moses and Susan (Belles) Tamany (natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German origin, respectively), and widow of Michael McCasey, by whom she had three children: William, Edward and Harry. Our subject is a Republican in his political views, but votes independent of party lines.

Harry S. Carkhuff, ladies' hair-dressing parlors, Welles Building, Public square, Wilkes-Barre, was born near Flemington, Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 26, 1864, a son of Amos S. and Emily (Lee) Carkhuff, and of French and German extraction. He was reared in Easton, Pa., until nineteen years of age, receiving a public-school education. In 1863 he located in New York City, where he spent five years learning the trade of ladies' hair-dressing, and in 1888 came to Wilkes-Barre, where he established the first ladies' hair-dressing parlors in the city, which business has been a success from the start, and is constantly increasing. In connection with his parlors, he carries a stock of all the paraphernalia pertaining to ladies' hair and toilet goods, and has made diseases of the hair and scalp his special study. Mr. Carkhuff is a member of the M. E. Church, and is a Republican in politics, in which he takes an active part.

Lyman H. Carle, who has charge of the steam heat at the Ashley Shops, was born in Jackson township, this county, January 19, 1844. He is a son of Miner and Susan (DeReamer) Carle, the former a native of Jackson township and of Irish origin, and the latter a native of Ithaca, N. Y., and of French and German lineage. Our subject is a grandson of Peter and Mary (Brown) Carle, who came to Luzerne county with one of the Connecticut colonies. His father, who was a farmer, reared a family of six children besides our subject, viz.: Amelia (Mrs. Barney Honeywell Levi), who was fatally poisoned by mistake while clerking in a drugstore in Kingston; Sarah (Mrs. James Honeywell), of Dallas; Austin, who was killed by a train, at the age of fourty-four, while acting as foreman on the Factoryville tunnel; Ira, who was killed at the age of nineteen at Northumberland, while acting as brakeman on the Bloomsburg Railroad; Elizabeth, who died at the age of twenty-one, and

Emma Delphine, who died in infancy. Our subject received a common-school education, and was then successively engaged in braking, firing and engineering on the Bloomsburg and Pennsylvania Railroads, three years as engineer of a passenger train; he was then engineer on the Central Railroad two years, and stationary mine engineer three years, after which he had charge of the machinery four years. He was then outside foreman for the Hillside Coal & Iron Company at Carbon Hill, Pleasant Valley and Forest City for five years, and returned to Ashley in 1880, where he acted as engineer in different places for three years, after which he engaged in the ice business, which he has since followed. He was also engaged in contracting for streets, paving and sewers until 1887, when he accepted his present position. Mr. Carle was married October 4, 1864, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Cornelius and Mary (McLaughlin) Dougherty, natives of Inishowen, County Donegal, Ireland. The issue of this union has been twelve children, viz.: Charles W., a physician, now deceased; Nellie M., who taught several terms of school, and is now a student in the Philadelphia Dental College; Samuel, who died young; Mary E. (Mrs. Reuben Dill); Laura B., a school-teacher at Ashley; Edith; Jennie, who died young; Lyman E.; Leona M.; Stanley M.; Austin R., and Olive E. Mrs. Carle is a member of the Catholic Church. The father and some of the children are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and the K. of H. In political preference Mr. Carle is a Democrat, and has held the offices of tax collector, councilman and school director in Ashley borough. He was in the commissary department of the army of the Potomac for one year.

Benjamin Gardner Carpenter (deceased), late contractor and merchant, of Wilkes-Barre, was born at Plains, Luzerne Co., Pa., July 2, 1827, a son of Samuel and Nancy (Gardner) Carpenter, natives of Orange county, N. J., and of English origin. The father was a farmer by occupation, who reared a family of four children, viz.: Benjamin G., Martha, Kate and Emery. Our subject was reared on a farm, educated in the schools of Plains and Carbondale, Pa., and after serving an apprenticeship in 1845 he became a partner of Theron Burnett, in a store near where the Osterhout building now stands. After a time they moved to North Franklin street, and from there to West Market street, where Mr. Carpenter purchased Mr. Burnett's interest, and took in, as a partner, his brother, Emery Carpenter. In 1873 they erected the building now occupied by the firm at No. 51 West Market street, and after a time our subject purchased his brother Emery's interest, and admitted Francis Dunsmore and A. H. Mulford as partners. At Mr. Mulford's death, in 1875, Walter S. Carpenter, eldest son of our subject, was admitted into the firm, and later the two younger sons, B. Harold and Edmund M., were taken into the firm, which became known as B. G. Carpenter & Co. Up to the time of his death, November 11, 1889, our subject was trustee of the Wyoming Seminary, the Franklin Street M. E. Church; was president of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company, and director of the Scranton Stove Works, Scranton, Pa. Mr. Carpenter married March 24, 1852, Miss Sallie A., daughter of Samuel and Mary Digman (Kyte) Fell, natives of Wilkes-Barre and New Jersey, and of English and German origin, respectively. This happy union was blessed with five children, viz.: Walter Samuel, born April 5, 1853, married to Belle Morgan; Charles Drake, born May 6, 1855, was drowned in the Susquehanna river, at Wilkes-Barre, May 14, 1864; Jesse Gardner, born October 6, 1857, died at Wilkes-Barre, July 21, 1891; Benjamin Harold, born July 16, 1860; and Edmund Nelson, born June 27, 1865. The three living members of this family, viz.: Walter S., B. Harold and Edmund N., together with Francis Dunsmore, compose the firm of B. G. Carpenter & Co., No. 51 West Market street, dealers in steam, hot water and hot air heating apparatus, house furnishing goods, tin, plumbing, gas-fitting, and galvanized iron work. Our subject, B. G. Carpenter, during his life was a member and active worker in the Franklin Street M. E. Church. He was an honorable, conscientious gentleman, and one of the best-known business men of this section.

John S. Carpenter, retired, Pittston, was born August 11, 1812, in Kingston, where he was reared and educated. He is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Sharps)

Carpenter, both of whom were born in Warren county about 1806, locating in Wilkes-Barre, where the father resided two years as hotel-keeper. He then removed to Kingston, where he accumulated some property, and where he also lost some through going security for friends. He next removed to Exeter, where he bought coal property now owned by his grandson, Jesse B. Carpenter. Here he resided for a number of years as hotel-keeper, and as such was well-known, for, in conjunction with his hotel, he also worked his farm, which supplied his table on which were placed dishes to satisfy the most epicurean taste. He soon moved back to Kingston, where he remained a few years. He next went to Wilkes-Barre, where he had first located, and resided for a short time on new property he had purchased, but becoming lonely for old associates, he finally removed to Exeter, where he died in 1845, at the age of sixty-five years. He was much respected and had a host of friends. His family consisted of four children, only one of whom is now living, John S., who is the third in order of birth. He always confined himself to agricultural pursuits, living with his father till he reached his twenty-sixth year, when he married, February 9, 1839, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph P. and Margaret (Barber) Schooley. To this happy couple were born four children, two of whom grew to maturity and only one, Jesse B., is now (1892) living.

Our subject removed to Exeter in 1847, where he kept hotel for sixteen years in one of the oldest houses in the Valley. Like his father, he kept a good house, and worked a farm of eighty-five acres. In 1866 he removed to West Pittston, where he is now retired, enjoying the result of his early activity. Mr. Carpenter was for some years president of the Pittston Bridge Company, of which he was always a director. Mrs. Elizabeth (Schooley) Carpenter was born in Exeter, September 3, 1818. Her father, Joseph Schooley, removed to the Valley in the same year. Her grandfather Barber, a native of New Jersey, was a soldier in the English army during the Revolutionary war. Both her great-grandfathers Schooley and Barber were natives of England. Mrs. Carpenter owns an eighth interest in 100 acres of good coal land, on the proceeds of which she receives a royalty of twenty-five cents per ton.

JESSE B. CARPENTER was born in Kingston, January 23, 1840. In 1847 his father removed with him to Exeter, where Jesse B. was reared and educated, finishing with a few terms at the Wyoming Seminary. Like his father and grandfather, he always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1861 he entered the army as private in Company N, Twenty-eighth P. V. I., for the term of three years. At the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, he received a wound in the arm which disabled him, causing him to receive an honorable discharge. On his return to citizenship, and about 1866, he again took to farming, raising vegetables for the Pittston market, and soon his taste inclined to plants and flowers. As his experience increased, so did his business. Year after year he kept adding to his hot-houses and green-houses, until now his green-houses are composed of eight thousand feet of glass, having all the modern facilities. He owns about one hundred and eighty acres, eighty of which he devotes to his gardening and flower beds. Mr. Carpenter owns the second largest establishment of his line in the Valley. He is a thoroughgoing business man of sound principles, and is much respected by his neighbors. He has held several offices in the township, and is now a member of the borough council. He is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., F. & A. M. and K. of H. In 1872 he married Miss Charlotte E., daughter of James D. and Patience Laird, and by her he had four children, three of whom are now (1892) living: J. S., Elizabeth and Jessie. Mrs. Carpenter was born in Wilkes-Barre, January 12, 1848.

M. A. CARROLL, M. D., physician and surgeon, Plymouth, was born at Silver Lake, Susquehanna Co., Pa., September 25, 1866, and is a son of James and Bridget (McGrath) Carroll, also natives of Pennsylvania. There were nine children in this branch of the Carroll family, viz.: Francis P., a machinist in Sayre, Pa.; John J., a physician at Scranton, Pa.; Dennis, now known as "Brother Ephebus James," of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary, deceased; Catharine, now wife of William Farrell, of Scranton, Pa.; Mathew, deceased; M. A., our subject; Julia, who resides at home, and

James, deceased. The subject of this sketch was educated first in the common schools of his native county; then at the high school at Scranton, and later at Wood's Business College. He subsequently took a course of Latin under private tutorship, and also studied medicine under his brother, J. J. Carroll, of Scranton. From there he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, graduating from there an M. D. in March, 1888. He soon after passed the exacting examination required by the State Board of Examinations to the Medical Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and then entered the City Hospital at Baltimore, where he remained one year, coming from there to Nanticoke, Pa., where he practiced some time. Removing from there to Plymouth, he has here since been practicing his profession. Dr. Carroll is a member of the Luzerne Medical Society, and is an adherent of the Catholic Church.

Robert H. Carter, proprietor of the "Hudson Hotel," Hudson, was born in Providence, Pa., July 14, 1856, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hindmarch) Carter. [See William J. Carter's sketch.] Our subject remained at home and assisted his father until the age of eighteen, when he began working about the mines, which he followed seven years, and was then employed as a brakeman on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad for five years. In 1888 he engaged in his present business in his father's old stand. Besides his hotel he owns two other properties in Plains township. Mr. Carter was married October 28, 1879, to Patience E., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Cobley) Williams, of Parsons, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Carter had one child that died at the age of eleven months; they have an adopted daughter, named Fannie M. In his political views our subject has always stood by the principles of the Republican party.

Thomas Carter, proprietor of the "Central Hotel," Plymouth, was born in Cornwall, England, December 16, 1848, and is a son of Charles and Jane (Richards) Carter, also natives of England. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native land, and in 1866 came to America, where he followed mining ten years, after which he engaged in the hotel business at Avondale, Pa., where he catered to the wants of the public for several years. Afterward he moved to Luzerne, where he was the proprietor of what is now known as the "Luzerne House." From here, after one year, he removed to what is known as the "Central House," at Kingston, Pa., at which place he remained but a short time, coming from there to Plymouth, where he erected a neat three-story brick block. He now ministers to the wants of his many patrons in a genial, hospitable way, which is a leading characteristic of the gentleman under consideration. Mr. Carter's marriage occurred April 28, 1872, when he was united to Mrs. Ann Sage, daughter of John and Margaret (Jones) Appleton, natives of Wales. Our subject is a communicant of the Episcopal Church; a member of the I. O. O. F. and Sons of St. George; in politics he is an adherent of the Republican party.

William J. Carter, Hudson, conductor on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., August 25, 1850, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hindmarch) Carter, natives of Jarrow, Durham, England. The father came to America in 1848, and was engaged in shaft-sinking and boring, successively as follows: in Schuylkill county, five years; Pittston, three years; Rockwell's Hill, one year, and Taylorsville, five years. In 1867 he removed to Mill Creek, where he was engaged in the saloon business till 1873, when he retired from active life; he died September 23, 1886, at the age of sixty-nine years. His family consisted of three children: William J., Isabella (Mrs. Peter Hines) and Robert H. (whose sketch appears above). Our subject began picking slate when but ten years of age, and worked about the mines in all thirteen years. He then began braking on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, which he followed three years, and was then promoted to his present position. Mr. Carter was married September 26, 1874, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Daniel and Mary (Davis) Howells, natives of Merthyr Tydvill, South Wales, and they had three children, one of whom survives, Mary. Our subject is a member of the O. R. C., and in his political views he is in sympathy with the Republican party, but votes strictly on principle.

A. J. Case, farmer, P. O. Cease's Mills, was born in Cease's Mills, Pa., January 13, 1846, a son of Absalom and Jane (Lamareaux) Case, the former born in Plymouth, the latter in Jackson township, this county. Absalom is a son of Thomas Case, who was a native of Connecticut, and came to this county about 1780 or 1800, being one of the first settlers in what is now Jackson township, then a part of Plymouth. He first located in Plymouth, where he resided for a number of years, and then removed to Jackson, where he died, leaving a family of eleven children. His son Absalom made his home in Jackson township, where he remained all his life, an honest and industrious farmer and owner of a large tract of land, which he kept improving to the day of his death, which occurred in 1879, when he was aged eighty-two years. He had the respect and confidence of his neighbors, and held all township offices with entire satisfaction to everyone. His family numbered eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and six of them are now living, A. J. being the youngest in the family. Our subject was educated at the common schools of Cease's Mills, and although he belongs to a line of farmers worthy of the name, yet he is a mechanic as well, of high skill, one who never served a day at a trade; he is a first-class carpenter and blacksmith, at which trades he has worked continually for seven years. Indeed, he is what we would call one of Nature's mechanics, in the full sense of the term. He has built a palatial residence, all of which he planned and executed himself, both inside and out, and now stands as a model of excellence in the line of mechanics. On May 2, 1873, Mr. Case married Miss Lydia K., daughter of William and Clara Ransom, and there were born to them the following-named twelve children (eight of whom are yet living): Clara J., William H., Olive A., Harry W., Frank M., Emma B., Verney M., Stanley R., Loranza D., Adda M., Dora P., and Nellie. Of these, William H. died March 4, 1871, aged two days; Olive died February 2, 1872, aged five days; Dora died November 20, 1890, aged three years and two months; Nellie died April 3, 1891, aged three days. Clara J. married George A. Hale, a photographer. Mr. Case, in connection with general farming, pays special attention to hay-making. His live stock is of the best Holstein blood, and his farm contains 118 acres of prime land, which, under the watchful eye of its owner, is a model one. Mr. Case is a member of the Order of United American Mechanics; in politics he is a Democrat, and has been honored with most of the town offices, which he held with credit.

Major C. Case, a farmer and mechanic, P. O. Cease's Mills, was born in Jackson township January 11, 1825. He is a son of Absalom and Jane (Lamareaux) Case, the former of whom was born in Plymouth, the latter in Jackson township. Absalom was a son of Thomas Case, a native of this county, and Thomas was a son of Absalom Case, who moved into Luzerne county prior to the Revolutionary war, and was a blacksmith in the army; the anvil on which he forged his work is now in the possession of our subject. The Cases moved into and settled in the Valley, and were farmers and mechanics. Absalom Case, the younger, and son of the pioneer of the same name, had a family of ten children, seven of whom came to maturity, and all of them are now living, Major C. being the eldest in the family. Our subject was reared and educated in Jackson township, and in early life learned the shoemaker's, wagon-maker's and blacksmith's trades. At the age of twenty-three he married, for his first wife, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Lefford and Jane Schooly, and by her he had three children, two of whom are now living. For his second wife Mr. Case married Miss Amanda, daughter of David and Pattie Austin, by which union there were ten children, seven of whom are now living, all married but one. Mr. Case is a self-made man, and carries on general agriculture on a farm of seventy-five acres of fertile land, made so by hard labor and patient toil. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held responsible offices, and he is a great Sunday-school worker. In addition to his farm and trade he keeps a small grocery store, supplying the necessary wants of his neighbors. Mr. Case is respected and honored by his fellow citizens, and has held various offices in his own township. Politically he is a Democrat.

Calvin W. Case, farmer, P. O. Lehman, was born in Plymouth (then Jackson) township March 16, 1812. He is a son of Thomas and Catharine (Carskaen) Case, both of whom were born in Orange county, N. Y. They moved to Plymouth about 1800, where they passed the remainder of their lives, suffering all the inconveniences of pioneer life. Thomas Case was born August 16, 1771; Catharine, his wife, July 11, 1777. They were married January 9, 1793, and their family numbered thirteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity. Calvin W., the subject of this sketch, is the only survivor. He was reared in this township and educated at the common schools, making such good use of his advantages, limited as they were in those days, as to become competent to teach in the common schools of his birthplace. Mr. Case has followed the vocation of his father, content to be an honest tiller of the soil, at which he has proved an adept. He now resides on a farm of seventy-five acres of well-improved land, about one mile from where he was born, and where he has lived continuously ever since 1836. Mr. Case has the full confidence of his fellow citizens. He has held the office of justice of the peace for twenty years, during which time he made marked progress in the study of the law, his counsel being much sought after. He has also held other offices of trust and responsibility. In 1835, at the age of twenty-three years, he married Miss Olive, daughter of Thomas and Mary Lamareaux. They have no children. Mr. Case is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has held all the leading offices in that religious body. Politically, he is a Democrat, with Prohibition tendencies.

Thomas Cassedy, junior member of the firm of Conyngham, Schrage & Co., wholesale and retail merchants, Wilkes-Barre and Ashley, and manager of the store at the latter place, was born in Wilkes-Barre June 21, 1853, and is a son of Thomas and Susan A. (Mutchler) Cassedy, the former a native of Springville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., and the latter born in Luzerne county, a daughter of George Mutchler, and of German and French lineage. The father passed his boyhood on the farm where he was born, and when about sixteen years of age accepted a position in a coal office in New York City, where he remained fifteen years. He then went to Reading, Pa., as sales agent, and after acting in this capacity a few years came to Pittston as mine superintendent, which position he held for several years. He then went to the Blackman Mines as superintendent, and was engaged in the coal business and in speculating and dealing in coal lands the remainder of his active life. Mr. Cassedy was one of the few men of his time who possessed a thorough knowledge of the coal business in all its details, and was one of the pioneer operators who developed the anthracite coal fields of the Wyoming Valley, and determined its wonderful wealth and extent. He died in Shenandoah, Pa., September 6, 1875, at the age of sixty-two years. By his first wife, Catherine (Bishop) Cassedy, he had two children, both of whom are dead; by his second wife, who is still living at Cherryville, Pa., he had four children: George R., register and recorder of Fremont county, Canon City, Colo.; Elizabeth (Mrs. Osborne Knecht), Treichlers, Pa.; Susan (Mrs. George R. Shaeffer), Salt Lake City, and Thomas. The grandfather of our subject was born in the parish of Inver, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1775. In 1793, during the war between England and France, he emigrated to America, and while on the voyage their ship was hailed by a man-of-war, and eighteen of the crew and passengers impressed into the British service, he being saved only by the kindness of the captain, who concealed him between the two beds upon which his wife was confined by illness, in which situation his escape was nearly at the cost of suffocation, it being in July. He subsequently settled in Springville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., then a comparative wilderness, where he participated in all the trials and privations of pioneer life. He boldly faced all barriers, and founded a comfortable home for himself and family. He was an extensive reader, and a man of rare intelligence; was well-versed in history, and once revisited his native country. He died December 29, 1853. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Schuylkill county and at the Commerical College of Philadelphia, after which he studied telegraphy for a

few months at Shenandoah, Pa. He then came to Wilkes-Barre, where he held a position as clerk for Conynghams & Paine, four years, and bookkeeper in their Ashley store, six years. When C. M. Conyngham succeeded Conynghams & Paine, he was appointed manager, which position he held five years, and the present firm was formed January 1, 1884. Mr. Cassedy was married March 15, 1877, to Miss Emma L. Roper, daughter of J. J. Roper, of Brooklyn, Susquehanna Co., Pa., and the issue of this happy union is four bright children: George F., Fred F., Susan E., and Thomas, who is the seventh Thomas Cassedy in a direct line of descendancy. Mr. Cassedy is a member of the F. & A. M., a Republican in his political views, and was appointed oil inspector of Luzerne county, January 26, 1892.

Harry Brundage Casselberry, M. D., was born in the village of Conyngham, Luzerne Co., Pa., December 19, 1863, a son of Dr. Jesse R. and Amanda (Brundage) Casselberry. He was brought up in the place of his birth until 1871, when his parents removed to Hazleton, where he has since resided. He attended the public schools of the borough until the fall of 1880, when he entered Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass., where he remained one year. During his stay at this school he, with six other students, founded the "Iota Zeta Fraternity" (now such a popular secret society at Williston and other preparatory schools), and at the first annual reunion in New York City, in 1886, he was elected "Grand President" of the Alumni Lodges. In 1881 he entered Lafayette College, taking the scientific course at that institution. He then registered as a student of medicine in his father's office, and was finally, April 2, 1886, graduated with the degree of M. D. from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. During his college course he gave particular attention to the eye, ear, nose and throat, and after graduating spent a considerable time in the hospitals of Philadelphia devoted to those branches. In the spring of 1887 he sailed for Europe to continue his studies, and for a time attended the various eye hospitals of the Frederichs Wilhelm University, of Berlin, Germany, under the famous professors, Schweigger and Hirschberg. At the completion of his studies in Germany, he made a tour of Europe, and then spent several months in St. Mary's College Hospital, London, England, under Professors Juler and Critchett. Returning to Hazleton, he began the practice of his profession, in which he still continues.

Dr. Casselberry has always shown a great fondness for literary work, and has contributed many articles, relating to his profession and otherwise, to the prominent journals of the day. His literary work, however, has been mostly confined to subjects connected with music and the drama. He has been for a number of years the dramatic critic of the Hazleton *Sentinel*, and his articles written under the *nom-de-plume* of "The Man with the Opera Glass" have gained him an enviable reputation in this line. As a critic he aims to tell the truth, and while often severe, no one is quicker to give credit when it is due than he. He is also a staff correspondent of a number of musical journals.

Secret societies have always seemed to exercise a fascination for the Doctor, and he is now connected with a number of secret and social organizations. By virtue of his revolutionary descent, he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution Society, and is an enthusiastic Odd Fellow, besides holding membership in the A. and I. O. of Knights of Malta and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is also a director of the Hazleton National Bank.

Even before coming of age Dr. Casselberry was much interested in politics, and now he is numbered among his party's most active workers. He is an uncompromising Republican of the stalwart type, and his own familiar remark: "I do all my kicking before the nomination is made," is thoroughly indicative of the man. He has represented his party in many conventions, and being a ready speaker is much sought after in public meetings. When Hazleton became a city in 1892, he was nominated by the Republicans of the Eighth Ward for Select Council. Without any solicitation on his part the Democrats of the Ward assembled in convention and endorsed his nomination; so at the succeeding election he was elected, receiving

every vote cast. This was the first campaign for city officials, and when the first Select Council was organized April 4, 1892, although he was the youngest member, on account of his wide knowledge of parliamentary law he was made the president of that body, which position he still holds. He was also prominently mentioned as a suitable candidate for State Senator during the campaign of 1892, but took himself out of the fight by a peremptory declination. He is a politician without any desire for public office. He is unmarried.

T. P. Casselberry, M. D., Nescopeck, was born in Butler township, this county, August 9, 1851, a son of Thomas M. and Julia A. (Potts) Casselberry, both natives of Montgomery county, Pa., and who, about the year 1848, settled in Butler township, this county, where the father taught school for several years. Later he kept store in Conyngham, after which he contracted for the carrying of the U. S. Mail over different routes in the State, and for twelve years was engaged in the livery business at Hazleton. He is now a resident of Philadelphia, and an extensive dealer in horses. Our subject was reared in Luzerne county, and educated in the public schools. In 1879 he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. R. Casselberry at Hazleton, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1882. He immediately located at Hazleton, where he remained four years; then removed to Wapwallopen, where he resided six years, and in 1891 came to Nescopeck, where he has already succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. In 1888 Dr. Casselberry married Alta, daughter of Aaron and Martha (Keen) Harter, of Nescopeck. The Doctor is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and in politics he is a Republican.

Asa Casterline, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born July 2, 1842, in Franklin, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of James and Eliza (Allen) Casterline, both born in Sussex county, N. J., the former of whom was a son of Robert Casterline, also a native of Sussex county, where he died. James removed to this county in 1832, locating in Franklin township, where he owned 500 acres of land, 200 of which he cleared and improved, or caused to be improved, during his lifetime. He was a blacksmith by trade, which he commenced at as soon as he arrived. His work was in great demand, and he did much toward the advancement of civilization, both by his trade as a mechanic and his enterprise as a pioneer farmer, for he carried on agricultural pursuits in conjunction with blacksmithing. During the years of his life, and at various times, he disposed of some of the original 500 acres. He reared a family of nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity, five of them now living. He died in February, 1884, at the age of seventy-five. Asa, his sixth son, in early life learned the wheelwright's trade, which he followed for several years, and at different places, serving time in various establishments in order to perfect his trade. On March 17, 1868, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Jerome and Margaret Blakslee, and by her had three children, two of whom are living: Walter, who is fitting himself for the practice of medicine, and Frank, a farmer, both bright and promising boys. Mrs. Casterline was born in Luzerne borough, in November, 1848. The Blakslees are New Englanders; well-informed people, representing various professions, including the bench, bar, and pulpit. After his marriage he removed to Scranton, where he remained two years; then removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he remained four years; thence proceeded to Pittston, and here remained eleven years, working at his trade at all these places. Finally, in 1881, he came to Franklin township, where he bought a part of the old homestead, consisting of 100 acres, on which he now resides. On August 4, 1891, his house caught fire and burned down. He now has a fine residence on the old site, of modern style and finish. Mr. Casterline is a live business man, and a practical farmer, having a special view to stock raising. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F. He and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church.

Hiram Castner, farmer, P. O. Dupont, was born in Plymouth, May 26, 1840, a son of Elijah and Margaret (Hoover) Castner, both of whom were born in New

Jersey. They removed to this county in 1848, locating in Mill Hollow, where the father purchased 200 acres of unreclaimed land, some of which he cleared, and afterward he sold it all at a profit. He removed to Plymouth, when he also engaged in farming for a number of years, and finally went to Ohio, where he now resides, a well-to-do farmer. He is a man of large experience in agricultural pursuits, and a thorough-going man of business. His family numbered ten children, eight of whom came to maturity, and are yet living, Hiram being the fifth by birth. Our subject was reared and educated at the common schools of his native town, and, having regarded farming as his special calling, has confined himself to it more or less all his life. He was stable-boss for the Butler Coal Company about sixteen years, and for the Lehigh Valley Company five years. On August 26, 1864, he entered the United States service to defend his country, and protect the union of the States. He was a member of the Two Hundred and Third P. V. I., serving honorably till the close of the war, having participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Deep Bottom, and many others. In 1858 he married Miss Catherine Sullivan, who was born in Ireland in 1840, a daughter of Jeremiah Sullivan, and there were born to them ten children, all of whom are living: Jane, Lizzie, William, Mary M., John, Jeremiah, Elijah, Kate, Anna, and Della. Of these, Jane married William Kester; Lizzie married Edward Keating; William married Miss Kate Divers; Mary M. married Peter Kennedy; John married Miss Mary Taugher. Mr. Castner removed on his present place of 104 acres of improved land. He is a practical farmer, and a man much esteemed in his own locality, because of his worth as a neighbor and as a man. Politically he is a Republican, and has held some township offices with much credit.

Silas Cavenee, farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Town Hill, was born January 22, 1835, in Columbia county, and is a son of James and Nancy L. (Hedden) Cavenee. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and, respectively, of Irish and German origin; the father was a laborer by occupation, and died in June, 1874, aged seventy-nine years. Silas Cavenee is the only one living of a family of ten children. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when ten years of age began working out at farm work, continuing in this until August 12, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-third P. V.; he participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Petersburg, Weldon R. R., and other minor engagements, receiving his discharge June 12, 1865. He returned to Huntington township, and worked on rented farms until 1879, when he bought his present place, containing twenty acres, one-half mile west of Town Hill post-office. Mr. Cavenee was married, February 26, 1871, to Miss Orselia, daughter of Fredrick and Sarah Hartman. This union was blessed with three children, viz.: Calvert R., born April 8, 1872; Alfred E., born August 15, 1876, and Sarah A., born October 7, 1881. Mrs. Cavenee is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; our subject is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Democrat, politically.

George Cease, retired farmer, P. O. Cease's Mills, was born in Beach Haven, Luzerne Co., Pa., August 24, 1810, a son of Henry and Mary (Sonber) Cease, the former born in Northampton county, the latter in Luzerne county. Henry was a son of Henry Cease, a native of Germany who came to America when about eighteen years of age, landing in Canada, whence he moved to New York City, then to Hunlock Creek, this county. He was a tailor by trade, but engaged in farming and other occupations pursued by early settlers. His family consisted of four children —three sons and one daughter—of whom Henry, in about 1820, located in Plymouth, about four miles north of the river, where he engaged in farming, and lived until 1856, in which year he died at the age of sixty-seven years. His family consisted of fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity, and nine are now living, George being second in the family. Our subject was reared and educated in this county, and August 7, 1837, he married Miss Jane, daughter of Thomas and Mary Lamareaux, by which marriage there were born twelve children, ten of whom are now living: Almira, Elijah, John, Emily, Thomas, Benson, Maritta, Ira, Diana and

Mary. Mr. Cease came to his present neighborhood when the county was comparatively new, and helped to make the township what it is. In his early life he was extensively engaged in lumbering. His son, Thomas, now occupies the old site. Henry Cease, father of our subject, built in 1825 the sawmill which is now owned by his son Josiah, who is also a manufacturer of lumber. Henry also built in 1846 the first gristmill, now owned by Sydney Gregory. Mr. George Cease has had the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, holding several township offices. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church; politically he is a Democrat.

Josiah Cease, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Cease's Mills, was born in Jackson township, this county, March 3, 1833, a son of Henry and Mary (Sonber) Cease, the former born in Northampton county, the latter in Luzerne county. Henry was a son of Henry Cease, a native of Germany, who came to America when about eighteen years of age, first landing in Canada, whence he moved to New York City, thence to Hunlock Creek, this county, where he remained the rest of his lifetime. His family numbered four children—three sons and one daughter. In his early life he learned the tailor's trade, but later in life he was a tiller of the soil. Henry, his son, located in Plymouth township in 1820, about four miles north of Nanticoke, where he lived as a farmer until he died in 1856, at the age of sixty-seven years. His family consisted of fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity, and nine are now (1891) living, Josiah being the youngest in the family. Our subject was reared and educated in Jackson township. In his early life he confined himself to farming and lumbering, which gave him a knowledge of machinery, at which he became an expert. He now owns and operates a sawmill, located on the same site on which his father built in 1825. He is engaged in the manufacture of lumber and rollers for mine purposes. In August, 1854, he married Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Oliver and Amanda Ide, by which union there were born seven children, five of whom are now living: Henry E., Celestia A., Morgan A., Amanda L. and Thomas J., all married except Thomas J. Mr. Cease has the entire confidence of his fellow citizens. He was justice of the peace ten years, a school director thirty years, clerk of the town ten years and is now postmaster. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

William H. Cease, blacksmith, West Nanticoke, was born in Plymouth township, October 17, 1844, a son of Jacob and Emma J. (Van Loon) Cease, early pioneers of Luzerne county. The subject of this sketch is the fourth child in a family of twelve. He was reared and educated in Plymouth township, and, during his early life, he was engaged in farming and lumbering, engaging in 1874, as an apprentice to the blacksmith trade at the Avondale, where he finished his trade. He remained there thirteen years altogether, when he began business for himself at West Nanticoke, where he has since continued to do a thriving business. He was joined in marriage in 1865 with Miss Susanna, daughter of William and Lydia (Hummel) Reed, natives of Salem township, Luzerne county. Twelve children have been born to this union: Clarence E., Sanford D. (deceased), Hendrick (deceased), Jacob, Calvin (deceased); and Emma J., James M., Anna M., Birdie, William H., Lavina (all living), and Aliva (deceased). Mr. Cease attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically is an ardent worker in the cause of the Democratic party.

William Challenger, proprietor of the "Cambryae House," Nanticoke, was born in Monmouthshire, England, in 1845, and was educated in his native land. In March, 1869, he came to America, locating at Erwin Station, Pa., a small place near Pittsburgh, where he was engaged in mining three years, at the end of which time he moved to Macon, Ohio, where he followed mining, and remained until 1870, when he proceeded to Frostburg, Md., and was engaged in mining there also a short time. In 1870 he came to Nanticoke, where he worked as miner until 1882, and from 1882 to 1884 as fire-boss. He then engaged in the hotel business, and has since given that his entire attention. Mr. Challenger was married in 1772, to Miss Elizabeth John, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and they have two children, William and

Mary. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and Royal Society of Good Fellows; in politics he is a Republican.

Nathan D. Chapin, farmer and carpenter, Huntington township, P. O. Hardpan, was born in that township October 10, 1846, and is a son of Warren S. and Elizabeth (McBeth) Chapin. He is the third of a family of five children, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when twenty-one rented some land from his father, and farmed same for two years. He then farmed the Millick farm for one year, when he went to Hunlock Creek and engaged in the lumber business for five years; thence removed to Fishing Creek, Columbia county, and worked a rented farm one year; then back to Huntington township, on the Larned farm, one year, when he purchased his present farm of sixty acres, one mile south of the Hardpan postoffice, on the Huntington creek, and has since devoted his time to his farm and his trade, also running a threshing machine. He was married, December 15, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth A. Emory, who was born January 13, 1847, a daughter of John and Catherine (Kindig) Emory. This union was blessed with eight children, viz.: John W., a farmer of same township, born July 18, 1869, married Jennie Ridall; Lillian G., born March 8, 1871; Charles A., born July 23, 1873; William O., born January 23, 1875; James D., born December 4, 1877; Hannah C., born November 29, 1879; Walter S., born October 12, 1882; and Eddie Grover Cleveland, born November 20, 1884. The family are members of the M. E. Church. Politically our subject is a Democrat.

Warren S. Chapin, farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Waterton, was born, on the farm he now occupies, September 21, 1818, son of John and Phœbe (Tubbs) Chapin, natives of Connecticut, and of English origin. The father came to the Huntington valley in 1788, with his father, who settled on the same farm now owned by Warren S. Our subject is the youngest of a family of five children, two of whom are living. He was reared on the farm he now owns, educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one years began working the farm for half. This he continued for nine years, when he bought fifty acres just north of his father's, and farmed the same until 1864, when he purchased the homestead which he has since conducted. He was married, January 3, 1859, to Elizabeth McBeth, daughter of James and Lucy (Kingsbury) McBeth, natives of Pennsylvania, of English origin. This union was blessed with five children, viz.: Lucinda A. (Mrs. S. B. Sutliff, of Berwick, Pa.), born March 4, 1840; Hannah, born March 16, 1842, died February 25, 1845; Nathan D., born October 10, 1846, married Elizabeth A. Emery; Alford T., born November 19, 1850, a furniture dealer and undertaker of Jonestown, Pa., married to Mary E. Buckalew; Amy E. (Mrs. J. N. Arnold), born June 27, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin are members of the M. E. Church. The Chapin farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres two and one-fourth miles below Waterton postoffice, on the Huntington creek. Politically, Mr. Chapin is a Democrat.

Milton Z. Charles, proprietor of the "Charles Cafe" and the leading and popular caterer of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pa., August 31, 1858, son of Abram M. and Emeline (Zepp) Charles, and is of German descent. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and educated in the common schools, locating at the age of seventeen in Philadelphia, where he was clerk in a restaurant for five years and eight months. During this time he was also the manager for four years and eight months. In 1881 he took possession of the lunch counter and restaurant at the Lehigh Valley depot, Bethlehem, which he managed four and one-half years. He then purchased the business and conducted it one year, during which time he was proprietor of a lunch counter at Tamaqua, dining room and restaurant at the Philadelphia & Reading depot at Reading, and also conducted the lunch counter at Wayne Junction, near Philadelphia, from 1887 to 1889, residing in Reading. In July, 1889, he sold all these enterprises with the exception of the one at Bethlehem, and remained there until March, 1890, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre and took possession of the Lehigh Valley restaurant,

which he conducted until April 1, 1892. At this time he opened his present popular resort, which is patronized by the elite of the city. He married, December 16, 1879, Amanda, daughter of Reuben Landis, of Collegeville, Montgomery Co., Pa. They have three children living: A. Milton, Rollin L. and Hattie A. Mr. Charles is a Knight Templar; is recent eminent commander of Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F., of Allentown, and is also a member of the P. O. S. of A. and the Elks.

William Charles, manager for Michael Langer, Hazleton. The gentleman whose name opens this sketch was born near Hazleton January 6, 1839, and is a son of S. S. and Anna (David) Charles, the former of whom was a native of Sugar Loaf township. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and lived his entire life in the vicinity of Hazleton; he died in 1886, at the age of seventy-eight. John Charles, the grandfather of William, was also a blacksmith, and lived in Sugar Loaf township. At one time he was offered the entire tract of land where the city of Hazleton is now situated, in consideration of shoeing a team of oxen one year, but its value being unknown to him he refused to take it. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Hazleton, and at the age of ten years began picking slate. He worked around the mines about two years, and at the age of twelve commenced his trade in Wilkes-Barre with W. W. Loomis. After remaining there five years, he moved to Bethlehem, where he tarried a short time, and then came to Sugar Loaf, where he engaged in the harness business for himself, in the manufacturing and retail branches. He remained in business there twenty years, and then came to Hazleton, where he worked as journeyman until 1889, at which time he took charge of Mr. Langer's store, where he is still engaged. In 1860 Mr. Charles married Miss Catharine Valenrath, a native of Germany, which union has been blessed with four children, viz.: Minor Ellsworth, a druggist in Philadelphia; Lizzie May, married to Martin Still, Hazleton; Carrie May and Annie. Mr. Charles is a Republican, and was postmaster of Sugar Loaf nine years.

Thomas Charlton, inside superintendent for M. S. Kimmerer & Co., Sandy Run. This gentleman, who is one of the veteran anthracite coal men, was born in New Butler, County of Durham, England, April 4, 1827. He was reared and educated in his native land, and began working in the mines when only about eight years of age. After going through the entire preliminary drill, he became a miner at the age of fifteen, and worked in the mines of England until 1850, when he came to America. At first he located at Mill Creek, Schuylkill Co., Pa., where he worked in the mines one year. He then went to Mt. Jeffry, where he remained twelve years, being fire-boss there about seven years. He then went to Highland, and in 1875 came to Sandy Run, in the employ of M. S. Kimmerer & Co. When he first came here he was prospecting for that company. He contended from the first that there was coal at Sandy Run, but his theory was rejected by the majority of the anthracite prospectors; still Mr. Charlton continued with his work, and in 1875 proved coal and conducted the sinking of a slope, and two years later the mine at Sandy Run was in full operation. Mr. Charlton's field of labor has not been confined to Sandy Run; but he proved coal of over half of the Shamokin Mines at Mt. Carmel, and many other places, and is constantly engaged in prospecting throughout the anthracite coal regions. Since the mine was opened at Sandy Run he has had charge of the inside work. Mr. Charlton was married, November 22, 1848, to Miss Margaret Wilson, a native of Bancroft, England, and they have had seven children, viz.: William, a miner, at St. Clair; Thomas (deceased); Lizzie, married to Joseph Seaicks, of Sandy Run; Thomas, an engineer, in Alden; Margaret J., married to Clarence T. Hoover, of Mead Valley; Mary, married to Nathan Hoodmacher, also of Mead Valley, and Isabella, married to Richard Redton, of Sandy Run.

Edward H. Chase, a prominent attorney of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Haverhill, Essex Co., Mass., February 28, 1835, and is a son of Samuel Chase, a native of Hampstead, New Hampshire. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Chase, a native of Newbury, Mass., was a musician during the Revolutionary war, whose ancestor,

Aquilla Chase, emigrated from Cornwall, England, in 1640, and in 1646 settled in Newbury on a grant of a four-acre house-lot, in consideration of his services as a mariner to the colony. His progeny have since overrun the States, and from him the numerous families of Chases throughout the United States derive their ancestry. Our subject was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1855. He then taught one year in the Aurora Academy (now Wells College) at Aurora, N. Y., and in 1857 removed to Pennsylvania, entered the law office of Hon. Edmund L. Dana, at Wilkes-Barre, and January 4, 1859, was admitted to practice. At the breaking out of the Civil war, he was a member of the Wyoming Light Dragoons, and left with his company for the seat of war April 18, 1861. On April 22, they were organized as Company E, Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and were enrolled for three months, Mr. Chase being appointed colonel's clerk. On June 19, he was taken prisoner at Falling Waters, on the Potomac river, while reconnoitering in sight of camp; was taken to Winchester, and thence to Richmond, where he was on parole two weeks. After the battle of Bull Run he was transferred to Raleigh, and thence to Salisbury, N. C., where he was finally surrendered without exchange May 22, 1862. In April, 1865, he was appointed postmaster at Wilkes-Barre, but was removed by President Johnson in July, 1866. During the years 1868, '69 and '70, he was clerk and attorney for the borough of Wilkes-Barre, and when the place became a city was appointed attorney and clerk, in which capacity he served in 1871, '72 and '73. In October, 1873, he was appointed United States collector of Internal Revenue, which office he held until 1885. His district comprised twenty counties including Luzerne. He has been a member of the State or County Republican Committee since 1862. He has served as a director of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, and Wilkes-Barre Academy, and has also been a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of the city. On June 18, 1863, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. Edmund Taylor, of Wilkes-Barre, and by her he has four children—two sons and two daughters.

Thomas Jerome Chase, a scion of an old New England family, was born in the township of Benton, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa., May 26, 1844. He is the son of the late Elisha W. Chase, a native of East Greenwich, Kent Co., R. I., who removed with his father, Gorton Chase, when a boy of six years of age, to Abington, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa. He died in 1862. Gorton Chase died in 1835. His wife was Freelove Potter, of an old Rhode Island family. The maternal grandfather of T. J. Chase was Thomas Phillips, a native of the city of Bath, England, where he was born February 22, 1769. He removed to Abington in 1812, and died there in 1842. His second wife, the maternal grandmother of the subject of our sketch, was the widow of Curtis Phelps. Her maiden name was Betsy Patterson, and she was a native of Litchfield, Conn., born in 1781; she died in 1848. The mother of Mr. Chase was named Welthea. Mr. Chase was educated in the common schools of Benton, in a select school taught there for two years, and studied a brief term in the Madison Academy, Waverly, Pa. When not at school he did the ordinary work of a farmer's son until the age of eighteen years, when he enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-Second Regiment, P. V. He participated in the battle of Antietam, and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service in May, 1863. In 1864 he entered upon the study of law in the office of A. H. Winton and A. A. Chase, at Scranton, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar November 12, 1866. He then entered the office of the late E. S. M. Hill (then mayor of Scranton), and remained until April, 1867, when he removed to Nicholson, Wyoming Co., Pa., and practiced until 1876, when he came to Wilkes-Barre, where he has been in continuous practice since. While at Nicholson he was elected and served as justice of the peace; was also one of the school directors of that borough. During a portion of the time he was reading law he taught a public school in order to secure the means to enable him to continue his legal studies. Mr. Chase married, September 10, 1874, Czarina A. Rey-

nolds, daughter of S. P. Reynolds, a native of Benton, and they had one child that died in 1879, at the age of four years. Like a large proportion of the leading men, especially the professional men, of the Wyoming Valley, Mr. Chase, it will be noted, traces his ancestry to the hardy pioneers of New England, and, more remotely, to Old England. They were a hardy, determined and courageous people, these first settlers of the Yankee States, and have given to their children, and their children's children, qualities of mental and moral manhood and womanhood which go far to evince to the present generation that such was the case. Their flight from kingly persecution for refuge in a wilderness of itself tells a tale of devotion to religious conviction, of keen appreciation of the rights of manhood, and of willingness to bear heavy burdens and incur great sacrifices for the right of opinion; and the stalwart men and lovable, loyal women who have descended from their loins renew in their capabilities and virtues the testimony to those of so proud and self-independent an ancestry. Like most of the others in our series of sketches "Tom" Chase, as he is familiarly called, is a worthy son of worthy sires. He has earned and fully merits the glorious title of "good fellow," which men apply to those in whom there is an ever-present readiness to suffer almost any loss rather than harm another by so much as a thought. He was a good soldier, though but a boy at the time of enlistment, and his superiors give willing attestation of his manly and dutiful bearing at every period of his term of service, and at every task it imposed or emergency it brought. He is a lawyer of no mean attainments, though totally indisposed to the "fuss and feathers," so to speak, which not a few in other professions seek to palm off upon their patrons as evidence of deep knowledge and the ebullitions of genius—in other words, he is not a showy advocate, but is a safe adviser.

Hugh Chesworth, manufacturer and coal operator, Wyoming borough, was born January 21, 1843, in Wales, and is a son of Thomas and Ann (Wiggins) Chesworth, natives of England and of English origin. Thomas and Ann Chesworth reared a family of four children, three now living, of whom our subject was second in order of birth. He was educated in the common schools of England, and began work at the age of fourteen, in the terra-cotta works, receiving thirteen cents a day; this work he followed until 1870, in which year he came to America and worked one year at brick making in Scranton, Pa. He then worked five years in the mines in that vicinity, when he moved to Wyoming, Pa., and worked in the Wyoming terra-cotta works for about ten years, then purchasing an interest in the works from Mr. Hutchins, his employer; the style of the firm is now Hutchins & Chesworth. Soon after this the firm purchased some coal land from Samuel R. Shoemaker, and opened a mine known as the Morning Star, in which they employ about 100 men and boys. Mr. Chesworth was married, March 12, 1865, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hughes) Roberts, natives of Wales. This union was blessed with nine children, viz.: Thomas N., born December 1, 1866, works in the terra-cotta works at Lock Haven, Pa.; Anna (Mrs. Harry Saunders), born February 8, 1868; Sarah, born October 1, 1869; John E., born August 15, 1872; Mary, born January 6, 1875; Joseph, born April 27, 1877; Emma, born April 7, 1880; Alice, born October 3, 1882, and Arthur, born March 5, 1883. The family are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Chesworth is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is independent in his political views.

Bradley Childs, lumber dealer, White Haven borough, was born in Luzerne county, December 5, 1819, a son of Archippus P. and Margaret (Sax) Childs, natives, respectively, of New York and Pennsylvania, of English and German origin, respectively. The father was a millwright by occupation; he died in 1862, his widow surviving till June 11, 1892, when she too passed away, at the patriarchal age of ninety years. Our subject is a grandson of Captain Timothy and Amy (Parish) Childs, whose names were prominently connected with the Revolution. Bradley Childs is the eldest in a family of nine children, was educated in the common schools, and, at nineteen years of age, engaged with P. A. Philips to learn the trade of millwright.

He worked for five years with Mr. Philips, and then, after building a mill for Esquire Blakesley, built a lath and picket mill, which he conducted for five years, and then sold to Joseph Yardley. He then followed his trade for about five years, when, with several other gentlemen, he purchased a large timber business, and devoted his time to lumbering until 1882, after which he spent a few years handling lumber at wholesale. He then purchased from his son the fruit and confectionery store he now carries on. On January 4, 1849, Mr. Childs was married to Margery S., daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Wilson. This union has been blessed with five children, three of whom are now living: Nora (Mrs. G. W. Koons); Archie P. (married to Miss Ella Bechtell, of Allentown), and Bradley W. (married to Addie F. Redfield, of Philadelphia). The family attend the Presbyterian Church, and politic ally Mr. Childs is a sound Republican.

E. G. Chrisman, station agent at the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad depot, Luzerne, was born in Columbia county, Pa., January 24, 1864, and was educated in his native county. He began his career by studying telegraphy in an office at Bloomsburg, where he served for a period of nine months. He afterward removed to Plymouth, where he was employed for two years as operator, at the end of which period he came to Luzerne, and has been employed as station agent at that place ever since. Mr. Chrisman is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Esseck) Chrisman, natives of Pennsylvania. He was married, June 10, 1891, to Miss Ella Sterner, daughter of William Sterner, and they have one child, a girl. Mr. Chrisman is a member of the I. O. O. F., Plymouth Lodge No. 642, and in politics is a champion of the principles of the Democratic party.

George S. Christian, Freeland, is a native of Bradford county, Pa., born in Tuscarora township, November 30, 1864. He is a son of M. V. and Helen (Spaulding) Christian, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of New England. Mr. Christian received his education in the public schools, at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, and at the State Normal School, at Mansfield. He taught school four terms in Bradford county, afterward securing a position as bookkeeper for H. R. Lacey & Co., commission merchants, at Wilkes-Barre. He remained in that city three years, when he came to Freeland as agent for H. R. Lacey, who was handling Armour's Chicago dressed beef at Wilkes-Barre. He worked here for Mr. Lacey a short time, when, in March, 1891, he entered into partnership with him, under the firm name of the Freeland Beef Company. They carry on a large trade in all kinds of western meats, including dressed beef. The territory which their trade covers extends around Freeland for a radius of ten miles. Mr. Christian was married June 8, 1892, to Miss Sarah Oliver, of Drifton. In politics he is a Democrat.

Addison C. Church, manufacturer, Luzerne, was born at Forty Fort, September 25, 1841, and is a son of Anson A. and Fannie (Smith) Church, natives of Pennsylvania, and of New England origin. Our subject was educated at the State College, located at Bellefonte, Pa., where he was graduated in the class of '61, which was the first class to be graduated from that institution. He then returned to Luzerne county and engaged in the coal trade; in 1891 he embarked in the manufacturing business. Mr. Church was married, December, 1866, to Miss Deborah, daughter of Andrew Raub, of Luzerne, and they have two children, Harry and Laura. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and his political views are Republican.

I. Monroe Church, lessee and operator of the Shickshinny Stone Quarries, P. O., Shickshinny, was born at Danville, Pa., April 29, 1869, and is a son of Austin H. and Mary M. (Monroe) Church. The paternal grandfather, William A. Church, was a farmer at Forty Fort, this county, and the maternal grandfather, Isaac S. Monroe, of Catawissa, Columbia Co., Pa., was a prominent lumberman, manufacturer of powder kegs, agent for E. I. Dupont Powder Company, and served one term as associate judge of Columbia county. The father of our subject was a native of Forty Fort, this county, and for years was a prominent railroad contractor. He died at Ashland, Schuylkill county, October 18, 1888, and left a family of three children: Lizzie (Mrs. H. W. Search), I. Monroe and Ellen M. Our subject was

reared in his native State, educated in public schools, and at the age of nineteen years took up the business of railroad contracting, which he followed three years. In February, 1892, he located in Shickshinny, where he has since operated the Shickshinny Stone Quarries. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Joseph Chynoweth, Port Griffith, was born in Cornwall, England, June 7, 1856, and is a son of John and Mary (Oliver) Chynoweth. The father, who is superintendent of the New Granada Gold Mine, Bolivia, South America, reared a family of five children, viz.: Sampson (a blacksmith in Australia), Eliza J. (Mrs. Elisha Tyrell, in California), John (drowned at Mount Hope, N. J., at the age of eighteen years), Mary (Mrs. Sampson Chynoweth, in Jacob City, Utah), and Joseph O. The father emigrated in 1856, the mother and children in 1872. Our subject located at the Hibernia Mine, New Jersey, where he remained till 1884, when he came to Wyoming and to Port Griffith in 1886. Mr. Chynoweth was married March 12, 1876, to Mrs. Jane Pascal, daughter of William and Mary (Moyle) Searle (natives of Cornwall, England), and widow of Edward Pascal, by whom she had three children, viz.: Joseph, William and Richard. Mr. and Mrs. Chynoweth are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in his political views is a Republican.

David Clark, master mechanic for the Reading Railroad system, Hazleton division, Hazleton, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., June 8, 1821, and is a son of John and Ann (Yeager) Clark, also natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared and educated at his birthplace, and at an early period learned the trade of machinist, which trade he followed at Reading for a short time, and then engaged as locomotive engineer with the Reading Railroad. In 1850 he went to Philadelphia, where he entered the employ of the great Baldwin Locomotive Works. After three years at this position he became master mechanic for the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad. After one and a half years in this position he returned to the Baldwin Works, soon after which he became a locomotive engineer on the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad. In 1855 he came to Hazleton and received the appointment of master mechanic for Ario Pardee & Co. In 1868 Pardee's railroad passed into the hands of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, but Mr. Clark was retained as master mechanic, and served the latter company for twenty-four years. Under the Reading Company Mr. Clark still retains his position, thus making thirty-seven years' continuous service. Mr. Clark is one of the oldest railroad men in the State. He vividly remembers when cars were drawn by horses instead of engines, which latter were crude and illy constructed. Mr. Clark assisted to place the first cab which was ever put on a locomotive. Many improvements and patent railroad appliances have evolved from Mr. Clark's ingenious mind. The chief of his inventions are the Clark steam brake, which is operated by pedals, and a coal jig for separating slate from coal. Mr. Clark is three score and ten years old, but he possesses a robust constitution, and his memory is not impaired. He is a most delightful companion, his conversation abounding in anecdotes relating to episodes of early railroad days. In every thing which appertains to the well-being of the community, Mr. Clark is one of the most energetic of workers. He is a stanch supporter of the Presbyterian Church, and in his political preferences is a Republican.

George R. Clark, merchant, Hazleton, was born in Downington, Chester Co., Pa., July 13, 1855, and is the second in the family of five children of David and Catharine Clark, also natives of Pennsylvania. When an infant Mr. Clark was removed from his birthplace to Hazleton, where he was reared, receiving his education in the public schools of that place and at Philadelphia. During his school-days he learned telegraphy, and after leaving school he became a machinist, which he followed until 1874, when he secured a position in the Lehigh Valley Railroad office as time-keeper and telegraph operator, which he held until February, 1892, when he resigned. In April of that year he was appointed store-keeper for the

Reading Railroad Company, but being desirous of traveling through the West he again resigned this position, and now devotes his entire attention to the mercantile business which he established in Hazleton April 1, 1879. Mr. Clark is the owner of one of the best equipped and most carefully regulated general grocery stores in the section, and he carries on a large business with much success. On October 24, 1883, he was united in marriage with Alice J., daughter of S. D. Taylor, of Hazleton. In politics Mr. Clark is a Republican; socially he is a member of the Sons of America and the Knights of Malta, and he is a Knight Templar.

D. S. Clark, postmaster, Kingston. This gentleman, who is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Luzerne county, was born in Plains township, this county, October 31, 1844, and is a son of Stephen and Mary (Wagner) Clark, both natives of Plains township, the former born April 5, 1816, the latter April 25, 1825; they still reside on the old homestead in that township. Mrs. Stephen Clark was of Pennsylvania-Dutch parentage, and he was of New England origin. His father, John Clark, was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and was married to Elizabeth Tompkins, of Pittston; he died at Plains, December 6, 1878. He was a son of John and Sarah (Osbourne) Clark, natives of New Providence, N. J., the former born September 12, 1752, and died March 22, 1818; the latter born July 5, 1750, and died at about the age of sixty. The subject of this sketch is the second of nine children, of some of whom the following is a brief record: George D. is a farmer on the old homestead, Plainsville; Mary Elizabeth was married to Henry Turn (deceased), merchant of Falls, Wyoming Co., Pa.; Sarah A. is married to C. A. Ludlow, of Adrian, Iowa; Clara E. is deceased; John F. is superintendent of Merchant Mill, Pittston; Alice A. is married to Jackson Place, of Mayfield, Pa. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen began an apprenticeship at blacksmithing with Joseph Kleetz, of West Pittston. On February 26, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry. He participated in the following engagements, etc.: Wilderness, Weldon Railroad raid, Malvern Hill, South Side Railroad, Stanley Creek, Richmond raid, capture of Petersburg, Trevilian Station, Berks Station, with Sheridan in the Shenandoah, at the surrender of Lee, and in several minor engagements, making a total of forty-two. He received three wounds while in the service—a saber wound at Malvern Hill; a gunshot wound at the Wilderness, and a gunshot wound at the siege of Richmond—and was mustered out of the service as a quartermaster-sergeant, July 21, 1865. Once more returning to the tranquil pursuits of civil life, Mr. Clark resumed his trade at Pittston for a time, when he went to Scranton and learned horse-shoeing. He then proceeded to Falls, Pa., and embarked in business for his own account, blacksmithing, remaining there about two years, when he went to Centre Moreland, where he sojourned about three years; was postmaster there one year, and thence removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he followed his trade about a year. He then came to Kingston, and was foreman there about two years in the shops of C. W. Boughtin; thence he went to Plymouth, where he was again engaged in business for himself, and where he remained about two years. He then moved to Wyoming county, and was in the huckstering business there one year, when he removed to Laceyville, Pa., and entered into partnership in the blacksmith trade with G. W. Walters; remained one year, and then removed to Kingston, re-engaging as foreman with Mr. Boughtin, where he remained eight years more. His next move was to Wilkes-Barre, where he once more engaged in business for his own account, blacksmithing, remaining about two years, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to abandon his trade. For a time he traveled with a patent wagon jack of his own invention, and April 16, 1890, he was commissioned postmaster of Kingston, which incumbency he is at present filling. Mr. Clark and his family are members of the M. E. Church; he is a member of the G. A. R., the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and in politics he is a Republican.

Edward W. Clark, blacksmith, Plains, was born in Plains township January 1, 1847, son of Stephen and Mary A. (Wagner) Clark. His father, who was a carpenter and farmer, reared a family of eight children, of whom he is the third in

order of birth. He was reared on the farm, and educated at the common schools, the Wyoming Seminary, and New Columbus, and at the age of twenty engaged with Joseph Klotz, of West Pittston, to learn the blacksmith trade. He remained with him eighteen months, and then worked at his trade as follows: With Jonah Howell, Main street, East Pittston, one year; with his brother, D. S. Clark, at North Moreland, Pa., three months; at Pittston, in the employ of Alvin Tompkins, four years; at Hyde Park, in the employ of the D. L. & W. R. R., two years; at Scranton, in the employ of Timothy Gilhool, four and a half years; at Adrian, Minn., six months; at Kingston, in the employ of C. W. Boughtin, three years; at Mill Creek, in the employ of Thomas Waddell, four and a half years; and in 1888 engaged in business for himself in the village of Plains, where he has since remained. Mr. Clark was married, June 6, 1870, to Miss Adeline, daughter of Frederick K. and Anna (Kocher) Spear, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and French origin respectively. They have nine children, viz.: Hubert F. (a druggist in Scranton), Arthur B., May E., Frederick S., Fannie E., Edgar L., Mable P., Alice A. and Anna B. Mr. and Mrs. Clark and four of their children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is trustee, steward, class-leader, and assistant superintendent of Sunday-school; he is a member of the P. O. S. of A. Politically he is a Republican, and has held the office of treasurer in Plains township for two years.

George D. Clark, farmer, P. O. Plainsville, was born in Plains township, August 19, 1842, and is the eldest of eight children born to Stephen and Mary A. (Wagner) Clark, who were of Dutch and English origin, respectively. He is a grandson of John and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Clark, and a great-grandson of John Clark, who, October 4, 1791, took possession of the farm where George D. now lives, removing from Wilkes-Barre, whither he had come from New Jersey. This farm has been occupied by the Clark family since it first came into their possession, but it is now owned by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Our subject passed his boyhood on the farm and attended the common schools, embracing farming as his occupation; he removed to his present home in 1871. Mr. Clark was married, December 26, 1866, to Lizzie C., daughter of Frederick and Nancy (Camley) Tisdel, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and Spanish origin, respectively. They have three children, viz.: Anna M., Sadie E. and Sybil E. He and his wife and eldest daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is a Republican.

G. J. Clark, attorney at law, Luzerne. This gentleman was born at Beaumont, Wyoming Co., Pa., and is a son of Amos D. and Sarah E. (Shotwell) Clark, also natives of Pennsylvania. John Clark, the early pioneer of the Clark family in this county, came to Wilkes-Barre in 1783, and built a log house on the corner of what is now known as North Main and Union streets, the entire locality at that time being little less than a wilderness. He subsequently settled at Plains, also in this county, where the old Clark homestead, which was then established by John, has ever since remained in the Clark family. There are five children in the family of Amos D. Clark, viz.: G. J., Nettie M. (wife of U. J. Jaquish), Carrie A. (who resides at home), Leslie G. (station agent at Valley Junction, Wis.), and Jessie C. (wife of Frank Holschuh). The subject of this sketch was educated at Wyoming Seminary, and is a graduate of the Bloomsburg Normal School, class of '83. Soon after completing his education, he became principal of the high school at Forty Fort, in which capacity he remained two years. He then accepted the principalship of the Luzerne High School, where he taught three years, during which period he studied law at chance intervals, thereby laying a solid foundation for his after profession. In December, 1888, Mr. Clark began a regular course of law study in the office of Alfred Darte, at Wilkes-Barre, and after two years of close application to "Blackstone" and "Coke upon Littleton," was admitted to practice at the Luzerne county bar, January 5, 1891. What degree of success Mr. Clark has attained in the legal profession is due entirely to his own exertions, as he had no willing friends to aid him in his study, financially, and so found it necessary to work his own way in the world, to "paddle his own canoe," which he has manfully accomplished, as is mani-

fested by his ever-increasing clientage, and deserving popularity. Mr. Clark is at present acting in the capacity of assistant district attorney for Luzerne county. Politically he is a Republican. The Clark family are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. S. Clark, pension agent, Shickshinny, was born in Laurens, Otsego Co., N. Y., June 27, 1829, a son of Truman H. and Elizabeth (Brown) Clark. The father, who was a teacher by profession, located in Union township, this county, about 1830, and taught school until 1840; was then elected a justice of the peace of Union township, holding the office ten years; then operated the Rocky Mountain Coal Mines in Salem township for several years. He died in Shickshinny, November 15, 1865. Our subject, his only child, was reared in New York and Pennsylvania, receiving an academical education in Chenango county, N. Y., and also attended Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, three months. In 1839 he came to Luzerne county and located in Union township. After attaining his majority, he taught school about twelve years, and the year 1857 he passed on the Rocky Mountains. In the fall of the same year he located in Shickshinny, where he has since resided. Soon afterward he was elected a justice of the peace, and served one term. On August 24, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged June 28, 1865; from November, 1864, until discharged, he was chief clerk Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and since the war has been principally engaged as pension agent. In 1850 Mr. Clark married Evaline, daughter of John and Mary (Austin) Blanchard, of Ross township, this county, and has three children: Charles B., Frank D. and Carrie (Mrs. Daniel McKennon). Mr. Clark is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

John Clark (deceased) was born in Wilkes-Barre February 28, 1791, a son of John and Sarah Clark, who came from Wilkes-Barre to Plains, October 4, 1791, and took possession of the farm, where George D. Clark now lives. Here John Clark passed his entire life, and gave his attention chiefly to the cultivation of his farm. He was married in 1815 to Miss Elizabeth Tompkins, and they had born unto them seven children, viz.: Stephen, Aaron, Edward C., Sarah, Parma and George (twins) and Sybil. The last named is now living in the house where her father passed the last few years of his life; her sister, Parma, who lived with her many years, died February 28, 1890. Mr. Clark and family were all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Plainsville, for the construction of which he manufactured the brick; politically he was a Republican, and held the offices of poor-master and supervisor for several years. He died at his residence in Plains township, December 6, 1878, greatly admired and respected by all for his characteristic integrity and uprightness.

John W. Clark, merchant, Ashley, was born in that borough February 22, 1864, and is a son of Samuel and Rosanna (Monahan) Clark, natives of Pennsylvania and New York City, respectively, and of Irish origin. The father was killed in the Hartford Mines June 30, 1870. They reared a family of four children, viz.: John W., Isabella (Mrs. Fred Lorenz), William, and Anna, who died at the age of eighteen months. Our subject was educated in the public schools, and at the age of twelve years began working in the breaker; later, laboring and nipping in the mines. On April 23, 1879, he was closed in the No. 10 Shaft of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, and was rescued April 29 by parties digging from the surface. He was accompanied in his frightful confinement by a Mr. Price, Charles Hawkins, Patrick and John Green (brothers), Barney Riley and William Kinney. Their hunger was to some extent appeased by the flesh of a mule, which they found in the mine and killed. He then attended school in Ashley two years, after which he drove delivery wagon for John Bowden six years, and then embarked in his present business. Mr. Clark was married October 8, 1890, to Miss Mary O'Donnell, who was born in Rockport, Pa., daughter of William and Bridget (Caffrey) O'Donnell, natives of County Longford, Ireland, who now reside in Ashley. Mrs. Clark is a

member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Clark is a member of the F. & A. M., is a Republican in politics, and has held the office of auditor in Ashley borough.

Rich. Clark, manager of Haddock's store, Luzerne, was born at Monaghan, Ireland, in 1865, a son of Thomas Clark, and was educated partly in Ireland, and partly in this country. Soon after coming to the United States he was employed as bookkeeper at the Black Diamond Mines, where he remained six years, after which he became manager of the Black Diamond Store, and has here been employed ever since. Mr. Clark is a supporter of the Presbyterian Church, and, in politics, although he takes no active part, he votes with the Republican party.

William G. Clark, engineer in No. 12 Slope, Susquehanna Coal Company, Nanticoke, is a native of the village of Wade, Schuylkill Co., Pa., born August 5, 1866. He is the son of John and Nora (McNamaral) Clark, who came to Pennsylvania in 1867, and located at Archbald, where they remained about three years; then moved to Dixon, same State, and here resided until 1874, when they came to Nanticoke, where the father died in 1887, and the mother is yet living. When our subject was a mere boy he commenced work picking slate at No. 2 Breaker, and there remained until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to work in No. 4 Tunnel as door-tender, a position he held for about eighteen months. He was then employed on the outside as driver, remaining as such about four months, when he returned to picking slate at No. 1 Breaker, continuing for but a short time, however, and afterward went to the Honeypot Mines, where he remained only a short time, as, owing to some difference between him and his boss he left and went to No. 2 Tunnel, at which he was engaged as driver about six months. He then was appointed to the robing of the pillars in the same tunnel, where he was engaged as driver and runner for about four months, when he was removed to the head of the plains as assistant plain runner, and remained there about three months; then was sent to the east side as driver, there being a fire in No. 1 Shaft. He was here but a short time, when, finding that the authority of the foreman conflicted with his absolute rights, he left that place. He then was engaged outside as stock coal driver, at which he worked a short time, and then went inside the mines as driver, and was at No. 1 Slope about one year; then was engaged on the west side as team driver one year. Here he and the foreman again failed to agree, and he went to No. 2 Slope as runner and driver, remaining there about three months, when he was sent to No. 7 Slope in the same capacity. In the fall of 1885, Mr. Clark engaged as fireman at No. 1 Slope, where he remained until November, 1891, and during that time he was also pump engineer. He was employed at this place during the great mine disaster of 1885, which was in the form of a sand cave, where twenty-seven men lost their lives. In November, 1891, he accepted his present position, as described at the commencement of sketch. Mr. Clark's early educational opportunities were limited, but, by assiduous private study and attendance at night school, he has educated himself well beyond the ordinary. He is a man of strict habits, and commands the respect of all who know him. He is a member of St. Aloysius Society and Father Mathew Society, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

V. P. Cleaveland, farmer, P.O. Huntsville, was born December 22, 1825, and was reared and educated in Abington, Pa. He is a son of Parley V. and Catharine (Wiess) Cleaveland, the former born in Connecticut, the latter in Easton, Northampton Co., Pa., and descended from German parentage. Parley V. was one of the early settlers in Abington, where he owned a farm of 150 acres of land, on which he lived about thirty years; he died at the age of eighty-four years. His family numbered ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and eight of them are now living. His son V. P. always lived and worked on the farm on which he was born until he reached his majority, when he married Miss Esther, daughter of Haveland and Phœbe Hinkley, and by her he had five children, two of whom are now living: George and Alice. For his second wife Mr. Cleaveland married, May 8, 1862, Mrs. Delia M., widow of Henry Backer, by which union he has had six children, four of whom are living: Martha, Mary, Sandford and Dora. Mrs. Cleaveland had one

child by her previous marriage. She is a daughter of Jacob Garrison, of Delaware, N. Y., who was a son of David (2), a son of David (1), a native of England, who, had he lived longer, would have inherited two million dollars left him. His niece and nephew, who were living at the time, were sick and unable to attend to the matter. Mr. Cleaveland moved from Tunkhannock to Jackson township in 1872, where he has ever since lived continuously. He is a retired man of honest principles, and a member of the Christian Church, to which his wife also belongs. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Christopher Coates, farmer, P. O. Larksville, was born in Westchester, N. Y., November 29, 1812, son of John and Elizabeth (Summergills) Coates, both of whom were natives of Yorkshire, England. They emigrated to this country July 5, 1811, locating in Westchester, N. Y., where they resided six years, as farmers and milk dealers. They removed from Westchester to Ross Hill, where he remained a short time, finally removing to Newport, where he resided eight years. He sold his Newport property and bought a farm of fifty acres in Plymouth township, remaining thereon till his death, which occurred in 1862, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife died the same year, at the age of eighty-three. Their family consisted of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity. Three remain alive to-day (1892): Jane, Christopher and William. Christopher is the second in the family. He was reared and educated in Wilkes-Barre, and confined himself principally to agricultural pursuits, though he has occasionally followed other vocations. In March, 1846, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Charles and Rebecca Bryant, and to them have been born eleven children, six of whom are now living: Christopher, Mary, William, Walter, Ida and Estella. Walter is the only member of the family who is still unmarried. Since 1862 they have resided on their farm of ninety-nine acres, which Mr. Coates has wonderfully improved. He is a practical farmer, a good citizen, and an obliging neighbor. He has a valuable conglomerate rock quarry on his farm. Mrs. Coates was born in Luzerne borough. Her parents owned the land where the old fort, which was burned in 1776, at the time of the Wyoming massacre, stood. Politically, Mr. Coates is a Republican.

B. J. Cobleigh, M. D., Kingston. Among the leading physicians and surgeons of Luzerne county, who are thorough masters of their profession, may well be classed the gentleman whose name appears here. He was born near Pottsville, Pa., January 10, 1863, and is a son of William and Helen Cobleigh, natives of England. He was educated in Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the class of 1883; and next year he took a special course on the eye and ear, under the celebrated specialist, Dr. Fox, of Philadelphia. In 1885 he began the practice of medicine at Scranton, where he remained about two years, and then came to Kingston, where he has built up a large general practice, including an extensive patronage as a specialist on the eye and ear, a branch of science in which he has been very successful. He was the first to transplant the cornea of a rabbit's eye to the human eye, which operation was performed in September, 1891. Dr. Cobleigh was married January 1, 1889, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Daniel and Margaret Edwards, of Kingston, and one child has come to this union, Anna, born July 7, 1891. The Doctor is a firm supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and in 1886 was the party candidate for coroner, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He is an interesting conversationalist, a close reasoner, and an ardent worker in his chosen profession.

William E. Cobley, miner, Plymouth, was born October 26, 1827, in Somersetshire, England, and is the third in the family of ten children of Richard and Margaret (Barnes) Cobley, the former also a native of Somersetshire, the latter of Gloucestershire, England. The father of William Edward Cobley was a soldier in the British army, and was engaged in the fierce battles of Toulouse and Salamanca, against the French. Our subject has in his possession a silver medal awarded Richard Cobley by Queen Victoria for bravery, the same bearing the dates 1795–1814, the inscription, "Regina Victoria," and the soldier's name. The subject of

this sketch was educated in Wales, and in 1848 came to America, locating in Schuylkill county, Pa., Glendower Colliery, where he was employed four years. In 1866 he came to Plymouth, this county, and worked eleven years; held the position of inside foreman at Shaft No. 1 and 2, Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. Mr. Cobley has been thrice married: first time, in 1853, to Eleanor, daughter of Hannah and Charles Savory, natives of Gloucestershire, England, to which marriage were born five children, viz.: Elizabeth Ellen, Hannah, Alice, Emily and Bennett J. The mother of this family died February 21, 1865, and Mr. Cobley then married, in 1870, Ann, daughter of Charles and Rebecca (Bevan) Gauntlett, natives of Monmouthshire, Wales. This wife died in August, 1875, and our subject was married, the third time, to Mrs. Margaret Powell, daughter of Samuel Jenkins, natives of Wales. Mr. Cobley has only two children living, viz.: Bennett J., a physician at Kingston, Pa., and Elizabeth Ellen, wife of Jonathan W. Davis, a pharmacist in Plymouth, Pa., who was born in Wales, June 30, 1854, the eldest in the family of five children of William S. and Ann (Williams) Davis, also natives of Wales, who came to America and settled in Schuylkill county, Pa., where Jonathan was reared and educated. He early began life as a slate-picker in the breaker, and at the age of eighteen years had been promoted to driver-boss of the Wadesville Shaft. He subsequently came to Plymouth, and was driver-boss of Shaft No. 1 & 2 Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. for nine years, at the end of which time he opened his present business, in which he has since continued. He was married to Miss Cobley, March 5, 1876, and six children have blessed their union, viz.: William, Laura, Henry, Eleanor, Clarence and Sheldon. In politics he is a very active Republican. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

Peter Coggins, miner, Inkerman, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in March, 1830, and is the eldest in the family of Anthony and Bridget (Gordon) Coggins. He labored, while in Ireland, in a stone quarry, and came to this country in 1850. In New York he worked at his old employment as quarryman for a few months, and then came to this county, where he was engaged until 1854 in sinking the shafts of Mines No. 5 and No. 7, since when he has been employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company as miner. He was united in marriage January 1, 1856, with Mary, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Lavelle) Morris, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have been blessed with the following children: Bridget, born December 20, 1856; John, born February 16, 1860; Annie, born January 12, 1863, married to John Burke, carpenter, Carbondale; Katie, born May 23, 1865, married to James Corrigan, railroad fireman, Carbondale; Anthony, born July 5, 1867; Hannah, born September 14, 1870, and Rose, born December 16, 1872. Our subject is an adherent of the Roman Catholic faith, and a member of the St. John's Literary and Benevolent Association. In politics he is a Republican.

Isaiah G. Colborn, druggist, Mountain Top, in Fairview township, was born December 8, 1862, in Ashley borough, this county, and is a son of John W. and Mary E. (Keiser) Colborn, who reared a family of five children, viz.: Robert M., who is married and resides in Pittston; William T., married and living in Ashley; Emma, wife of Rev. James Benninger, a Methodist clergyman, stationed, at present, in Ashley; Isaiah G., and Charles W., unmarried, and living in Ashley. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of Ashley until he was seventeen years old, when he entered his brother's (William T.) drugstore in Ashley in order to study pharmacy, and there remained until 1884, in which year he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1886. Returning to Ashley, he again accepted a position from his brother as druggist, remaining, however, but a few months, when he secured a position as manager of a drugstore in Nanticoke. After working there but a short time, he came to Fairview and opened a drugstore for his brother. In 1888 he purchased the Fairview store, and is at present conducting the same. He has, on a lot adjoining the store, built a beautiful cottage, where he now lives. On August 4, 1886, Mr. Colborn was married to Ella, daughter of John and Anna (Russell) Jones, of Ashley, which marriage was

made happy by four children, viz.: Oscar G., Ethel M., Harry R. and Walter R. Mr. and Mrs. Colborn are not members of any church, but attend the Methodist services. In politics he is a Republican.

John W. Colborn, postmaster, Ashley, was born in Lycoming county, Pa., June 10, 1831, a son of John and Sarah (Burgett) Colborn, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin. His grandfathers were Robert Colborn and John Burgett. The father, who was born March 30, 1808, died May 3, 1892, near the place of his birth in Lycoming county; the mother is now living with her daughter, Jane. The family consisted of the following: Two children who died in infancy; John W.; Robert, a printer in Pottsville, Pa.; William E., a mine operator in West Virginia; Mary, who died at the age of twenty-two; Hannah, married to Boyd Richie, a farmer in Lycoming county, Pa.; A. F., an electrical engineer residing at Forest City, and Jane, who lives with her mother. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Schuylkill county, and then learned the carpenter's trade. He removed to Ashley December 26, 1855, where he helped to build the first breaker. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the three months' service, and again at Scranton, September 4, 1864, in Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth P. V., and was discharged at Fortress Monroe in June, 1865. He then resumed his trade at Ashley, which he followed till he was appointed postmaster, in 1882, which position he held until 1885, and was reappointed in 1889. He built his present residence in 1861. Mr. Colborn was married October 12, 1856, to Mary E., daughter of Thomas and Emily (Downing) Keizer, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English origin. She died December 27, 1890, at the age of fifty-three years. The issue of this union was five children, viz.: Robert, who is engaged in the ice business at Pittston; William T., a druggist at Ashley; Isaiah G., a druggist at South Fairview; Emma (Mrs. Rev. James Benninger), and Charles, clerk in his brother's (William T.) store. Mr. Colborn and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the board of trustees of which he is president. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment. In his political views he is a Republican, and has held the offices of school director, assessor, tax collector, and he took the census of Ashley borough in 1890.

W. M. Coldren, head miller in Miner & Co.'s Mills, Miners Mills, was born in Lower Augusta township, Northumberland Co., Pa., February 5, 1860, and is a son of Peter and Louisa (Feaster) Coldren, natives of Pennsylvania. The father, who was a farmer, reared a family of seven children, of whom W. M. is the fourth. He spent his boyhood on the farm, received a common-school education, and at the age of nineteen engaged in the Turtle Creek Mills, Winfield, Pa., to learn the miller's trade; here he remained two years, and after one year spent at home, went to Lewisburgh, Pa., where he worked at his trade five years, and accepted his present position in 1887. This mill has a daily capacity of one hundred barrels of flour, forty tons of feed, five tons of buckwheat flour or thirty barrels of rye flour; the grains are obtained from Pennsylvania and the West, chiefly the latter, the wheat of the former being preferred, however. The products of the mill are disposed of chiefly in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. Mr. Coldren was married, August 2, 1883, to Anna L., daughter of John and Susanna (Hunty) Coldren, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin; they have one child, Gertrude A. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church of Lower Augusta township, Pa.; he is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and a Democrat in his political views.

Alvin P. Coles, the popular and genial proprietor of "Harvey's Creek Hotel," West Nanticoke, was born at Beach Haven, Pa., May 8, 1852, and is a son of Samuel H. and Martha (Hauz) Coles, also natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject, who is the youngest in a family of three, was reared and educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, and learned the blacksmith's trade at Beach Haven, at which he worked until 1883. He then commenced in the hotel business at Crooptown, same State, where he was the leading hotel man for seven years. He then came to West Nanticoke, and assumed the management of the "Harvey's Creek Hotel," the

leading hostlery in the town, equipped with all modern hotel conveniences. As Mr. Coles is a natural hotel man, the traveling public find with him a comfortable, home-like resort. He was married December 7, 1872, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Samuel and Parthenna (Fritz) Gibbons, of Fairmount township, Luzerne county, and they have one child, Samuel D. Mr. Coles is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and in his political views is a Democrat.

Arthur F. Collamer, photographer, Wilkes-Barre, is a son of J. W. and Nellie (Blair) Collamer, born at Honesdale. Our subject is a descendant of one of the early pioneer families who came to Massachusetts in 1624, and numbered among their descendants many illustrious names, among which may be mentioned that of Hon. Jacob Collamer, who was a United States Senator, and was appointed to the office of postmaster-general under President Taylor, also that of Hon. George W. Collamer, a distinguished judge at Montpelier, Vt., a man of great wealth and extended influence, who became a chief factor in locating the capital of Vermont. The father was an artist, a profession he followed for more than forty years with eminent success. The children of the father's family were two in number: G. W. Collamer and Arthur E. Collamer, the latter of whom was educated in his native place, Wilkes-Barre. When a youth he entered his father's studio, mastered the photographer's art and became a partner, which business relationship continued until the father's death, January 29, 1891, since which time our subject has carried on the gallery successfully, adding thereto oil work and life-size painting. He votes the Republican ticket, and in 1887 was elected a member of the city council. Mr. Collamer is a member of several secret societies; also of the Ninth Regiment, and is an officer of Col. Keck's staff.

Thomas F. Collins, engineer at Delaware & Hudson No. 2, Plymouth. This experienced engineer was born at Scranton, Pa., September 17, 1858, and is a son of John and Catherine (Ryan) Collins, natives of County Clare, Ireland. Thomas F., who is the third in a family of five children, was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, and began life by working about the mines. In 1879 he went to Colorado, and worked for four years in the silver mines as a practical miner. He then went to Arizona, following the same business for one year, and coming thence to Plymouth, was engaged as a fireman at No. 11, Wilkes-Barre Coal & Iron Company. He remained with this company for eighteen months, and then entered the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, first as a fireman, and soon after as an engineer, in which capacity he has since acted. Our subject was married September 25, 1881, to Miss Johanna, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Keaton) Bonney, natives of Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with five children: John, Catherine, Lucy, Joseph and George. Mr. Thomas is a Democrat in politics. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Capt. John D. Colvin. In 1820 Philip Colvin, with his wife Sarah, and sons, Joseph and Cyrus, and daughters, Polly, Mercy and Anna, with her husband, Elemuel Stone, from Rhode Island, traveling with ox teams, and bringing their household goods with them, settled in Abington township, Luzerne county (now Lackawanna county) Pa. Philip Colvin, with his son, Cyrus, settled on a farm in the western part of the township, near Factoryville; Joseph settled near the east line of the township, on a wild farm; Elemuel Stone and his wife, Anna, settled on a farm near the south center of the township; Polly, after being married to Thomas Smith, settled in the northern part of the township; Mercy married Mr. James Nichols, and settled in Benton township, in same county; Cyrus Colvin, in 1821, married Miss Phœbe Northrop, whose parents emigrated from Rhode Island a few years previous. There were born to Cyrus Colvin and wife four sons and two daughters: Artless L., Augustus, Deborah N., Philip, George Perry and John Dorrance. His wife, Phœbe, died December 24, 1835; Philip Colvin, Sr., died in 1832, aged seventy-eight years; Sarah, his wife, died in 1844, aged eighty-three years; Cyrus Colvin died in 1879, aged eighty-one years. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Maria Dean, daughter of James Dean, one of the early settlers

from Rhode Island. The second wife died in 1876, aged seventy-two years. There were born to him, by the second marriage, two sons: Cyrus D. and Albert Colvin. All the children of Cyrus Colvin lived at home, on the farm, until about 1850, when Artless L. went to Archbald, Pa., where she engaged in the millinery business, and soon afterward married J. W. Sheerer, an engineer; they are now living at Des-Moines, Iowa, and have one son and one daughter, both married and living in Iowa. Augustus married about the same time, and is yet living on a farm in Wyoming county; he raised a large family. Deborah N. married a farmer by the name of Emanuel Dershimer, who died in 1881; they reared a family of three boys and two girls; the mother and two of her sons are yet living on their fine old homestead in Falls township, Wyoming Co., Pa.; the eldest son, Oscar, who resides at Tunkhannock, Pa., is a noted barrister, and stands high with his colleagues in the profession; one daughter married J. P. Carter, a druggist, and resides at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; the other daughter and her husband, Jerome Lillibridge, resides on a farm in Pennsylvania. Philip went to California in 1859, and is now living on a ranch, near Pueblo, Colo., where he has resided since 1873, dividing his time between raising stock and prospecting. George Perry was an engineer on the Mississippi river steamers, also in Texas, Mexico and Brazil; he now resides near Colorado Springs, Colo., being paralyzed from the effects of a wound received at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

John Dorrance Colvin left home in 1854 and remained away until 1859, when he returned home, and there sojourned until the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861. After his discharge from the service, in 1865, he was connected with the work on the Central Branch of the Pacific Railroad from Atchison, Kan., to Fort Kearney, and went across the Missouri river on the ferry from Winthrop, Mo., to Atchison with the first locomotive that was placed on the road. In 1867 he returned to Pennsylvania, and was employed for five and one-half years in the coal department of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, when he took a position with the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. In 1885 cataracts affected his eyes. In 1890 he resigned his position with the Lehigh Valley Coal Company after seventeen years' continuous service. Mr. Colvin was married, in 1867, to Olive S. Reichardt, of Providence (now a part of Scranton), Pa., whose father's family were among the early pioneers that came from Germany and settled near Easton, Pa.; her mother was an Ackerly, whose parents emigrated from New York State, and settled in Abington, in 1828. John D. Colvin, after his marriage, settled at Olyphant, Pa.; from there he moved to Carbondale, same State, and in 1870 took up his residence at Parsons, Luzerne county, of which borough he is the present postmaster. In 1876 he took an active part in getting the district chartered as a borough, and he was twice elected its burgess. He served as school director for twelve years, and the borough's fine school property is largely owing to the exertions of John D. Colvin, Colvin Parsons, John Alderson, Jason P. Davis, Patrick Cox and William Smurl, as they took the first steps toward buying the lots and erecting the commodious graded-school building in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. J. Colvin have reared a family of two sons and three daughters—all of whom are yet at home. The oldest son, Harry, is assistant postmaster at Parsons, Pa.; Cyrus D. and Albert Colvin, sons of the second wife of Cyrus Colvin, are yet living in Lackawanna county, Pa. The six sons and two daughters of Cyrus Colvin are all yet living; out of the twenty three grandchildren twenty-two are yet living, and out of the ten great-grandchildren nine are living. In politics the Colvins were Whigs and Republicans, and John D. Colvin cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont. The war record of the sons of Cyrus Colvin should not be omitted, for they sprung from the defenders of the Stars and Stripes. Their great-grandfathers, on both sides of the family, fought in the Revolutionary war; their grandfathers, on both sides, fought in the War of 1812, and the war record below will show what the sons did for the country from 1861 to 1865.

George Perry Colvin enlisted, September 13, 1861, in the Forty-seventh P. V.,

and was with the regiment in all its campaigns, including the ill-fated Red River expedition under Banks. On October 19, 1864, at the battle of Cedar Creek (on the day of Sheridan's celebrated ride) he was struck by a piece of shell, which caused the removal of a portion of the frontal bone of the skull and trepanning the same with silver. He is now paralyzed, and resides near Colorado Springs, Colo., but, thanks to an appreciative government, is receiving a pension sufficient to meet all his necessary wants. Augustus Colvin also enlisted in the Forty-seventh P. V. and served faithfully until after the close of the war. Philip Colvin was out with the emergency men in June and July, 1863.

On July 2, 1861, John D. Colvin enlisted in Company G, Fifty-second Regiment, P. V. On account of some trouble between the captain and first lieutenant, while Colvin was back collecting recruits, the company was disbanded, a part joining Birney's Zouaves in Philadelphia. When he returned to Harrisburg with fifteen recruits he, along with them, was mustered into Company C (Capt. J. P. S. Gobin, now Gen. Gobin, of Lebanon, Pa.), Forty-seventh Regiment, P. V. on September 13, 1861, for three years. In December, 1861, he was detailed (in compliance with a general order from the War Department) and transferred to the U. S. Signal Corps, and sent to Red Stone Camp, near Georgetown, D. C., for instructions. On February 4, 1862, he was assigned to Gen. Brennen's brigade, and was sent to Key West, Fla., where Porter's mortar fleet was fitting out for the expedition to assist in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi, below New Orleans. After the capture of New Orleans the brigade to which he was attached was sent to Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C., to take part in the operations against James Island and the city of Charleston. At Hilton Head he was detached from the land forces, and for several months was on board the "Wabash," Admiral Dupont's flagship, for the purpose of communicating by signals with the army, and instructing the midshipmen and the quartermasters of the navy in the use of the army signals. He was placed on board the "Ericsson" when she accompanied the fleet to Charleston loaded with torpedoes for the purpose of removing the obstructions near Fort Sumter that prevented our fleet entering the harbor; was afterward assigned to duty on board the steamer "Powhattan," Capt. Green, flagship of the wooden fleet; was for a time on duty on the ill-fated gunboat "Housatonic;" was one of the signal-men on the ironclad fleet, April 7, 1863, when Admiral Dahlgren made the attacks on Forts Sumter and Moultrie and the batteries protecting the channel to Charleston harbor. He afterward took an active part in the capture of the batteries on the lower end of Morris Island, in the charges on Fort Wagner in July, 1863, and was on Morris Island during the sieges of Forts Wagner, Sumter and other batteries on Cummings Point; was a sergeant in charge of the signals on the night of July 3, 1864. When Gen. Hoyt, of the Fifty-second P. V. with the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh N. Y. V., were repulsed at Fort Johnson, James Island, S. C., the Fifty-second Regiment having their colonel (Hoyt) and one hundred and fifty-two officers and men captured, Sergeant Colvin also lost two of his signalmen by capture, both of whom afterward died in Andersonville prison. One of the men was Thomas Rimer, a nephew of John Jennon, of Scranton. In April, 1864, by order of Gen. Foster, Capt. Clum, chief signal officer of the Coast Division, detailed Sergeant John D. Colvin to endeavor to decipher the Rebel Signal Code. He was on this secret service until the fall of Charleston, February 18, 1865, and succeeded in deciphering six of their straight alphabetical code, and their fifteen changeable or disk code; the latter was supposed to be impossible to decipher, as no two messages need be sent from the same key letter. By his work he gained much very valuable information, and gave Gen. Foster such reliable information of the enemy's movements when Gen. Terry, with his division, was operating against the enemy on James Island in the summer of 1864, that he recommended him for a commission. On February 14, 1865, Sergeant Colvin was commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Signal Corps. He also received a congratulatory letter

from Col. Nichodemus, of the Signal Bureau at Washington, D. C., relative to his fitness for that branch of the service, and the valuable information received through him. Gen. Schammelfennig, commanding a brigade in the Coast Division, wrote him a letter highly extolling him for his zeal and success in his branch of the service. And he wishes to have recorded in this volume his thanks and high appreciation of the services of such men as George H. Stone, Wm. S. Marsden, Sergeant Eddy and Quick of the corps, with the men assigned to him from the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York Regiment for their arduous duties and valuable assistance rendered him whilst deciphering codes and intercepting Rebel dispatches from all points along the Confederate lines. Our subject was mustered out of the service in September, 1865, after over four years' active campaign life. What was remarkable about Lieutenant Colvin was that when he entered the service he was sickly, and went against the wishes (on that account) of his friends; but the service agreed with him, for there was not a day, for over four years, on which he was not able to be in the saddle or attend to his duties, either in the navy or in the field; in fact, he reported to the "morning sick call" only twice during his entire service, and was absent from active service only for thirty days, and that was on a veteran furlough. On July 7, 1879, Capt. John D. Colvin, Capt. Wilt, Capt. T. C. Parker, Capt. Bennett, Capt. Rush, Capt. Harvey, Capt. McGinley, Capt. Wenner, with a number of other line officers, were instrumental in organizing the Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania, and did all in their power to assist the field and staff officers to make efficient soldiers out of the "raw material;" and the people of Luzerne county should be proud that they had men of military genius to lay the foundation for one of the finest volunteer organizations in the State—an organization to look at and be proud of. Company E, of Parsons, organized by Capt. J. D. Colvin, is yet in existence, and stands second to none in the regiment. The Captain was seven years an officer in the Ninth Regiment.

Capt. John D. Colvin and family are the only descendants of Cyrus Colvin living in the county, with their children: Harry C., assistant postmaster; Anna C., a teacher in the public schools of Parsons borough; J. Fredrick, Alice R. and Lena May. Harry C. was married on June 10, 1891, to Miss Carry Cordwell, and they have one child, a fine boy four months old, named Arthur Dorrance, after its grandfathers, and both the old veterans are proud of him, and hope he may grow up to be a true and loyal American citizen. Capt. J. D. Colvin is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the G. A. R., the Knights of Honor, and the Patriotic Sons of America.

T. F. Connell, proprietor of livery stable, Duryea, was born at Mine Hill Gap, Schuylkill Co., Pa., February 9, 1850, and is the youngest in a family of seven sons. His parents were John and Ellen (Brady) Connell, natives of County Longford, Ireland. Our subject received his education in the common schools, and worked on his father's farm until 1871, when he went into the livery business, in Wilkes-Barre, and carried the mails between that city and Nanticoke. In 1873 he moved to Kingston, and in 1874 took charge of a livery stable in Allegheny City. In 1878 he engaged in farming and contracting in Plymouth, and in 1891 built where he now carries on his business in Duryea. Mr. Connell was united in marriage, April 5, 1885, with Matilda, daughter of John and Julia (Morris) Roach, of Jenkins township, natives of County Wexford, Ireland. Their union has been blessed with the following issue: Mary, born February 1, 1886; Annie, born June 4, 1887; Nellie, born July 28, 1888; Maud, born November 19, 1889; Bessie, born March 13, 1891, and John, born August 9, 1892. Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics, is a Democrat.

Thaddeus M. Conniff, justice of the peace and supervising principal of the public schools in Plains township, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, August 9, 1854. He came to America in 1870, and worked in and about the mines at Plains for four years. He then took a course at a normal school in New York

State, and has since been engaged in teaching at Plains, except during the year 1883–4, when he was commissioned, by the State superintendent, as superintendent of the Pittston schools. In 1879 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he has since held, having been re-elected in 1884 and 1889. Mr. Conniff was married June 15, 1876, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Robert and Margaret Armstrong, and their union has been blessed with five children: Patrick Augustine, Robert Armstrong, Mary Amanda, James Norton, and Elizabeth Frances. Mr. Conniff and his family are members of the Catholic Church; he is also a member of the Father Mathew Temperance Society, which he represents at many State conventions; he represented his union at National conventions of Boston, Scranton, Philadelphia, and Chicago; is a chancellor in the C. M. B. A. In politics, he is a Democrat, was delegate to the State convention at Harrisburg, and one of its secretaries, and is at present a member of the county committee. The schools under his supervision, and in charge of an able corps of teachers, have reached a remarkable degree of proficiency.

John F. Connole, wholesale liquor dealer, Plymouth, was born at Elmira, N. Y., March 9, 1853, and is a son of Thomas and Honora (Dwyre) Connole, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1848, settling in the State of New York. There were three children in this family, of whom John F. is the only son, the two daughters being Mary, wife of Andrew Heffron, of Plymouth, Pa., and Honora, wife of William Daly, also a resident of Plymouth. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, and at the Elmira Business College, graduating from the latter in March, 1876. After completing his business course, he traveled through the west for two years, returning at the end of that time to Plymouth, where he took charge of his father's restaurant for a short time, and soon after erected the large brick block where he now is located, and established his present business. Mr. Connole was married December 19, 1878, to Mary E., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Russell) Keating, natives of Ireland, Mary E. being born at Larksville, Pa. To this union have been born five children: Mary, born November 7, 1879; Thomas, born February 17, 1871; John F., born November 25, 1882; Alethia, born May 11, 1884, and Joseph, born July 8, 1889. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and politically Mr. Connole is a stanch Democrat.

Charles R. Connor, storekeeper, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Plymouth, this county, June 30, 1860, a son of John M. and Cinderella (Keller) Connor. He resided in Plymouth, where he received a public-school education, until seventeen years of age, in 1877 coming to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided. Since 1876 he has been in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, and has held his present position since May, 1887. On February 13, 1884, Mr. Connor married Ella, daughter of John and Mercy (Fell) Behee, of Wilkes Barre. To their union have been born five children, viz.: Mac, Daniel, Norman (deceased), Harold and Charles, Jr. Since 1887 he has been a member of Company D, Ninth Infantry Regiment, N. G. P.; received promotion to a corporal, sergeant and to a captaincy, December 8, 1890. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans and P. O. S. of A.; in politics he is a Republican.

John Madison Connor, outside foreman, Hollenback Shaft No. 2, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, was born at Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa., April 14, 1839, a son of John and Rozilla (Madison) Connor. His paternal grandfather, Hugh Connor, a native of Ireland, was a pioneer of near Carbondale, Pa., where he died. The father was a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for many years a resident of Carbon and Luzerne counties, Pa., and died in Wilkes-Barre in 1867. The mother of our subject was a native of Connecticut. They had eight children: William J., Wilson B., Uranah M., Hugh C., Emily H., David C., John M., and Thomas R. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre, educated in the public schools, and served an apprenticeship at the harness-maker's trade with James D. Laird.

He was in the Civil war, enlisting August 14, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, storming of Petersburg, Weldon Raid and other engagements, and was honorably discharged at New York City in June, 1865. His wife was Cinderella, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Whiteman) Keller, and by her he had ten children: Isadore U. (Mrs. William E. Bennett), Charles R., Edward P., De Haven L., Estella, Stan, Nettie, Ralph, Bessie and Ola, all deceased except Isadore U., Charles R. and De Haven L. Mr. Connor followed the harness business in Plymouth, eighteen years, and the express business, four years. He removed to Wilkes-Barre in 1877, where he has since been in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

Thomas R. Connor, retired, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 30, 1841, a son of John and Rozilla (Madison) Connor. He was reared and educated in Wilkes-Barre, where he learned the bakery and confectionery business, and prior to the war was in the employ of the Empire Coal Company as stationary engineer. He enlisted April 18, 1861, in the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and on arriving at Harrisburg was appointed drummer; after three months' service he was honorably discharged. On September 7, 1861, he re-enlisted, this time in Company L, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and March 1, 1862, was transferred to the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in all the battles of the Regiment from Fortress Monroe to Richmond; also second battle of Bull Run, Massacre Gap, Antietam, Rappahannock and Brandy Station, Fredericksburg and the Wilderness; was wounded at Fair Oaks, May 30, 1862, and at Spottsylvania May 9, 1864. He was honorably discharged September 7, 1864. After his return to Wilkes-Barre he was stationary engineer for the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company from 1865 to 1868, and from 1868 to 1870 was engaged in the local express business between Wilkes-Barre and Kingston. In 1870 he was appointed outside foreman for the Hollenback Shaft, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, serving them in that capacity fourteen years; then as superintendent of Empire Division, two years; and again as outside foreman, four years, retiring on account of ill health in 1887. Mr. Connor married, February 20, 1867, Jennie, daughter of Henry and Harriet (Brink) Pruner, of Wilkes Barre, and has four children: Hattie M., Harry P., Ruth B. and Daisy. Mr. Connor and family are members of the Franklin Street M. E. Church; he is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

Lewis H. Conover, fire, life and accident insurance agent, Beach Haven, was born September 26, 1826, in Salem, about one mile northeast of Beach Haven. He is a son of Lewis H. and Catharine (Corell) Conover, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of whom was a grandson of Franklin Conover, who came from Connecticut and settled near Philadelphia at a very early date; the mother of our subject was a native of Northampton county, this State, born near Leighton, of remote German ancestry. Our subject's father died in 1828 at the age of twenty-eight, his mother in 1880 at the age of seventy-eight.

Lewis H. Conover received his early education in an old log schoolhouse near Beach Haven, in the pioneer days of the Luzerne county public-school system. At the age of sixteen he engaged as clerk in a store at Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., where he remained two years. He then went to Weatherly, Carbon county, and there was engaged in clerking about a year, when he returned to Beach Haven and engaged in huckstering, after which he resumed his position in the store, where he remained a short time; then went to Rocky Mountain, where he was also employed as clerk about eighteen months. He then came to Nanticoke, also working as clerk, and remained about a year; then moved to New Columbus, same county, and entered the employ of D. L. Chapin, where he remained a short time, and then proceeded to Shickshinny, Pa., where he began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Parker. After remaining there about two years, he returned to Berwick. Sojourning in that town a short time, he went to Beach Haven and clerked for

Hill & Sibert, remaining with them till the dissolution of the firm, when he moved to Foundryville, Pa., and there remained until 1859, when he embarked in his present business. Mr. Conover has been twice married: first time to Rosanna Wilson, of Huntington, Pa., by whom he had three children, viz.: Franklin, Collins, (deceased) and Alveretta (now Mrs. Charles Anderson, of West Nanticoke). This wife dying, Mr. Conover married, for his second, Miss Martha H. Opdyke, and to them were born three children, viz.: Reuben H., Elmer Frank and Jennie. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., Sylvaria Lodge, No. 354, and in politics he is a Republican.

Reuben H. Conover, clerk in the Susquehanna Coal Company's supply store, Nanticoke, was born in Beech Haven, Luzerne county, May 8, 1858, and is a son of Lewis H. and Martha H. (Opdyke) Conover. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county and in the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pa. At the age of twenty-one he entered the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company, as shipping clerk, and two years later he entered the supply department of the same company, where he has since been engaged. Mr. Conover was married, October 14, 1885, to Miss Fannie, daughter of W. V. Harrison, of Buttonwood, Pa. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge No. 541, F. & A. M.; Valley Chapter No. 214, R. A. M., Plymouth, Pa.; Dieu le Veut Commandery No. 45, K. T., Wilkes-Barre; Caldwell Consistory S.·.P.·.R.·.S.·.32°, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Bloomsburg, Pa. Mr. Conover is one of Luzerne county's most progressive citizens, a firm upholder of the principles of the Republican party, and is a supporter of every worthy and popular enterprise.

Charles A. Conrad, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born in Ashley, Pa., May 24, 1862, a son of Philip and Catharine (Mathias) Conrad, both of whom were born in Germany. Philip came to this country about 1854, locating in Ashley, where he engaged in mining, hotel and restaurant keeping and other speculations, by which he accumulated considerable property in Ashley, as well as a large farm in Jackson township, on which his son, Charles A., the subject of this sketch, now lives. His family consisted of five children, three of whom are now living. Our subject was educated in Ashley, at the high school, where he graduated with honors, since which time he has always worked on a farm. Mr. Conrad is a young man of promise and ability, bound to make his mark in the world. Since 1879 he has lived on his father's farm of ninety-three acres, which farm was purchased from Nicholas Conrad, who had purchased it from Harrison Sickler, he from Wesley Major, and he from Absalom Skadder, who was one of the pioneers of Jackson township. The place is beautiful, well stocked, well kept and in fine repair. Mr. Conrad is a general, practical farmer. On November 16, 1881, he married Miss Lizzie, daughter of John and Mary Hendricks, by which union there were born six children, all yet living: Louisa K., Sophia A., John H., Maggie E., Philip J. and Louis C. Mr. Conrad, in his political preferences, is a Democrat.

Hon. John Nesbitt Conyngham, LL. D., distinguished during a long and useful life in the threefold capacity of Christian, citizen, and jurist, and, for thirty years preceding his death, conspicuous as president judge, at first, of the Thirteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and afterward, of the Eleventh District, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 17, 1798, and died (the victim of an unfortunate railroad accident) at Magnolia, Miss., about one hundred miles above New Orleans, La., February 23, 1871, in his seventy-third year. His ancestral relatives on both sides, for many generations, were people of eminence, respectability and worth. As the name indicates, the family of Conyngham is of Scotch origin. For several generations, however, the ancestors of the Judge were domiciled in Ireland, and ranked there among those who were the honor of the land, among them being numbered several distinguished divines and prelates of the Church of Ireland. His grandfather, Redmond Conyngham, a native of Ireland, was a highly respected citizen of Philadelphia. He was a prominent member of the old Christ Church of that city, and was a vestryman and warden of the Church. He was one of the founders

of St. Peter's Church, of that city, and continued a member of the united parishes of Christ Church and St. Peter's until his death. His son, David Hayfield Conyngham, was the father of Judge Conyngham. He was born in the North of Ireland about 1750, and came to Philadelphia very early in life. He took an active part in military affairs, and was one of the founders of the first troops of city cavalry. As a business man he stood among the wealthiest and most prominent members of the mercantile community of Philadelphia, being a partner of the firm of J. W. Nesbitt & Co., and senior member of the house of Conyngham & Nesbitt, which, in the darkest period of the Revolution, in 1780, when Washington was apprehensive that he could not keep the field with his impoverished army, nobly came forward and supplied the needed means (some five thousand pounds) for the relief of the suffering patriots. This magnificent exhibition of patriotism and confidence was gratefully acknowledged by Washington, and also by Robert Morris, the distinguished financier of the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch received his early education under the most favorable auspices in the city of his birth. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, and taking the full course, was graduated with high honors in 1817. Selecting the law for his profession, he entered the office of Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar, in that city, February 12, 1820. The same year he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, April 3, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. To the careful training, fitting him for its ordinary duties, the young lawyer added great energy and superior discrimination. His practice was scientifically conducted, and success came to him slowly at first, but with increasing volume each succeeding year. After a most successful career at the bar, covering nearly a score of years, during two of which he represented his District in the State Legislature, he was appointed in the spring of 1839, by Governor D. R. Porter, to the position of president judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, then consisting of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean. The first session of his court was held at Tioga. By an Act passed April 13, 1840, Luzerne was added to his District, and Susquehanna was transferred to the Eleventh District —a proceeding which permitted Judge Conyngham to live at his home in Wilkes-Barre. His commission expired in 1849, but in the fall of 1851, under the amended constitution, he was elected to the presidency of the Eleventh District, then composed of Luzerne, Wyoming, Montour and Columbia counties. In 1853, and again in 1856, changes were made in the District, which finally consisted of Luzerne county only. In 1861 he was re-elected to office, although holding political opinions differing on many points from those promulgated by the national administration. The firing on Fort Sumter aroused his patriotism, and immediately sacrificing every party feeling he addressed himself with special vigor to the preservation of the imperiled Union. His name and influence were all-powerful in his judicial District, and few men gave greater personal, or more support, than Judge Conyngham. He resigned his position on the bench in July, 1870, and on his resignation, the entire bar of Luzerne county, as one man, rose up to do him honor—the first instance of the kind in Pennsylvania. No less than sixteen judges from the Supreme Court of the United States, down through all the State judiciaries, gave in writing their deliberate judgment of his character as a judge. In 1824 he married Ruth Ann, daughter of Gen. Lord Butler, and granddaughter of that distinguished Revolutionary officer, Gen. Zebulon Butler. His family consisted of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity: Col. John Butler, U. S. A.; William Lord; Thomas; Maj. Charles Miner, U. S. A.; Mary (Mrs. Charles Parrish), and Anna, who married the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, of Pennsylvania.

Charles Miner Conyngham, youngest in the family of the late Hon. John Nesbitt and Ruth (Butler) Conyngham, was born in Wilkes-Barre July 6, 1840; educated at the Protestant Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, also at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and was graduated A. B. in 1859, and A. M. in 1862. He studied

law with G. Byron Nicholson, of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1862, but never engaged in the practice of his profession. On August 26, 1862, he entered the U. S. army as captain of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-Third Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and in September, 1863, was promoted to major, to date and rank from June 1, 1863. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness and Spottsylvania C. H., and was severely wounded May 12, 1864. He was honorably discharged July 26, 1864, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits under the various firms of Conyngham & Paine and C. M. Conyngham, and in mining operations as Conyngham & Teasdale, at Shickshinny; he has been president of the West End Coal Company, as well as director of the Hazard Manufacturing Company and the Parrish Coal Company. He is also the head of the firm of Conyngham, Schrage & Company, who have extensive mercantile interests in Wilkes-Barre, Ashley and Sugar Notch. Under the administration of Governor Hoyt of Pennsylvania, he held the office of inspector-general of the National Guard; is a prominent member of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre, a member of Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., the Loyal Legion of the United States, Society of the Potomac, and the Grand Army of the Republic. On February 9, 1864, he married Helen Hunter Turner, daughter of William Wolcot Turner, of Hartford, Conn., and has three children, Helen, Herbert and Alice.

James Coogan, stationary engineer at No. 2 Shaft, Susquehanna Coal Company, Nanticoke, was born at Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and is a son of Nicholas and Julia (Dawning) Coogan, both natives of Ireland. Mr. Coogan was educated in the village schools, and at the age of fourteen engaged in farming in the Sharp Mountain collieries at Tamaqua, where he remained seven years, when he entered the employ of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, at Summit Hill, Pa. He remained there about six years, when he returned to Tamaqua, in the employ of Carter & Borda, remaining with them until 1873, when he came to Nanticoke and accepted his present position; here he has since been engaged, with the exception of one year that he was employed at Mill Hollow, also as engineer. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Vanfossin, of Slocum township, this county. They have had six children: John, Lizzie, William (deceased), Martha, James and Flora. Mr. Coogan is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically is a Republican.

Thomas Cook, engineer at the Wyoming Colliery, Plains, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, July 11, 1850, and is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Magot) Cook, the former of whom was a miner. They reared a family of five children, viz.: Adam, a butcher in Hazleton, Pa.; Jennette (deceased), married to Archibald Nichol, a tinsmith in Scotland, by whom she had five children; Thomas, the subject of this memoir; Elizabeth, married to James Conyngham, gardener, Holyoke, Mass., by whom she has four children; and Mary, married to Alexander Thompson, head sawyer, Glasgow, Scotland, by whom she has seven children. Adam Cook was killed by a fall of coal in the mines, and his widow, who now lives at Peckville, Pa., married John Good (since deceased), by whom she had two children: John (deceased), who was a machinist of more than ordinary ability, and David, a civil engineer, now residing in Philadelphia. Our subject, who had been employed in the Speedwell machine shops in Scotland, came to America in 1883, and found employment as night watchman at the Wyoming Colliery, where he has since remained, and in 1889 he was promoted to his present position. He built his residence, a large double block, in 1886. Mr. Cook was married, June 4, 1888, to Miss Isabella, daughter of James Ralston, of Plains. Our subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is trustee; in his political views he is in sympathy with the Republican party.

William H. Cook, carpenter, Larksville, P. O. Edwardsdale. This gentleman was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1850, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Kelly) Cook, the former a native of England, the latter of Ireland. He was educated in the land of his birth, and learned his trade there. In 1878 he came to America, and remaining in New York City a short time, proceeded from there to Wilkes-Barre,

and engaged in his trade, remaining there a few years, when he removed to the West Side and entered the employ of the Kingston Coal Company as a mine carpenter, at which he is now employed. Mr. Cook was married in 1873 to Miss Emily, daughter of William Walker, of Hull, England, and this union has been blessed with five bright children, named respectively, Arthur, Elizabeth, Edward, Beatrice and Rachel Ellen.

Charles H. Cooke, surveyor, Dallas, was born November 30, 1850, at Blainstown, Warren Co., N. J., where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Simeon and Sarah Ann (Smith) Cooke, both of whom were born in New Jersey. Simeon Cooke was a man of great influence in his own town, and held many offices of trust and responsibility. At one time he held the office of surveyor general of the State of New Jersey; at another time he was county clerk for two terms. His advice was sought by all who knew him, because of his knowledge of law and matters pertaining to business in general. In his earlier life he was a successful school-teacher. He died in 1866 at the age of sixty-seven years. His widow is now (1892) living at the age of seventy-nine years. They reared a family of six children, all of whom are living, Charles H. being the elder son, and the third member of the family. In his early life our subject confined himself to the study of surveying, under the watchful eye of his father. In 1873 he removed to Scranton, where for two years he engaged as clerk in a wholesale establishment, at the end of which time he removed to Dallas, and here for a time was engaged by A. Ryman & Sons in their mercantile business. In 1876 Mr. Cooke married Miss Clara, daughter of Ira D. and Phebe Shaver, by whom he had three children, viz.: Helen S., Ira P. and Claude H. The same year in which he was married, he began business on his own account as a surveyor, and he has held the office of county surveyor three years. He is a justice of the peace, an office he has held for three terms. He has also held the office of secretary of the borough of Dallas since its incorporation. He is a member in good standing of the F. & A. M., and is a man of intellect and refinement. He is now (1892) erecting a town hall, the ground floor of which is to be used for manufacturing purposes.

Thomas Cooke, a prominent contractor and builder, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Devonshire, England, May 27, 1849, a son of Thomas and Mary A. (Rowe) Cooke. He was reared and educated in his native country, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. In 1873 he came to Wilkes-Barre, worked with M. B. Houpt for a time, later with the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, and since 1880 has been in business for himself as a contractor, in which line he has built up a first-class trade. He married Delia, daughter of John J. and Frances (Hughes) Edwards, of Wilkes-Barre, and has one son living, Willie T. Mr. Cooke is an adherent of the M. E. Church; is a member of the K. of M., and O. of W., and in politics is a Republican.

James Churchill Coon, editor, Nanticoke, is a native of Saratoga, N. Y., born in 1842. The father of our subject died when the latter was seven months old, and the mother when he was eighth years of age. His childhood days were spent with relatives in Connecticut, Michigan and Ohio. In 1852 he entered a Michigan printing office to learn the printer's trade, and after spending three years in the Michigan office, he went to Chicago. In the spring of 1856 he joined his fortunes with a circus as assistant to the treasurer, and traveled through Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin. In August of that season he quit the circus at Fond du Lac, Wis., and became a clerk in a hotel, and two years later he went to Eau Claire, same State, and clerked in a hotel for a few months. He then engaged in a printing office for about a year in that place, and in 1861, being still a minor, he established the Eau Claire *Herald*. This paper he sold in 1863, and then went to Chicago, where he accepted employment on the Chicago *Times* as typesetter, assistant foreman, reporter, sporting editor, etc. He was thus engaged until 1865, when he moved to Waterbury, Conn., and founded a weekly Democratic newspaper, the *Nangatuck Valley Messenger*. Selling this paper in 1867, he returned to Chicago and resumed work on the *Times*

until 1869, when he journeyed to Rochester, N. Y., in which city he spent a few months and then took charge of the *Owego Press*, on which he remained until 1871. From there he went to Scranton and became connected with the *Republican* and *Times*, being city editor of the latter. In June, 1872, he founded the *Sunday Free Press* of that city, which met with great success; but owing to a disagreement with the partners he left that establishment in 1877, and in the spring of 1878 founded the *Newsdealer*, a Sunday paper, and in 1883 commenced it as a daily. In 1887 he sold the *Newsdealer* to its present owners, and took a trip to the Pacific coast, traveling extensively over the Golden Slope, returning via Texas, and spending the winter in Florida, where he established a paper called *Life in Florida*. Returning to Scranton, he organized the "Times Publishing Company," and had control of the business and paper until 1891, when he retired and sought a long-needed rest. In August of the same year he became possessed of the Nanticoke *Daily and Weekly News*, which is one of the successful and prosperous institutions of the county, and of which he is editor and publisher. Mr. Coon in his very active busy life, has always been a great reader, a close and diligent student, and the works of all the great authors in both prose and verse, as is manifest in his writings, are familiar to him. As he learned the art of typesetting, at the same time he learned to think and write. Among his earliest efforts were communications accepted and published in "Brick" Pomeroy's La Crosse *Democrat*. During his journalistic career in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre Mr. Coon was defendant in no less than fourteen criminal libel suits, all of which resulted favorably for him.

William Coon, watchman at the Delaware & Hudson Railroad crossing, Miners Mills, was born in Freeburgh, Union (now Snyder) Co., Pa., April 26, 1835, and is a son of William and Sarah (Boyer) Coon (originally Kuhn), natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. His grandfathers, George Coon and David Boyer, were Revolutionary soldiers, the latter being a drummer boy under Washington at the age of fifteen. The father of our subject who was a millwright by trade, died in 1872 at the age of sixty-two years, and the mother married, for her second husband, John Walburn (now deceased) by whom she had five children, four of whom are living; she is now living in Dushore, Sullivan Co., Pa. In his father's family there were two children, viz.: George, who is a farmer and music teacher in Snyder county, and William. Our subject received a common-school education, and embarked in life working on a farm in Bradford county, which he followed five years, and then worked at the tinner's trade in McKunesville, Pa., for four years. Then, after boating on the canal for a short time, engaged as teamster for Dr. Jackson of Dushore, Pa., where he remained two years, and next worked on a farm in Abington, Pa., till the beginning of the war. In September, 1861, he enlisted at Washington in Company L, Twenty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, General Birney's Zouaves, and in March, 1862, was transferred to Company D, Sixty-First Pennsylvania Volunteers; he re-enlisted, in January, 1864, for three years longer, and received a thirty-five days' furlough; he went with Grant to Petersburg, where he was wounded in the left knee, but as soon as he was able was with the regiment with crutch and cane; he was mustered out June 30, 1865, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Coon then went to Abington and rented farms for four years, and superintended a large farm for Northrope Brothers at Clark's Green three years. He then came to Miners Mills, where he drove team for Miner & Co. for fourteen years, worked in the mill for three years, and accepted, in 1888, his present position. Mr. Coon was married, October 1, 1865, to Miss Maria, daughter of Harry Smith, of Abington, and they have one child, Stella A. (Mrs. M. D. Moot). He and family attend the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the G. A. R. at Wilkes-Barre; he is Republican in his political views, and has been a member of the borough council for four years.

Robert Cooper, machinist, Kingston. This gentleman, who is a native of Drumoak, Scotland, was reared and educated at Kirktown, and at the age of nineteen came to America and settled at Kingston, Pa., where he engaged in stationary engineering, in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company.

He remained at that business four years, and then went to work in the machine shop of that company, where he learned the machinist's trade, and where he has since been employed. Mr. Cooper was married April 18, 1878, to Miss Sophia A., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Zink) Frauck, of Kingston, which happy union has been blessed with three children: Franklin D., Robert E. and Hannah A. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., standing very high in both; his political views are Republican, and he is at present a member of the Kingston borough council.

H. E. Cope, farmer, P. O. Berwick, Columbia county, was born in Salem township, Luzerne Co., Pa., July 15, 1843, and is a son of John and Susannah (Seybert) Cope. Our subject was reared in Salem township, where he has followed farming as an occupation, and, with his sister Rebecca, resides on the homestead, which was cleared and improved by his father. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, is a Democrat in politics, and has served one term as school director.

John Cope, farmer. P. O. Gregory, was born in Hunlock township, April 7, 1855. He is a son of Jacob and Hephziba Cope, worthy farmers by occupation; the exact place of their birth is not known. Jacob came to this county about 1828, locating in Huntington township, where he followed farming. His father was a native of Germany and also settled in Huntington, in the early settlement of the county, on this farm of his fathers. Jacob worked as a faithful tiller of the soil, and in 1848 he removed to Union (now Hunlock) township, where he purchased one hundred and twenty-six acres of land, on which he erected buildings and other improvements, although there were some improvements on the place when purchased. During his lifetime he brought under the plough about fifty-five acres. He was much respected among his fellow-citizens, and held several township offices. Mr. Cope was a devout man and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in February, 1890, aged seventy-seven years. He reared a family of nine children, five of whom are now (1892) living. John is the seventh in order of birth, and always lived in Hunlock township, where he was reared and educated. In his early life he served his time at the wheelwright trade, which he abandoned for farming. March 1, 1880, he married Miss Rosa A., daughter of Caleb and Jane Hess, and to them has been born one child, Laura M. Mrs. Rose (Hess) Cope, was born in this county in 1859. Mr. Cope is living on his father's farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres, which he improves every year. He is a worthy man who will achieve great prominence in agricultural circles. Politically he is a Democrat.

J. W. Cope, farmer, P. O. Beach Haven, was born in Salem township, May 28, 1841, and is a son of John and Susannah (Seybert) Cope. His paternal grandfather, John Cope, a native of Germany, for a time resided in Salem township, and died on the farm now owned by Chester Cope. His children were Jacob, John, David, Annie (Mrs. Alexander Lockard), Eliza (Mrs. Joseph Stackhouse) and Catherine (Mrs. Joshua Kinny); of these John, who was a native of Bethlehem, Pa., settled in Salem township in 1827, where he cleared a farm and died. His wife was a daughter of Michael Seybert, of Salem township, and by her he had five children who grew to maturity: Caroline (Mrs. Samuel Pollock), Rebecca, Joshua, John W. and Henry E. Our subject was reared in Salem township, worked at the carpenter's trade twenty-six years, and since 1881 has been engaged in farming. In 1881 he married Frances E., daughter of George and Elizabeth (Sitler) Miller, of Briar Creek, Columbia Co., Pa., and has three children living: George W., Vida B. and Marvin F. Mr. Cope is a member of the M. E. Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

E. A. Coray, Pittston. This gentleman, who stands among the many popular young politicians of the county without a superior, was born in Monroeton, Bradford Co., Pa., September 6, 1858, and is a son of George and Laura (Green) Coray. The father sprang from old pioneer stock of the Wyoming Valley, which lovely spot was the scene of his birth, and there he spent his boyhood days. He was a merchant by occupation, and died in 1883, aged fifty-nine years; the mother is still

living and resides in Pittston. They had a family of three sons: William H., a farmer of Exeter township; E. A., and George E., manager of a tea store at Altoona, Pa. Our subject passed his boyhood in this county, and was educated in the public schools and at the Keystone Academy at Factoryville, Pa. In 1878 he entered the office of the Pittston *Evening Press*, and began to learn the printer's trade. Here he worked for one year; then was engaged in different occupations until 1880, when he became associated with the Pittston *Gazette*, and served on that paper as printer, reporter and assistant editor until 1888, when he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent the Second District of Luzerne county in the State Legislature; he was re-elected in 1890, and served in the Assemblies of 1889 and 1891. Mr. Coray has a host of friends throughout the entire country. He is a newspaper correspondent of pronounced merit, and is bound to succeed in that line.

James Corbett, foreman in charge of repairs on the Wilkes-Barre & Suburban Railway tracks, with residence in Plains, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., March 4, 1851, and is a son of John and Johanna (Kinney) Corbett, natives of Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland. The father, who was a farmer, came to America in 1842, and located near Syracuse, later moving into the city, where he reared a family of four children, two of whom are living: John, a conductor on the New York Central Railroad, and James. Our subject was educated in the public schools and in the Christian Brothers' school. He worked on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, and then engaged in braking on the New York Central Railroad, and was so employed two years. He then commenced teaming in Syracuse, which business he followed two years. In 1872 he came to Sugar Notch, this county, where he was a laborer in the mine nine months, after which he removed to Mill Creek, where he followed the same occupation two years. He was then engaged in track-laying in the Union Slope fifteen years, and in 1889 he secured his present position. Mr. Corbett was married, June 22, 1886, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Hugh and Margaret (Jones) Dougherty, natives of Ireland, and they have three children, two of whom are living, viz.: James and Ellen. Our subject and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the Father Mathew Society and the C. M. B. A. In his political views he is a Democrat, and has held the office of school director in Plains township. His present residence he purchased and removed therein in 1888.

Harvey Corby, farmer, P. O. Larksville, was born in Morris county, N. J., August 25, 1835, and is a son of Amisa and Eliza (Smaley) Corby, both of whom were also born in Morris county, N. J. By occupation they were farmers. They removed from New Jersey to Eaton township, Wyoming county, where they also followed agricultural pursuits. They owned about 300 acres of land, 150 of which were brought under cultivation during his lifetime. He was a worthy man of good habits and sound moral principles. He died in 1881 at the age of seventy years. Amisa Corby was married twice and reared a family of twelve children. Our subject was nine years of age when he removed to Wyoming county with his father, and consequently received his first school training in New Jersey, finishing in Wyoming county. He began his active business life in Eaton township, Wyoming county, where he engaged in farming and lumbering. He was prosperous financially at both branches of business, and continued his residence there till 1870, when he removed to Plymouth township, near the west of Kingston line, on a farm of 107 acres of valuable land, made so by years of ceaseless activity on the part of Mr. Corby. On April 12, 1856, he married Miss Dorcas, daughter of William and Dolly Sickler, to which union have been born twelve children, nine of whom are living: Louisa, Aaron, Flora, Ida, James, William, Corey Harrison, Anna and Clarence. Six are married, as follows: Louisa, married to Moses Strunk; Aaron, married to Miss Carrie Jones; Flora, married to William Blarnett; Ida, married to Thomas M. Jenkins; William, married to Miss Sarah Lilly; Corey, married to Miss Hattie Dicker. Mr. Corby is a practical farmer of large experience, who enjoys the full confidence of his fellows. In 1861 he took up arms in defense of the Union, enlisting in Company B, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, for the term of three years.

He participated in the following battles: Seven Days' Fight, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Bethsaida Church and others. In these bloody contests he displayed heroic courage and an indomitable nerve. He was wounded at the battles of Wilderness and Brandy Station. He was honorably discharged in 1864, serving longer than his stipulated time. He now enjoys a pension. He is a member of the G. A. R., a strict churchman and, politically, is a Republican.

M. F. Corcoran, proprietor "Anthracite Hotel," Duryea, was born in Lackawanna township, now Lackawanna county, but at that time a part of Luzerne. He is a son of ex-councilman Patrick Corcoran and Bridget (Manley) Corcoran, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. The parents now reside in Scranton, where Mr. Corcoran, in addition to being proprietor of the "Meadow Brook Hotel," is also a prominent contractor, and takes an active interest in the fortunes of the Democratic party. Michael Corcoran, the uncle of our subject, is chief of police in Cincinnati, and his two sons are prominent members of the bar of that city. Michael F. Corcoran was educated in the common schools, and when but thirteen years of age went to work in the mines, where he stayed until 1882, when he engaged in the livery and hotel business in Scranton. By strict attention to the details of his business he has attained the prominence which he now enjoys, and he is well and favorably known by almost every traveling man in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys. In January, 1890, being far-seeing enough to perceive that the tide of conquest was in this case pushing eastward, he built the "Anthracite Hotel," where now stands the thriving town of Duryea, but where at that time was nothing but a barren waste, his hotel being the first building erected here, so that Mr. Corcoran may justly be styled the pioneer of Duryea. In politics our subject is a Democrat. He is also a member of the Phil Sheridan Rifles of Scranton, and in religion is a Catholic.

Daniel Corgan, manufacturer, Luzerne. This gentleman was born in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, May 10, 1841, a son of John and Mary (Dooly), and was educated partly in Wales and partly in this country. At the age of eleven years he came with his parents to America, and located at Summit Hill, Pa., where the lad of tender years went to work in a coal breaker, remaining there until he was old enough to work in the mines. He continued as a miner until 1888, when he astonished the mining community by his marvelous invention known as the "Lightning Rotary Coal and Rock Drilling Machine." This invention was the product of twenty years' experience and study, for the busy brain of the hard-toiling miner was at work as well as the hands, and after much labor and many disappointments he at last accomplished the wonderful achievement that makes mining less dangerous and much easier than the old method. Mr. Corgan and son have a large factory opposite the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, where hundreds of these machines are manufactured yearly. Our subject was married, January 6, 1865, to Miss Cecilia, daughter of John and Mary (Roach) McAndle, natives of Ireland, and nine children have been born to this union, viz.: John, in partnership with his father; Mary, residing at home; Daniel, a miner; Martin, an engineer at Waddell's Shaft; and James, Emily, William, Leo and Michael, attending the High School of Luzerne. Mr. Corgan and family are members of the Catholic Church, and, in politics, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

George Coronway, assistant shipper, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was born in Liverpool, England, February 6, 1842. When one year old he was taken to the house of his grandmother in Wales, where he remained until nine years of age, and received all the schooling he ever had. He then returned to Liverpool, and was employed in the mercantile establishment of an uncle until nearly eighteen years of age. Through the influence of this uncle he received the appointment of assistant steward on the steamship "Europa," of the Cunard Line, running between Liverpool and Boston, and served in that capacity, and as under purser, four years, crossing the Atlantic over fifty times, when he

was transferred to the Mediterranean Line of the same company, as steward, in which he remained about a year. In November, 1864, he went to Pernambuco, Brazil, and while on a voyage from that place to Baltimore, Md., was shipwrecked, in consequence of which he spent three months in a hospital in the latter city. On his recovery he concluded to remain in America, and has since been a resident of Pennsylvania, coming to Wilkes Barre in 1868, where he entered the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, in whose service he still continues, and in his present position since 1882. In 1870, Mr. Coronway married Margaret, daughter of Richard and Mary (Conway) Jones, of Harding township, Luzerne Co., Pa., and they have four children living: Mary Isabella, Ethel, Hugh Roy and Archie Todd. Our subject is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of the Royal Society of Goodfellows, and is bard of the Cambro-American Society of Wilkes-Barre. He is a poet and writer of note. In politics he is a Republican.

Frederic Corss, M. D., physician and surgeon, Kingston, was born in Bradford county, Pa., and is a son of Rev. Charles C. and Ann (Hoyt) Corss, natives of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father studied theology at Princeton, and has preached at Kingston, Wyoming, Athens and East Smithfield, all in Pennsylvania, at present located at the last named place. James Corss was the first of the Corss family, so far as is known, in this country. He made his appearance in New England about 1690, and the entire family of that name in this country are descended from him. Dr. Corss is the third of five children, viz.: Charles, a lawyer in Lock Haven, Pa., born July 20, 1837 (was twice married); Nancy, born October 9, 1839; Frederic; John H., born April, 1847, died in 1866; and Ann, born July 4, 1851, married to William F. Church. Dr. Corss was educated in the Wyoming Seminary and the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, and was a graduate from La-Fayette College in the class of '62. He then commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Holmes, and was with him until 1863, when he entered the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1866. He then began the practice of his profession at Kingston, where he has since successfully pursued it. He was married June 19, 1872, to Miss Martha S., daughter of John D. and Elizabeth A. (Goodwin) Hoyt. Dr. Corss is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the Luzerne County Medical Society, having been president of the latter one term. He is also a member of the faculty of Wyoming Seminary, where he delivers a course of lectures on hygiene, and has always been a persistent worker for the advancement of education. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Bowman Cortright, clerk, Shickshinny, was born at Beach Grove, Salem township, Luzerne Co., Pa., September 19, 1856, and is a son of Jesse D. and Martha J. (Turner) Cortright. The paternal grandfather, Andrew Cortright, was a pioneer farmer of Salem township, and his wife was a Miss Bowman; their children were Christian B., Dingman, Morris, Fletcher, Jesse D., Susan A. (Mrs. Wilson Holloway) and —— (Mrs. Moses Davis). The maternal grandfather of subject was George Turner, also a pioneer of Salem township. Jesse D. Cortright was for many years a general merchant on the Pennsylvania & Lehigh Canal, and the later years of his life were spent in Salem township where he died. His children were Bowman, Benton, Alice and Lizzie, who grew to maturity. Our subject was reared in Salem township, was educated in the common schools, and when fourteen years of age began work about the mines, where he worked six years. In 1876 he located at Shickshinny, where he has since been in the employ of N. B. Crary, general merchant, and has been manager of his store since 1886. He was twice married: first time to Laura, daughter of Milford and Susan (Kocher) Kingsbury, of Shickshinny, and by her he had one son, Lawrence; His second wife was Merinie E., daughter of J. T. and Elizabeth (Fisher) Fox, of Bloomsburg, Pa. Mr. Cortright is a member of the M. E. Church and, in politics, is a Republican.

John A. Cortright, locomotive engineer, Nescopeck, was born in Salem township, this county, July 11, 1860, a son of Morris H. and Lydia (Titus). His pater-

nal grandfather, Andrew Cortright, was one of the pioneers and prominent citizens of Salem township, and served several terms in the State Legislature. His wife was Matilda Bowman, and his children were, Christian B., Jesse D., Dingman, Ashfill, Fletcher, Morris H., Pemelia, Rebecca and Susan Ann. Of these, Morris H., born in Salem township, this county, was a railroad man, and lost an arm and leg by an accident; afterward for twenty years he was in the employ of the Jackson & Wooden Company, at Berwick. His wife was a daughter of Adam Titus, of Union, this county, formerly of Northampton county, Pa., and his children were Eugene W. (drowned at Lyons, N. Y., September 19, 1884), John A., Stephen H., Lizzie M., Clarence J. and Susan A. (Mrs. Frank M. Wooley). The father died July 8, 1892. Our subject was reared in Salem township and educated in the public schools. In 1882 he began railroading as a brakeman, from which position he was promoted to baggageman and fireman, and in 1889 to engineer, in which he has since continued, running between Pottsville and Nescopeck for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Cortwright has been a resident of Nescopeck since 1888. On November 25, 1882, he married H. Melly, daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Bond) Harter, of Nescopeck, and they have three children: Edna M., Earl M. and Mabel E. Our subject is a member of the Evangelical Association and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; in politics he is a Prohibitionist.

William S. Coulter, civil engineer, Ashley, was born in Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, September 14, 1827, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Hammond) Coulter. His father, who was a surveyor and land agent, and later a train despatcher, came to America in 1842, and located in Schuylkill county, Pa., but later removed to Pottstown, where he and his wife died, also their only other child, Thomas, who was draughtsman in the Reading Railroad office. Our subject received his education in his native country, clerked one year, and worked at the blacksmith's trade three years in Pottsville. In 1846 he engaged with Samuel B. Fisher to learn surveying and engineering, and remained with them five years; was then engaged by the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company, as assistant engineer, till 1865, when he removed to Ashley and entered the employ of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company. He engineered the rebuilding of the three planes, and the building of the Central shops. In 1876 he retired from active life, and since 1889 he has been employed as borough engineer. Mr. Coulter was married October 24, 1853, to Miss Catherine Evans, of Pottsville, Pa. They are members of the Episcopal and Baptist Churches, respectively; in his political views he is a Republican.

J. G. Coursen, merchant, Plymouth. This enterprising gentleman was born, April 6, 1833, in Sussex county, N. J., and is a son of Samuel J. and Hannah (Cougleton) Courson, also natives of New Jersey. There were nine children in the family, James E. being the sixth in order of birth. Our subject was educated in the public schools, and after completing his course of study entered the employ of Ruip & Shaffer, wholesale hardware dealers, of Newburgh, N. Y., as traveling salesman. He remained with them two years, and then was engaged with a Paterson, N. J., firm, in the same capacity for one year. He then followed agricultural pursuits for about a year, in the meantime being elected constable, on the Independent ticket, for a term of service. Removing to Wayne county, Pa., he again engaged in farming, which occupation he followed two years. When the Civil war broke out, he enlisted August 19, 1861, in Company D, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Western Division, under command of Col. Williams, and he participated in the following battles: Perryville, Stone River, and Roloford Creek, Tenn., besides several skirmishes, being wounded in the engagement at Franklin, Tenn. His term of service was for three years and four months, during which time he was a faithful and tried soldier. Mr. Coursen was married, August 19, 1865, to Laura, daughter of Jacob and Susan Myers, natives of New Jersey, and to this union have been born four children, viz.: Orell E., born April 4, 1868; William A., born January 29, 1870; Robbie, born March 4, 1874, and Harry, born March 29, 1875.

In political matters Mr. Coursen is a Republican. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., O. U. A. M. and G. A. R. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

Benjamin R. Courtright, proprietor of the "Courtright House," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Plains township, June 25, 1853, a son of William H. and Clara (Swallow) Courtright. The father of our subject was born in Plains township, and in early manhood was engaged in merchandising in same, and also in Hanover, as manager of a company store. In 1864 he removed to Illinois, and later to Palmyra, Mo., where he now resides, engaged in farming. He was twice married: First to Clara, daughter of Joseph Swallow, a pioneer of Plains township, by whom he had four children: Josephine E., Benjamin R., Clara G. (Mrs. J. G. Mentz) and Joseph M. His second wife was Mary Morgan, of Plains, by whom he had five children: William A., Gertrude, Roy, May and Nellie. Our subject was reared in Plains and Wilkes-Barre, being educated in the public and private schools. After attaining his majority he began life as a hotel clerk, continuing in that capacity seven years. Since 1888 he has been the popular proprietor of the "Courtright House," Wilkes-Barre, which has been conducted by the Courtright family, most of the time, for thirty-five years. In April, 1888, he married Lena, daughter of Samuel Goble, of Tunkhannock.

Frank Courtright, manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of harness, Nanticoke, was born in Orange, Luzerne Co., Pa., August 9, 1853, and is a son of Burton and Lucy Ann (Leonard) Courtright, the former of whom was born in Plains township, Luzerne county. Burton Courtright passed his entire life in this county, and died in Orange, in 1862, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a son of Henry Courtright, who was one of Luzerne county's pioneers, having settled in the unbroken wilderness of the Wyoming Valley at a very early date, and he was a descendant of one of two Courtright brothers who came to this country from Holland. Henry Courtright died at the age of ninety-eight years. Our subject's mother was also a native of this county, a daughter of Theopolis Leonard, a native of Germany, and another of the pioneers of Wyoming Valley. The family, of whom the subject of this sketch is a member, consisted of seven children, viz.: Cornelia (deceased); Adelaide, living at Orange, Pa.; Oscar L., in Rockaway, N. J.; Seymour, in Orange, Pa; Charles B., in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Alice, in Orange; and Frank.

Frank Courtright began life as an apprentice to the harness-making trade, in the employ of G. W. Fritz, of Scranton, Pa., who has the largest harness supply store in northern Pennsylvania. After serving an apprenticeship of four years there, Mr. Courtright entered the employ of T. J. Detweller, of Providence, Pa., where he worked at his trade about three years and a half. He then came to Nanticoke in November, 1880, and began business in the same line for himself, which he has since successfully followed. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Miss Ida Maud, the accomplished daughter of M. B. Posten, of Wilkes-Barre, and there have been born to them three children, viz.: Burton Alen, Nina Maud, and Elias W. (deceased). During his stay at Providence Mr. Courtright was first lieutenant of Company H, Ninth Regiment, N. G. P. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the I. O. O. F., and Encampment, the K. of H., R. S. of G. F., and S. P. T. In politics, he is a Democrat.

George Courtright, farmer, P. O. Luzerne, was born in Plains, April 26, 1818, where he received his primary education, obtaining the rest in Kingston township. He is a son of John and Louisa (Searles) Courtright, the former of whom was born in Plains township in 1790, the latter, in Pittston township. John was a son of Cornelius Courtright, a native of New Jersey, descended from Dutch parentage. He removed to this county previous to the Wyoming Massacre, locating in Plains township, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was a man of more than ordinary education, whose influence was used in the advancement of everything beneficent to his fellow men. He held nearly all the leading offices in the township, having been justice of the peace for a number of years, and was elected by his fellow citizens to a seat in the Legislature. He lived a life of usefulness, whose every

effort was devoted to goodness to his fellows. He was a stanch adherent to the Whig party, which received his strong support for seventy years, he being over ninety years of age at the time of his death. He reared a family of ten children, one of whom is now living. John began his business career as a farmer. His property was a very valuable one, and he was a man who took the lead in every improvement and enterprise that tended to advance the interests of the county. He owned the first steel spring top buggy in his township. His life, though brief, was a useful one; he died in 1830, at the age of forty years. His family consisted of four children, two of whom are now living. George, being the second in order of birth, was twelve years of age when he came on the west side of the river in Kingston township, where he has since lived the busy life of a farmer. In 1847 he married Miss Mary, daughter of James and Mary Mathers, and to this union were born six children, four of whom are now living: James, John, William and Fidelia, all of whom are married. Mr. Courtright is a farmer of some means, owning a valuable farm of 145 acres; he is not only a practical farmer, but a practical man. Politically he is a Republican, and has held the office of school director for thirteen years, and now holds that of auditor.

James Courtright, proprietor of Courtright's Livery and Sale Stable, in rear of the "White Horse Hotel," West Market street, Wilkes-Barre, with residence in Plains, was born in Plains, Pa., October 30, 1831, and is a son of Benjamin and Clarissa (Williams) Courtright, natives of Luzerne county and of English origin. In their family there were six children, of whom James is the fourth. Our subject began practical life in a small grocery where the "Plainsville Hotel" now stands, and here he remained several years, when he commenced farming, which he followed, however, but a few years. He then resumed the grocery business in company with his brother, John M., on West Market street, Wilkes-Barre, and after four years thus engaged he was elected county treasurer, in which capacity he served three years. During the next four years he made three trips to Colorado, for the purpose of digging gold, and in 1884 he embarked in his present business. Mr. Courtright was married, September 19, 1854, to Ruth G., daughter of John and Mary (Stark) Searle, natives of Luzerne county and of English lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Courtright have two children: John S., married to Ella V. Lathrope, of Montrose, where he is engaged in the practice of law, and where he has been justice of the peace for ten years (they have one child, Sarah L.), and Harry B., employed with his father (he married Ida C. Welles, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have three children: Ruth S., Josephine W. and James W.). Mrs. James Courtright is a cousin of Justice Searle, of Philadelphia, and a cousin of Judge Searle, of Montrose; her grandmother Searle was among those whom flight saved from the terrible massacre of Wyoming, at which time she was seven years old. Mr. Courtright's political convictions have always been in accord with the principles of the Republican party.

James A. Courtright, merchant, and proprietor of the "Midvale Hotel," Plains, was born in Wolverhampton, England, December 25, 1862, a son of Frederick and Julia (Gill) Adey, and an adopted son of Richard and Eliza (Gill) Courtright, with whom he came to America in 1870. He located at Pittston, Pa., where he obtained a common-school education, and then drove in the mines two years, after which he was employed as brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad two years, and then assisted Mr. Courtright in coal operating. They erected the "Midvale Hotel" in 1885, and the store adjoining in 1888. Our subject was married, October 9, 1883, to Miss Matilda, daughter of Michael and Ann (Quinn) Donnelly, natives of Ireland, and the fruits of this union were four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth M., Frederick R. and Bertha V. Mr. James A. Courtright is a member of the I. O. R. M., the K. of P. and the Golden Conclave; in his political views he is a Republican.

Seymour Courtright, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born in Exeter township, July 29, 1845, a son of Burton and Lucy (Larned) Courtright, the former of whom was

born in Plains township, March 15, 1814, the latter in Exeter, October 13, 1818. Burton Courtright is a son of Henry Courtright, who was born in 1786, and who was one of the early settlers in Plains, where he owned a large tract of coal land before that article of commerce was discovered, and which he disposed of prior to that time. He removed from Plains to Exeter, where he bought another farm, on which he remained about fifteen years, after which time he removed to Franklin, where he bought yet another farm of 166 acres, some of which was improved, and it is to-day one of the oldest farms in Franklin township. He was a man of force and influence, of sterling qualities, honest and industrious to a fault, never aspired to office, yet bore his share of responsibility his way. He died March 27, 1864, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He had born to him eight children, seven of whom he reared to maturity, and all of whom are now dead. Burton Courtright, the youngest of the children born to Henry, always lived with his father, and was about thirty-three years of age when he, with his father, in 1847, moved to Franklin township. After the death of his father Burton took charge of and fell heir to the property which he caused to improve under his magic touch, as long as he lived. He was not one to court favors, yet he always received them. He had great influence in his party (Democratic), and held most of the township offices. He was married December 19, 1838, to Miss Lucy Ann, daughter of Theophilus and Elizabeth Larned, by which union there were born seven children, all of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Mary C. (married S. D. Lewis, and died August 3, 1886, leaving five children: Oscar C., Frances E., Everett, Alice and Blanche, all now living in Odell, Ill.); Adelaide C. (single); Oscar L. (who married Miss Sophia Stephens, by whom he has two children, Laura A. and Everett P.); Seymour (married Miss Hattie E., daughter of Charles Heft, by whom he has had one child, Alice Louisa, a charming and promising girl of sixteen summers); Everett (married Miss Lizzie Posten, by whom he has one child, Archie B.); Alice is yet single; Frank (married Miss Ida Posten, by whom he has two children, Burton A. and Nina M.). These comprise the children and grandchildren of Burton Courtright, who are now living. Burton died, 1888, in his seventy-fourth year. Mrs. Hattie E. Courtright, wife of Seymour Courtright, died May 21, 1889. Seymour is the only son at home, and attends to the farming. He is a worthy young man, and has held several township offices, which he filled with credit to himself and his fellow citizens. Politically he is a Democrat.

Mathew Coyle, Ashley, conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was born in Utica, N. Y., May 3, 1837, a son of Michael and Mary (O'Neill) Coyle, natives of County Cavan, Ireland. His father, who came to America in 1828, reared a family of five children, four of whom are living, and of whom he is the second in order of birth. The family came to Wyoming county in 1844, settling near Meshoppen, where they took up a farm, and in 1847 came to Ashley, where the parents died. Here our subject began working about the mines, which occupation he followed ten years. He enlisted at Wilkes-Barre in April, 1861, in Company D, Eighth P. V., and served three months, when he was honorably discharged. He then entered the Government employ as a fireman in the transport service, were he performed his duties valiantly till the fall of 1865. He then returned to Ashley, and after braking three years was promoted to his present position. He purchased his present residence in 1887, and established a mercantile business in the front portion in 1888. Mr. Coyle was married April 22, 1866, to Miss Bridget, daughter of William and Mary (Kane) Dillon, natives of County Westmeath, Ireland. They have had six children, one of whom is living, Michael F., brakeman on his father's train. Mr. Coyle and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat in politics.

Nathan B. Crary, general merchant, Shickshinny, was born in Salem township, Luzerne Co., Pa., a son of Dr. Mason and Deziar (Beach) Crary. His maternal grandfather, Nathan Beach, was a native of New York and a son of Nathan and Deziar (Herrick) Beach, who were among the pioneers of Salem township. The

great-grandmother is said to have been the first white woman to cross the Blue Mountains, was driven back by Indians, but later returned, and settling in Salem township, this county, died there. Nathan (the great-grandfather) was a farmer, and Nathan (the grandfather) was also a farmer and dealer in real estate, dying in Salem township in 1847. He was a wagon driver in the Revolutionary war, under Gen. Washington, from whose hands he received his pay. He was thrice married, his first wife being Susan Thomas (grandmother of subject), and by her he had children as follows: Thomas, Josiah, Nathan, Hannah, Ann, Mary and Deziar. His second wife was Rachel Wilson. Thomas Crary the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Stonington, Conn., and died in Albany, N. Y. Dr. Mason Crary, who was also a native of Stonington, Conn., was reared in Albany county, N. Y., and in 1804 settled in Salem township, this county, where he practiced medicine, and also at Wilkes-Barre until his death in 1855. By his wife, Deziar (Beach) he had eight children, viz.: Erasmus D., Beach T., Mason, Nathan B., Ellen H., Susan, Caroline and Hannah B. The subject proper of this memoir, was reared in Salem township, receiving his education in the common and select schools, and at Berwick Academy. After attaining his majority, he followed farming in Salem township until 1857, when he embarked in mercantile business at Shickshinny, in which he has since successfully continued. In 1859 he married Miranda L. Overton, of Wilkes-Barre, by whom he had the following named six children: John W. deceased), Anna, Lenna, Sarah, Natalia, and Minnie (deceased). The paternal grandmother of Mr. Crary was Mehitable Mason, a descendant of Capt. John Mason, who took an active part in the Pequod Indian war, and to whose memory a monument was erected in 1889 at Mystic, Conn. Mr. Crary is one of Shickshinny's prominent merchants and citizens, and was one of the four purchasers of the present site of Shickshinny, which was bought for the purpose of laying out the town.

John Barclay Crawford, physician and surgeon, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Crawford, Orange Co., N. Y., January 2, 1828, and is a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Thompson) Crawford. His paternal grandfather, John Crawford, of Scotch-Irish descent, and a soldier of the Revolution, was, with his parents, among the pioneers of Orange county, N. Y., and his father participated in the French war, being with Gen. Wolfe at the capture of Quebec by the British. Our subject was reared near Havana, Schuyler Co., N. Y., where he received an academical education, his medical training being obtained at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. In 1850 he began the practice of his chosen profession at Holly, Wayne Co., N. Y. In 1851 he located at Wyoming, this county, where, with the exception of three years during the Civil war, when he was surgeon of the Fifty-second P. V., he remained until 1870, in which year he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since been in active practice. In 1852 Dr. Crawford married Sarah, daughter of Martin and Mary (Chapman) Hammond, of Big Flats, N. Y., and has one daughter, Hattie L. The Doctor is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and American Medical Association. He is consulting surgeon of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital Staff; has served as president of the U. S. Pension Examining Board, and one term as coroner of Luzerne county. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R.; in politics, he is a Republican.

John M. Cressler, M. D., a prominent physician of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Conyngham township, this county, March 27, 1852, a son of Alonzo L. and Caroline (Heller) Cressler, natives of Cumberland and Luzerne counties, respectively. The father, a physician by profession, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, settled in Luzerne county about 1851, and has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre sixteen years. The mother was a daughter of Michael Heller, a farmer of Conyngham township. The only issue of their marriage was John M., our subject. He was reared in his native county, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1874. After practicing one year in Philadelphia, two years at Pittston, one year at Lynn, Susquehanna Co., Pa.,

and two years at Mountain Top, he located in 1880 in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided and built up a successful and lucrative business. In 1877 Dr. Cressler married Emma, daughter of Nathan and Rachel (Egbert) Stiles, of Wilkes-Barre, and has three children: Edwin, Mary and John. Dr. Cressler is a member of the Luzerne Medical Society, and in politics is a Democrat.

William H. Crispell, farmer, P. O. Outlet, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., December 2, 1816, son of Thomas S. and Sarah (Wicks) Crispell, both of whom were born in New York State. Thomas was a son of Solomon, who was a son of John, who was a native of Holland, his wife being a native of France. They emigrated to this country in its early history. Five of their sons served in the Revolutionary war; one of their sons was taken captive by the Indians, and they never could get any trace of him. They always made the State of New York their home. Solomon Crispell was a carpenter and wagon-maker as well as an extensive farmer in those days. He was a good man who followed the laws of health, and lived to the age of one hundred and two. He had two hundred and fifty acres of land, which he improved to a great extent, and left to his children. His children numbered three, one of whom is now (1892) living. Thomas, son of Solomon, removed to Luzerne, now Wyoming county, in its very early settlement. He settled on fifty acres, to which he added 100. After disposing of his first farm he moved to Bowman's Creek, dying at that place in 1862, at the age of seventy-three. His family consisted of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity and three of whom are now living. William H. is the eldest of the family. He was reared and educated in Ulster county, N. Y., and always confined himself to farming. In 1854 he was married with Miss Sarah, daughter of John Wright. Eight children were born to this marriage, all of whom grew to maturity; four are now living: Severn B., Gertrude, Zibe M. and Mary E. For his second wife he married Mrs. Priscilla Neely, by whom he had four children, two of whom are living: William H. and Corey L. Mr. Crispell removed to Lake township about 1872, settling on a small farm. He is a man of sound and clear principles, a good citizen, and member of the Baptist Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

George A. Crockett, farmer, P. O. Irish Lane, was born in Ross township, July 15, 1815, a son of James K. and Hannah (Alexander) Crockett, both of whom were born in Ireland and emigrated to this country about 1801, locating in Ross township, this county, in 1809. James Crockett, Francis Evins and Thomas Holmes jointly bought a tract of land in Ross township, each taking a third, becoming the first real pioneers in that part of the township. They ran a road by their place which they called "Broadway," but the name has been finally changed to "Irish Lane." James was a hardworking, honest, and industrious man, who did much for the advancement of agriculture in Ross township. He was a cousin of "Davy" Crockett, the celebrated trapper and hunter. James died in 1856, aged eighty-nine years. There were three children born to him, one of whom is living—the subject of this sketch. George A. Crockett was reared and educated in Ross township, where he has always resided, respected as a worthy man whose influence was ever on the side of right. He always confined himself to farming, and has proved himself to be a practical agriculturist. He is the oldest man in the township, and was one of the first to be appointed a justice of the peace after the township was set off; he also held the office of county treasurer in 1864. He owns three hundred acres of valuable land. Their family consisted of eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz.: James, Charles, Robert P., Hannah (Shaw), Ether (Rummage), Martha (Wolfinger), and Sarah (Wandell).

Robert P. Crockett is working the farm which is a very extensive one. He has devoted forty acres to fruit, and intends in the future to confine himself to fruit growing. He is also in the lumber business, furnishing rollers for the various mines in Wyoming Valley. On August 18, 1862, he was mustered into the United States service as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-third P. V. I., for three years, and was soon promoted to second lieutenant. In 1864 he was commis-

sioned first lieutenant, which rank he held to the close of the war. He acted as captain for twenty-two months, and had the full confidence of both men and officers. He was a good soldier who never shirked his duty, participating in all the leading battles from Chancellorsville to Hatcher's Run, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. As he had the confidence of his comrades during the time of war, so now he enjoys the full confidence of his fellow citizens in time of peace. He held the postoffice at Bloomingdale for eleven years, and has been postmaster at Irish Lane since its establishment. In 1876 Mr. Crockett married Miss Catherine, daughter of J. R. and Hannah Sutliff, and to them were born four children, one of whom is living, Maye E.

James Crockett, the eldest son of George A. Crockett, was also born, reared and educated in Ross township. He is a surgeon by profession, and has been county surgeon six years. He has held the office of justice of the peace twenty-three years. He resides on part of the old homestead, and his farm comprises 160 acres. He is also a practical farmer, and lives in the house built by his grandfather, James Crockett. In January, 1863, he married Miss Mary M., daughter of John and Harriet Wandell, and four children were born to them, all yet living: Harriet A., Charles, George, and David. The Crocketts are Democrats in politics.

Charles A. Croop, powder maker, Belbend, was born in Newport township, this county, July 28, 1859, and is a son of Allen B. and Margaret (Obitz) Croop. His paternal grandfather, George Croop, was a pioneer farmer of Newport township, where he died; his wife was Rebecca Thomas, by whom he had two children: Allen B. and Phœbe A. The father of our subject was a native of Newport township, where he was reared and educated, and is now a resident of Brier Creek township, Columbia Co., Pa., where he has lived since 1865, engaged in farming. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Peter and Maria (Steiner) Obitz, of Newport township, by whom he had nine children: Charles A., Susan (Mrs. L. M. Hicks), Ella, Nettie (Mrs. Frank P. Bloss), Phœbe, Ray, George, Blanche and Mary. Our subject was reared in Brier Creek township from six years of age, and after clerking in the store at Berwick, and later at Wapwallopen, he entered the employ of the Dupont Powder Company, with whom he has been connected since 1882. Mr. Croop was married October 21, 1886, to Lettie, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Swank) Baucher, of Salem township, and has one son, Thomas B. Mr. Croop is a member of the F. & A. M. and P. O. S. of A., and in politics is a Democrat.

Hiram Croop, lumberman and justice of the peace, P. O. Hunlock Creek, was born in Union (now Hunlock) township, July 15, 1832, where he was reared and received a common-school education. He is a son of William and Mary (Sorber) Croop, the former born in Newport township, the latter in Northampton county. William was a son of John Croop, also a resident of Northampton county, who removed to this county in its very early settlement, and was one of the pioneers of this section. He located in what is now Hunlock township, on a lot of 200 acres, which he brought to some degree of subjection. He was a man of energy and push, who did with his might whatsoever he put his hand to. He reared a family of ten children, seven of whom are yet living. William began his active life in Union (now Hunlock) township, where he married Miss Mary Sorber. By occupation he was an extensive lumberman, as well as farmer. He owned 250 acres of land, also a sawmill, which he had purchased, and in which he manufactured lumber. He was a man of influence, holding several township offices, and was much respected by all who knew him. He died in 1889 aged eighty-four years. He reared a family of seven children, six of whom are now living, Hiram being the eldest in the family. Our subject has confined himself to lumbering to a great extent, and once owned and operated four mills at one time. He owns two farms in Hunlock township, of 130 and 125 acres, respectively, and at one time he owned two thousand acres of timber land. In 1854 he married Miss Susanna, daughter of Joseph B. and Martha Dodson, and to this union were born five children, three of whom are now living: Martha, Joseph H. and Fredrick W. Of these, Joseph H. is fitting

himself for the medical profession, in Philadelphia. Hiram Croop is a thoroughgoing business man, and enjoys the full confidence of his fellow citizens. He has held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-five years.

Andrew Croop, farmer, P. O. Hunlock Creek, a brother to Hiram, was born in Union township, August 5, 1843, where he was reared and educated. He lived at home until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he was mustered into the United States service August 22, 1862, as private in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-ninth P. V. I., for the term of three years. He served to the close of the war, having participated in the various engagements of the last three years. He was mustered in as a musician, and did good service in his corps. Mr. Croop is a shoemaker by occupation, and after the war followed it, together with other callings. In September, 1866, he married Miss Sophia, daughter of Joseph and Christine Bonham, to which union were born six children, two of whom are living: George M. and Maud. In 1876 he removed from his father's farm, to his present place of residence, consisting of eighty acres; he also owns a thirty-acre lot, with a half interest in forty acres more. Mr. Croop, like his brother Hiram, is in the lumber business also, and owns a portable sawmill. He is a practical farmer, a genial companion and a gentleman of sound judgment. He has been honored with several township offices, such as school director, fifteen years, also secretary of the board, township clerk, etc. Socially he is a member of the G. A. R., and the Jr. O. U. A. M. There were three brothers who served in the Civil war, viz.: Alvin, Andrew and Simon Croop, all stanch Republicans.

William H. Croop, loading-boss, Nottingham Colliery, Plymouth, was born at Lime Ridge, Pa., March 14, 1858, the only child of Lyman and Susan (Lohman) Croop, also natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject was educated and reared in Columbia and Luzerne counties, and after receiving a liberal common-school education he studied and mastered the art of telegraphy, serving an apprenticeship at Hunlock Creek, Pa., and working at same there for seven years. He then removed to Nanticoke, Pa., and was employed as shipping clerk by the Susquehanna Coal Company, until 1876 when he returned to Hunlock Creek, and for one year taught in the public school at that place. Coming from there again to Plymouth, he here engaged with the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Company, first as general outside hand, then as clerk in the supply store, and later as loading-boss. Mr. Croop was married, in 1888, to Miss Nellie, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Engle) Croop, natives of Pennsylvania. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics Mr. Croop is a Republican.

William Crosby, merchant and postmaster, Forty Fort borough, was born January 2, 1830, in Wilkes-Barre, and is a son of Richard and Euphemia (Miller) Crosby, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German origin, respectively. Richard was a shoemaker by occupation, who reared a family of nine children, four now living, of whom our subject is the second. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twelve learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, and was the main support of the family after his father's death, which occurred in 1853. He purchased a property on Wyoming avenue, in Forty Fort, in the fall of 1857, where he lived until 1877, when he traded his property at Forty Fort for a farm at Bowman's Creek, Wyoming Co., Pa., where he moved one year later, and engaged in farming for ten years. He was also postmaster for six years while at that place. He then returned to Forty Fort, purchased a lot on Walnut street, and built his present residence. In 1888 he was appointed postmaster of Forty Fort, and he also owns and runs a general store, in which he has his office. Mr. Crosby was married November 26, 1856, to Esther W., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Drecher) Pugh, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Welsh and German origin, respectively. By this union they have six children now living: Olive A., married Fredrick Dimmick, a farmer of Bowman's Creek, Pa. (they have three children: William C., Shelby D. and Oscar L.); Ernest G., Richard S., Charles P., Carrie B. and Sadie S. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Forty Fort, and politically Mr. Crosby is a sound Republican.

Thomas Cross, fire-boss, Lance No. 11, Plymouth, was born in Yorkshire, England, January 17, 1857, and is the second in a family of seven children born to Robert and Mary A. (Barker) Cross, natives of England. Thomas was educated in his native land, and took up civil and mining engineering which he followed in England until 1881, when he came to America and engaged in engineering at Mon Caprice, Conn., where he worked until 1882, when he came to Plymouth, Pa., and did contract work at tunneling until 1887. He then went to Scranton and took charge of the works operated by the Elk Hill Coal & Iron Company. Here he remained about one year, when he accepted a similar position at Hartshorn, I. T., for the Choctaw Coal & Railroad Company, remaining there six months. He then returned to Plymouth, and did contract work for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company until July, 1891, when he accepted the position of fire-boss at No 11, where he has since been engaged. Mr. Cross was married April 5, 1883, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Rodgers of Plymouth, Pa. Two children have blessed this union: Eva May, born September 26, 1884, and Maud, born December 14, 1890. Our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. The family attend the Episcopal Church.

Augustus Crouse, carpenter, P. O. Rock Glen, was born in North Union, Schuylkill Co., Pa., February 2, 1850, a son of Peter and Matilda (Pennybaker) Crouse. His great-grandfather, Samuel Crouse, a native of Germany, was a Revolutionary soldier, serving throughout the entire war. His grandfather, Frederick Crouse, a native of Pennsylvania, was a pioneer of Black Creek township, where he cleared a large farm and died. He had a family of nine children, of whom six grew to maturity. Peter, the father of our subject, was the eighth child, and was reared in Black Creek township. In 1851 he removed to Auglaize county, Ohio, where he still resides. His children were Mary A., Augustus, John, Sarah, Cynthia, Gabriel and Clara. Our subject was reared in Auglaize county, Ohio, serving an apprenticeship of two years at the carpenter's trade, and in 1875 located in Black Creek township, where he has since resided and followed his trade. He married Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Eroh) Shellhammer, of Black Creek township, and he has five children living: Clara May, Bertha Maud, Stella Elizabeth, Mintil Pearl and Mabel Grace. Mr. Crouse is a member of the Reformed Church; in politics he is a Democrat, and is now serving his first term as school director of Black Creek township.

Charles Crouse, mine-foreman, Stockton, was born at White Haven, Pa., in 1863, and is the seventh in the family of nine children of John W. and Anna (Dick) Crouse, natives of this county. When Charles was quite young the family located at Wanamie, and there he was reared. He began working about the mines at an early age, and, with the exception of three years spent in the Wilkes-Barre shops and one year railroading in New Mexico, has followed mining all his life. In 1883 he worked as a miner for the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, and continued with them until 1890 when he was appointed mine-foreman at No. 6 Stockton mines, operated by Linderman, Skeer & Co.; he has charge of 125 men. In 1886 Mr. Crouse was married to Miss Rachel, daughter of James G. and Lucy (Fritz) Brookmire, of Upper Lehigh, Pa., and one daughter, Alvena, has blessed this union. Politically Mr. Crouse casts his vote with the Republican party. Socially he is a member of the F. & A. M.

James Crulip, retired farmer, P. O. Idetown, was born in Roxbury, Warren Co., N. J., and is a son of Samuel and Zenah (Bonward) Crulip; the latter was an early citizen of this county, and a hard-working, industrious and honest man. His son James came to this county in 1843, locating in Lehman, where he has since remained. On May 16, 1846, he married Miss Martha, daughter of Simon P. and Catherine Sites, by whom he has had five children, one now living, Sarah L. (Mrs. Flynn, the mother of four children). James Crulip enlisted in 1861, becoming a member of Company F, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for the term of three years; he served his full time, was honorably discharged, and then re-enlisted in the

same command, serving to the close of the war. His son, W. B., was also a member of the same command, and was shot at the battle of Cold Harbor, for which loss his mother draws a pension. The Crulips are living on a neat little farm belonging to Mrs. Martha Crulips, on which they raise a "mixed crop." Politically he is a Republican.

John J. Culp, Lake, P. O. Silkworth, was born in Hunlock township, this county, January 15, 1866, and is a son of Lewis and Matilda J. (Owens) Culp, who for many years were residents of Hunlock township, where the father died in 1872. Their children were George, Maggie (Mrs. Robert Hunter), Florence (Mrs. A. C. Kitchen), John J., William and Fredrick. Our subject was reared in Hunlock township, where he now resides; was married June 18, 1891, to Hattie E., daughter of William and Priscilla (Cragle) Hunter, of Hunlock township, and has one daughter, Edna V.

Charles Culver, farmer, Forty Fort, was born August 8, 1846, in the town where he now lives, and is a son of William and Rachel (Culver) Culver, natives of Luzerne county, and of English and Dutch origin, respectively. The father, who was one of the best carpenters in the Valley, reared a family of eleven children, four of whom are living, and of whom Charles is the youngest. Our subject was reared on the farm, educated in the common school, and, embarking in life at the age of twenty-one, he followed the example of his father and chose carpentering for his trade. This he followed eight years, and then began farming on rented farms, at which he has since continued. In 1887 he removed to the farm where he now lives, and which is owned by Robert Shoemaker. Mr. Culver was married, January 17, 1868, to Miss Ann, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Jordan) McGarry, natives of Ireland. Our subject and wife have had five children, two of whom are living, viz.: Mary C. and Charles M., both living with their parents. Mrs. Culver is a member of the Catholic Church at Kingston. Mr. Culver is justly proud to say that in political matters he votes strictly according to the dictates of his own conscience.

D. O. Culver, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born in Exeter (now Franklin) township March 4, 1832, a son of John and Maria (Besteder) Culver, the former of whom was born in Tunkhannock, Pa., in 1802, the latter in Orange county, N. Y., in 1807. John Culver was a prosperous farmer in what is now Franklin township. As a farmer he was practical, always looking to the improvement of home and environments, and was a man of intelligence and influence in his day. He reared a family of four children, viz.: Mary J. D., D. O., John B. and Phœbe A. Of these, Mary J. D. is an accomplished lady who graduated with honors from Wyoming Seminary (she is now Mrs. Evans, whose husband owns a lumber-mill in West Virginia); D. O. is the subject of this sketch; John B. was also educated at the Wyoming Seminary, attended the Medical College at Ann Arbor, Mich., subsequently studied medicine under Dr. Buckley, of Wilkes-Barre, and in 1860 began the practice of medicine (in 1863 he entered the army as a private in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, P. V. I., known as the "Bucktails," and in the same year became surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth P. V. I., serving in that capacity until the close of the war; he is now practicing medicine in Kansas); Phœbe A. is an educated and refined lady, making her home with her brother, D. O. John Culver died in March, 1877, aged seventy-five years; his wife, Maria, died in April, 1869, at the age of sixty-two years. John Culver was a son of David and Eunice (Osburn) Culver, the former of whom was born on Schooley's Mountain, N. J., from whence he removed to this county, where he bought a tract of 300 acres, 100 of which he cleared and improved during his busy life. He was a hard-working man and a worthy citizen. He lived to be sixty-three years of age, and reared a family of nine children, one of whom now lives named Lewis. David Culver was a son of David Culver, also a resident of Schooley's Mountain. The latter David was a son of Robert Culver, and also a native of New Jersey, a descendant of one of two brothers who came over to this country in the "Mayflower."

D. O. Culver was educated at Wyoming Seminary, and in early life taught school with marked success. He is also a natural mechanic and practical farmer, always keeping abreast of the times. He is a man of intelligence, with a fund of knowledge always on hand, and the ability to explain himself to the simplest mind. His farm consists of eighty acres of fertile land well improved; and, while his crops are "mixed," he pays special attention to potatoes. He has made many necessary improvements on his farm and buildings; his house is neat and beautifully arranged; his outbuildings are commodious, while his farm is in perfect order. In 1859 Mr. Culver was married to Miss Phebe D., daughter of Samuel and Susanna Snell, by which union there were born children as follows: Schuyler W., Geraldine W., Stanley P. (deceased), Viola M., Emily G., Edith S., Daisy B. and D. O., Jr., all of whom are accomplished in music and other arts, and are members of the M. E. Church in good standing. Mrs. Phebe D. Culver died June, 1888. She was born in Exeter township, Wyoming Co., Penn., in 1838. The Culvers are numerous, their name being represented in various parts of the country in connection with offices of trust and responsibility in the various stations of life; but, practically, they are rather producers than consumers. Politically they are Republicans.

John M. Culver, farmer, P. O. Hunlock Creek, was born, January 28, 1842, reared and educated at Forty Fort. He is the son of William and Rachel (Culver) Culver, the former of whom was born near Inmans Ferry, in Hanover township, the latter in Exeter (now Franklin) township. William was a son of George Culver, who was a native of Connecticut and a pioneer settler of Hanover township. He was by occupation a shoemaker and an excellent mechanic. George Culver reared a large family, and lived to be a good old age. His son William removed from Inmans Ferry to Forty Fort when a young man, and there bought a property on which he lived all his life. There he married Rachel Culver, and there reared a family of ten children out of twelve born to them, four of whom are still living. William Culver was a carpenter by occupation, and built a number of arks, on board of which coal was shipped down the river. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and was respected for his moral worth by all who knew him. John M. is the eleventh child in order of birth. In early life he learned the painter's trade, at which he worked for eighteen years. During the Civil war he entered the U. S. service, enlisting in Company C, Forty-ninth O. V. I., army of the Cumberland, for three years. He participated in several important battles, Chattanooga, Stone River, Shiloh and others, being made prisoner at Stone River and was paroled, after which he returned home. During his visit home, while on parole, Mr. Culver was employed to assist in the arrest of a notorious character, who was a member of the "Golden Circle." The desperado was arrested, and for Mr. Culver's complicity in his arrest his companions shot and wounded him, at another time trying to poison him. He finally returned to the army for another term of service in the same command, serving altogether four years and four months, receiving an honorable discharge and now enjoying a pension, to which he is fully entitled. After his return from the scenes of war, Mr. Culver resided in Ohio for two years and then removed to Forty Fort, his native place, where, in 1868, he married Miss Anna, daughter of Adam and Hannah Rennard. To this union have been born six children, four of whom are living: Ida, Archie, Bessie and Edith. Mrs. Anna Culver was born at Kingston in 1844. In 1886 Mr. Culver removed to Hunlock township on what is known as the Hunlock property, a farm of ninety-nine acres. He is a practical farmer and a loyal citizen. Politically he is a Republican, and has been elected to several township offices, showing the confidence his fellow-citizens repose in him.

Lewis Culver, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born February 16, 1811, in Exeter township, this county, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of David and Eunice (Osburn) Culver, the former born in Hunterdon county, N. J., the latter in Elizabethport, same State. David Culver was a son of David Culver, who was also

a native of Hunterdon county, N. J., descending from English people on the Culver side, and from Scotch ancestry on the other side. It is given by some authority that the Culvers sprung from two brothers who came to this country about 1763, settling in the State of Connecticut, and whose descendants subsequently removed to Schooley's Mountain, New Jersey. David (first) and his son David (second), migrated to what is now Wilkes-Barre, this county, in April, 1797, and in June of the same year they moved to Exeter township, after having built them a cabin on 300 acres of land purchased from the Bebee Bros. After David (first) had made provisions for his sons, he returned to New Jersey where he died at the age of sixty years. David, his son, always lived on the place on which he settled, a hard-working, honest yeoman, and a man of marked brilliancy; was a stanch Democrat, and a man of some influence. He was born November 21, 1769, and died in November, 1831, aged sixty-two years. He reared a family of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, Lewis, the subject of this sketch, being the only one living. Our subject, early in life, learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for some seventeen years, during which time he was not on his farm; but on account of poor health he gave up shoemaking, and is now living on part of the old homestead, consisting of sixty-five acres. He is a general farmer, and a man of marked intelligence; one who exercised much influence in his younger days. On December 28, 1837, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hadsell, and by her he had nine children, four of whom are living: Harriet, William H., Evangeline and Miriam. Of these, Harriet married George Dymond; Evangeline married Thomas Tracy, and Miriam married T. J. Miller. Mrs. Culver was born in Exeter, June 16, 1815. Her grandfather, James Hadsell, and her great-grandfather were both slain by the Indians, the former at the Wyoming massacre, the latter at another time and place. Lewis Culver is a stanch Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Nathan Culver, farmer, P. O. Irish Lane, was born July 14, 1844, in Ross township, where he was reared and educated, a son of Joel R. and Ann (Wandel) Culver, the former born in Union township in 1817, the latter in Ross township in 1820. Joel R. was a son of Simeon Culver, who removed from Connecticut to this county with his father, Reuben Culver, they locating near Town Line, Union township. Reuben had a family of ten children—five sons and five daughters. Simeon had a family of seven children, and died in 1820, aged thirty-five years. They were sturdy pioneers. Joel R. began his active business life as a farmer in Ross township, owning a neat farm of sixty acres, which he worked in a practical manner. This farm was taken out of the wild woods, showing him to have been a hard-working and industrious man. He was a member of the M. E. Church, of which he was a class-leader for a number of years, and was a man of intelligence and influence. He died April 10, 1889, aged seventy-two years. His family consisted of eight children, six of whom are yet living, Nathan being the third in the family. Our subject has always confined himself to farming, and is a practical agriculturist. He owns thirty-five acres of land, on which he moved in 1871, and has made thereon many needed improvements in buildings and fences, etc. On March 5, 1868, he married Miss Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. Nevel, and to this union were born six children, four of whom are yet living: Millie A., Wilbur H., Joel R. and Lena B. Mrs. Rebecca Culver was born in Ross township, September 19, 1846. Our subject and wife are both members of the M. E. Church, in good standing. They are well respected for their worth as good neighbors and loyal citizens of the commonwealth.

William Culver, breaker-builder, Forty Fort borough, was born June 3, 1828, at Forty Fort, and is a son of William and Rachel (Culver) Culver, natives of New Jersey, of English descent. The father came to Pennsylvania when young, and engaged in farming. Our subject is the fourth in a family of fourteen children, four of whom are now living; he was educated at the public schools, and at the age of twenty engaged as boatman on the Morris Canal for two years. He then came to

Luzerne county and worked as boat-builder for sixteen years. He then became a breaker-builder, and has followed that business ever since. He was married April 5, 1850, to Mary A., daughter of Richard and Effie (Miller) Crosby, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German descent, respectively. By this union he had four children, two now living: Mylert L., a painter, married Loretta Rennard, daughter of Adam Rennard (they have nine children: Lizzie, Dewight, A. Cora, Maud, William, Jane A., Robert P., Edwin and Mary); and Lutisha J., married William O. Thomas, an engineer at Plymouth (they have two children: Emma S. and William C.). Mrs. Culver is a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics Mr. Culver is a stanch Democrat.

Patrick Cummings, a prominent citizen of Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, December 25, 1831, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Brown) Cummings. The father, who was a farmer, reared a family of four children, two of whom are living, viz.: Mary (Mrs. Patrick McCauvic) and Patrick. Our subject came to America in 1847, first locating in New Jersey, where he followed farming two years, after which he removed to Pottsville, Pa., and here worked about the mines for one year. He was then employed on the Pennsylvania Gravity Railroad for about six months after which he was engaged in farming in Wyoming five years. He then removed to Jenkins township, where he has since resided, having been engaged in mining in all thirty-three years, during a great portion of which time he also operated a farm. Besides his property in Jenkins township, Mr. Cummings has property in Pittston, and a valuable farm in Newton county, Mo. He is a fair example of what enterprise and honest effort will do in this great land. Mr. Cummings was married January 1, 1854, to Miss Bridget, daughter of Richard and Catherine (Kirwan) McGrail, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have five children, viz.: John, who is somewhere in Colorado; Michael, a merchant in Inkerman; Catherine (Mrs. Martin Gilroy, in Pittston); Mary (Mrs. Frank Boughan, in Pittston); and Thomas, who is engaged with the Acme Oil Company, Pittston. Mr. Cummings and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat in his political views, and has held the offices of constable and supervisor in Jenkins township.

Michael Cunniff, hotel-keeper, Wilkes-Barre, was born in County Galway, Ireland, May 17, 1855, and is a son of Patrick and Bridget (Reynolds) Cunniff. In June, 1859, he emigrated to America with his parents, locating in Schuylkill county, Pa., where he was reared until seventeen years of age. In July, 1872, he came to Wilkes-Barre, where, with the exception of five years spent in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Mexico and Arizona, he has since resided, and with the exception of three years engaged at railroading, he was employed at mining from twelve years of age until 1877. He then embarked in the hotel business, in which he still continues. Mr. Cunniff was married September 6, 1877, to Bridget, daughter of Edward and Catherine (Johnson) Leslie, of Summit Hill, Carbon Co., Pa., and has one daughter living, named Annie. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of the A. O. H.; in politics he is a Democrat, and in 1890–91 was supervisor of Wilkes-Barre township.

John M. Cunnius, proprietor of the Freeland Planing-mill, builder and contractor, and dealer in all kinds of building material, Freeland, is a native of Drum's, this county, and is a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Michael) Cunnius. His father, who was a native of Butler township, was a carpenter and builder, and still, at the age of seventy-two years works at his trade. In the family there were two children: Lydia (now Mrs. Nathan Snyder, of Fairview, Pa.), and John M. The mother died when the latter was fourteen days old. Our subject was reared and educated in Conyngham Valley, and labored on a farm until he was sixteen years of age. He then worked with his father at carpentering for two years; he then did journey work at Ashburton and Yorktown, in all three years. On March 6, 1866, came to Upper Lehigh, and there worked at his trade a short time, and where he has since remained. In 1872 he engaged in contracting and building, which he has since successfully pursued. He makes a specialty of building contracts, and constantly

employs from fifteen to twenty mechanics. In 1890 he purchased the Freeland Planing-mill, and has since utilized that institution to great advantage in his business. Mr. Cunnius was married in 1868 to Miss Laura Jane Santee, of Butler Valley, which union has been blessed with five children, viz.: Oscar Elsworth, Charles E., Calvin T., Alfred R. and Anna L. "By industry we thrive" is an expression which peculiarly covers the case of this gentleman. When he came to this locality he was scarcely worth the coat he wore, but to-day he is the owner of a great deal of property in Freeland and vicinity. He is a citizen of much worth to the community where he lives.

W. David Curnow, proprietor of meat-market, Hazleton. This popular young business man was born in Hazle township, a short distance from the city of Hazleton, January 17, 1868. He is a son of William and Anna (Holman) Curnow, natives of England, who came to America in 1866, locating at Beaver Meadows, where they remained a short time, subsequently removing to Stockton, where the subject of our sketch, who is second in a family of four children, was born and reared. After the close of his short school life, Mr. Curnow, worked in the mines, and has done all the work pertaining to mining coal, from slate-picking to cracking coal. He also ran a stationary engine for several years. Tiring of the mines, he engaged with Henry & Curtis in the meat business, and learned the trade. He then opened his present market, where he commands a very profitable and flourishing trade. Mr. Curnow votes the Republican ticket, and was brought up in the Methodist Episcopal faith. He is, at present, unmarried.

Gilbert V. Curry, principal of schools, Mill Creek, was born in Denny, Scotland, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Granahan) Curry, natives of Fermanagh and Tyrone Counties, Ireland. The family came to this country in 1865 and located at Buttonwood, where the father was engaged as fire-boss for one year; from there they removed to Wilkes Barre, and for four years kept hotel. In 1870 they came to Plains township, where the widow and surviving children now reside. The family consisted of eleven children, four of whom are living, and of whom Gilbert V. is the seventh; the surviving ones are John J., who is engaged with Gilbert V. in the bottling business at Plains; James, who is a blacksmith for Simpson & Watkins, Duryea, Pa.; Gilbert V., the subject of this sketch, and Thomas, a carpenter, at Plains. Our subject was educated in the public schools of the township, and is a graduate of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, class of 1886. He has taught for seven years in the public schools of Plains, and is now principal of schools at Mill Creek, Plains township. He is now registered as a student at law in the office of James L. Lenahan, Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Curry is a prominent member of the A. O. H., and of Father Mathew Society. The family are supporters of Catholicity and Democracy.

James Curry, hotel proprietor, Edwardsville, was born in England, May 10, 1843, and is a son of Henry and Martha (Harris) Curry, both natives of Cornwall, England. Our subject was educated in his native country, and came to America at the age of twenty-three, locating at Dover, N. J., where he was engaged in mining about three years. He then moved to Schuylkill county, Pa., where he also followed mining, remaining a little over a year, after which he came to Kingston, where he still followed the same business, being thirteen years in the employ of G. W. Payne & Co. In 1872 he came to Edwardsville, then a part of Plymouth township, and embarked in the hotel business, of which he has made an eminent success, as he is a typical, courteous and obliging landlord. Mr. Curry was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Reard, of Dover, N. J. He was one of the first councilmen of Edwardsville, and was president of the council. He is a highly respected citizen of the locality and a prominent supporter of every worthy, popular enterprise.

E. W. Curtis, freight agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Nanticoke, was born at New Road, Delaware Co., N. Y., and is the son of Luther and Charlotte (Bennett) Curtis, both natives of New York. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Nanticoke, and in Eastman's Business College, Poughkeep-

sie, N. Y., where he was graduated in the class of 1884. Immediately thereafter he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and on January 1, 1891, accepted his present position. In 1889 he was married to Miss Mary C. Witman, of Nanticoke, and their union has been blessed with two children, Ethel and Emmett. Mr. Curtis is a very popular railroad man, has won the confidence of his employers and the respect of their many patrons along the line. Socially he is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and in politics he is a Republican.

Lorenzo J. Curtis, carpenter, Kingston, was born at Plymouth, October 20, 1846, son of Charles Ransome and Sophia (Jones) Curtis, natives of Luzerne county, of New England origin. The Curtis family emigrated to Wyoming Valley from New London, Conn. His maternal great-grandfather, Col. William Gallup, was in the Valley during the Wyoming Massacre, and his daughter, Hannah (Gallup) Jones, was in Forty Fort at the time of the battle. After the massacre Mr. Gallup and his family returned to New England, where they remained for a time, after which they again returned to this locality. The ancestors of our subject took a very important part in the famous battle between the "Constitution" and the "Guerriere." In his father's family there were two children: Hannah, who married James Hayward, of Kingston; and Lorenzo, the subject of this sketch. He was educated in the common schools, and August 6, 1862, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-third P. V., and participated in the following engagements: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. In the latter engagement he was captured and taken to the Danville Confederate prison, where he was kept until May 28, 1864, and from there was taken to Andersonville, thence, September 14, to Charleston, and thence to Florence, where he was paroled, December 5, 1864, after just seven months of life in Confederate war prisons, being exchanged April 2, 1865, at Annapolis. He was then sent to City Point, and after that did guard duty at Hearts Island, New York Harbor, where he was mustered out at the close of the war. He returned to Kingston and was engaged in firing on the D. L. & W. R. R. until 1870, when he began work at the carpenter's trade, which vocation he has since chiefly followed. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

William Curtis, proprietor of the grocery store and meat-market, at No. 110 West Broad street, Hazleton. This well-known business man was born in Cornwall, England, March 12, 1864, and is the only child of William and Mary J. (Harvey) Curtis, also natives of England. The family came to America in 1866, locating at Summit Hill, Pa., but shortly afterward removing to Hazleton. Mr. Curtis was educated at that place, and obtained employment in a store and meat-market where he continued until a meat-market was started under the firm name of Harvey & Curtis. This was operated by these gentlemen until February, 1892, when the partnership was dissolved, and the present business was established by Mr. Curtis. He carries a full line of family groceries and, besides, handles home-dressed meats, getting them fresh, pure and wholesome, directly from local slaughter-houses, thereby furnishing his customers the best goods in the market. He employs six men in his business. Mr. Curtis was united in marriage in June, 1890, with Miss Mary I., daughter of John Turner, of Hazleton, and they have one child, Elizabeth, who is the light of the household. Mr. Curtis votes the Republican ticket, and the family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Morvin Custer, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Ashley, was born in Six Points, Ind., January 4, 1860, and is a son of Benjamin T. and Eliza (Fry) Custer, natives of Pennsylvania, and of early Dutch origin. He is a grandson of Matthew C. and Eleanor (Tyson) Custer, and Eneas and Sarah (Saylor) Fry, the latter family, strong Baptists, will pass away with this generation. His father, who was a blacksmith and farmer, reared a family of nine children, viz.: Albion, Eleanor (Mrs. Aaron Gouldy), Morvin, Benjamin, Emma (Mrs. Theodore Detwiler), Harry, Anna (died at the age of nine years), Webster and Matthias. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Montgomery county, Ursinus College and Princeton Theological

Seminary, graduating at the former in 1883, and at the latter in 1886. He then had a charge at Elmer, N. J., where he remained three years, and was installed at Ashley May 3, 1889. Mr. Custer was married December 19, 1885, to Ida V., daughter of David and Sophia (Foster) Trucksess, and a granddaughter of Jacob Trucksess, who sailed from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1819. They have two children, viz.: Margaret D. and Mabel E. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., P. O. S. of A., K. of H., and A. P. A. He takes a deep interest in all political workings of the nation, but is strictly independent in his views.

GEORGE CUTLER, retired, Freeland, was born in Somersetshire, England, June 14, 1830, and is the sixth in a family of eight children born to Francis and Mary (Faner) Cutler, natives of Somersetshire, England. The family came to America in 1854, settling in Wisconsin, where the father of our subject followed the vocation of miner. The father died at Dodgeville, Wis., in 1864, the mother at Eckley in January, 1869. Our subject was educated at Monmouthshire, South Wales, and at the age of ten years began coal-mining at Monmouthshire, England, passing through the whole system of mining, and at the age of eighteen was a practical miner. He worked at mining in his native country until 1855, when he came to America with his father's family and settled in Wisconsin, where they resided on a farm. On August 14, 1862, Mr. Cutler enlisted in Company C, Thirty-first Wis. V. I., under General Sherman, and was with him in his famous march to the sea, participating in the battle of Atlanta. He was mustered out of service with his regiment June 20, 1863, and returned to Wisconsin in 1866. He came to Eckley and went to work in the mines for Sharp, Weiss & Co., where he remained until 1880, when, on account of broken health contracted in the war he was forced to retire from hard work. Mr. Cutler has since resided in Freeland, where he has since been looking after his property in that vicinity; he was elected justice of the peace, but never took out his commission, all his time being taken up with his private affairs. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of the Golden Eagle, and a charter member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican. His war record is without stain or dishonor, and its pages are illumined with a halo of glory and heroism.

JOHN DALY, proprietor of restaurant, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Sunderland, County of Durham, England, June 28, 1862, and is a son of John and Bridget (McCarroll) Daly, natives of County Monaghan, Ireland, who came to America in 1870. They settled in Wilkes-Barre township, where the father was employed in the mines, and was killed in the Franklin Colliery by a fall of coal in August, 1886. Eight children born to them are living: John, Maggie, Mary (Mrs. Anthony Welch), James, Ellen, Bridget, Kate and Anna. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre township from eight years of age, has worked in and about the mines since ten years of age, and has been engaged in the restaurant business ten years. He was married August 30, 1885, to Mary I., daughter of John and Bridget (Flinn) Winn, formerly of Ireland, and has five children: Anna, John, Mary, James and Owen. Mr. Daly is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the A. O. H., and Board of America; in politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM D. DANIELS, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born in Brecon, South Wales, March 28, 1840. He is the son of Daniel R. and Ann (Richards) Daniels, both of whom are natives of South Wales. Daniel and his wife and their family of eight children came to this country in 1850, locating in Pittston, where he and his six sons engaged in mining. They remained there until March 22, 1857, when Daniel died at the age of sixty-two years. His wife died March 25, 1859, at the same age. William D. is one of a pair of twins. He was reared and educated partly in Wales and partly in the United States, and always followed the example of his progenitor in digging "dusky diamonds" in the Wyoming Valley. October 23, 1862, when twenty-three years of age, he married Miss Hannah, daughter of John W. and Mary (Roberts) Hovells. There were born to them thirteen children, five of whom are now (1891) living: Eleanor (a graduate of Bloomsburg State Normal School, now teaching at Five Forks), John R., Daniel, William and David T.

Mr. Daniels is a prosperous man, and, though a general farmer, pays special attention to dairying, milking eighteen cows. He carries his milk to Plymouth, selling it at wholesale, and carries on a profitable trade. His stock is fine, his land productive, and the farmer himself is a whole-souled man. His farm consists of eighty acres of hillside land, on which he has resided for fifteen years. Mr. Daniels is respected by his neighbors, and enjoys the full confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is a consistent Christian, being in full fellowship with and a member of the Welsh Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically is a Republican.

Mifflin Danner, painter, Ashley, was born in Moore township, Northampton Co., Pa., December 7, 1846, and is a son of Abraham and Abbie (Miltonberger) Danner, natives of Pennsylvania, and of early German origin. His father, who was a farmer, reared a family of six children: Levi, Mary, Samuel, Allevestie, Mifflin and Sarah. The father dying when our subject was five years old, the mother was married to John Kulp, by whom she had one child, Elizabeth. Our subject was educated in the public school at Dannersville, and then learned the painter's trade at White Haven, which he has since followed. In 1867 he removed to Ashley, where he built his present residence in 1885. Mr. Danner was married September 15, 1869, to Miss Emma R., daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Zimmerman) Kantner, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German origin, and they have two children: Ida May and Joseph F. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner are members of the Episcopal Church. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of H.; politically is a Democrat.

William F. Danzer, M. D., Hazleton. This successful young physician was born at Mauch Chunk, Pa., June 5, 1865, and is the youngest in the family of four children of Henry and Catharine (Lechler) Danzer, natives of Mauch Chunk. The Doctor's early education was received in the public schools of his native county, and on completing the common branches he took an advanced course at the Schuylkill Seminary, and also at Stewart's Academy. After completing his academic course he began studying medicine with Dr. A. B. Dundor, a prominent physician of Reading, continuing with him three and one-half years. In 1886 he entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of '89. He then took a course at the New York Polytechnic, making a specialty of the eyes, nose and throat, and immediately afterward entered the Lying-in Charity Hospital, Philadelphia, where he attended a six months' course of lectures. With this thorough training in his profession, the Doctor at once established himself at Hazleton, where he is rapidly building up a large and substantial practice. Socially Dr. Danzer is a member of the Shield of Honor and the Knights of Malta.

John Vaughan Darling, lawyer, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Reading, Pa., July 24, 1844, and is a son of William and Margaret (Vaughan Smith) Darling. His paternal grandfather, Eliakim Darling, was a native of New Hampshire, born in 1767, and married Ruth Buck, of Bucksport, Maine. He settled in Bucksport at an early age, where he became a prominent ship builder and owner, and died there at the age of sixty-six years. He was a son of Thomas and Martha (Howe) Darling, the latter of whom was a niece of Lord Howe, who commanded the British forces in America during the war of the Revolution. William Darling, father of subject, and who was a native of Bucksport, Maine, in early life settled in Reading, Pa., studied law, was admitted to the bar, and entered actively into the practice of his profession, being a leading light in the courts for many years. He was a United States Commissioner to the World's Fair held at the Crystal Palace, London, in 1851. Prior to that he had been appointed president judge of the Berks District, but shortly afterward resigned the position on account of ill health, though he lived to the age of seventy-eight years. He was vice-president of the American Sunday-school Union from its organization until his death. His wife, Margaret Vaughan Smith, was a daughter of John Smith, owner of the Joanna Furnace, one of the prominent industries of Berks county in an early day. John Smith was a son of Robert Smith, of Chester county, Pa., the latter a son of John and Susannah Smith, who

came to America from the North of Ireland in 1720, and settled in Chester county, Pa. The subject of this sketch was prepared for college by Prof. Kendall, and passed his examination for the junior year at Harvard University, but failing health obliged him to give up his collegiate education. In early life he was a frequent contributor to the columns of *Lippincott's Magazine* and *Atlantic Monthly*, and for five years was assistant editor of the *North American Review*. He read law with R. C. McMurtrie, of Philadelphia, and in 1865 was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He practiced his profession in that city until 1874, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and June 4, 1874, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. On October 9, 1872, he married Alice Mary, daughter of Andrew T. and Augusta (Cist) McClintock, of Wilkes-Barre.

Alfred Darte, Jr., was born April 28, 1836, in the little old town of Dundaff, in Susquehanna county, Pa. The Dartes came from Connecticut, from which State a number of the name, including the grandfather and six of the granduncles of Alfred, Jr., joined the army of the Revolution, served all through that memorable struggle, the grandfather being wounded in the attack on Fort Griswold. Hon. Alfred Darte, father of our subject, removed from Susquehanna county to Carbondale (then in Luzerne, now in Lackawanna county), where he practiced as a lawyer, and became recorder of the mayor's court of the city. The mother was Ann E. Cone, a daughter of Dorastus Cone, of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y., whose ancestors had also come from "the land of steady habits." Alfred Darte, Jr., was educated in the common schools, and at the Wyoming Seminary. He read law in the office of his father, and became a member of the Luzerne bar May 12, 1859. Very soon after the outbreak of the Civil war, both his father and himself joined Company K, Twenty-fifth P. V. I., of which organization the father was captain and the son first lieutenant. Lieutenant Darte's term of service extended from April 26, 1861, to September 19, 1864, when he was mustered out on account of disability accruing from a wound received in an engagement with the enemy at Trevilian Station, Virginia. Mr. Darte, after the war, was for many years a justice of the peace in Kingston, and was for a long time a member and president of the council of that borough. In 1879 he became the Republican candidate for district attorney of the county, and was elected by a large plurality, serving the full term of three years. He was again nominated and elected to the same office in 1888, and served the second full term. In 1891 he was a favorable but not successful applicant for the Republican nomination for additional law judge. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has represented the Wilkes-Barre Post in many State and National gatherings. On June 11, 1863, Mr. Darte married Caroline Sealy, a native of Kingston, and daughter of Robert Sealy, of Cork, Ireland, who died June 22, 1892. They had no children. Mr. Darte is a Presbyterian, a trustee of the Kingston church of that denomination, and, as facts above recorded show, he is an active and influential member of the Republican party.

W. H. Dauber, proprietor of the St. John's Flouring Mills, St. John's, Pa., is a native of Rockland township, Berks Co., Pa., and is a son of Daniel and Polly Ann (Miller) Dauber, natives of Berks county, at present residing in Freeland, Pa. The parents removed to this county when he was about thirteen years old. Our subject received his education in the public schools, and upon reaching the age of fifteen began the miller's trade at A. Straw & Son's Mills, where he remained one year and a half, and then worked in various flouring-mills throughout the county. In 1874 he commenced work at St. John's Mills, and worked as miller there until 1887, when he assumed control; he now enjoys a lucrative trade, carrying on a large merchant milling trade, as well as doing a large amount of custom grinding. Mr. Dauber was married in 1875, to Miss Maggie Rittenhouse, an accomplished young lady of Sugar Loaf township. This union has been blessed with two children, viz.: George R. and Edith. Mr. Dauber is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the P. O. S. of A. He is widely known in his section of the country, and has many well-deserved friends.

A. Livingstone Davenport, junior member of the firm Davenport Bros., booksellers and stationers, Plymouth, was born April 16, 1863, and is a son of Edwin and Mary C. (McAlarney) Davenport, natives of Luzerne county, Pa., and of old historic families of the Valley. Edwin Davenport was born June 6, 1832, the eldest son of Oliver Davenport, one of the numerous descendants of Thomas Davenport, who came into the Wyoming Valley shortly after the Revolution, settling in Plymouth, and who married Livia, daughter of Col. George P. Ransom, and granddaughter of Capt. Samuel Ransom, who was killed in the Wyoming Massacre. Edwin Davenport is a brother of James H. and Andrew C. Davenport, and Clarissa Shaver Frey, now deceased, and Mrs. Henry Lees, Mrs. Lorenzo Whitney, Mrs. Ellen O. Levi and Mrs. H. N. Ashley, now residing in Plymouth. Edwin married October 21, 1860, Mary C., daughter of James McAlarney, and they have had eight children, all yet living, as follows: Stanley Woodward, A. Livingstone, Ward P., Julia E., James, Livia, Fuller and Lloyd. The father has been engaged in mercantile business for the past twenty-two years.

A. Livingstone Davenport was educated at the public schools of the place of his birth, which was supplemented with a higher education at the Wyoming Seminary, where he graduated in 1882. After completing his course of studies, he returned to Plymouth and was employed as clerk for Charles Shupp for a short time. On January 1, 1885, he and his brother, Stanley W., purchased the business formerly owned by A. F. Levi, and they have since conducted same. The enterprising young man who forms the subject of this sketch has now full charge of the business, which is an extensive one; and, judging from his ready business tact, he is fully competent to discharge any and all of the duties connected with it. In politics he has always been closely identified with the Democratic party; and in church matters he follows the precepts of the Methodist creed. The senior member of this extensive business is

Stanley Woodward Davenport, a practicing attorney of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and a resident of Plymouth. He was born at the above named place July 21, 1861. This rising young lawyer was educated in the public schools of Plymouth, and at Wyoming Seminary. He is also a graduate of Wesleyan University, class of '84. Soon after graduating, Stanley and his brother, Livingstone, succeeded Mr. Levi in the business above mentioned, and Stanley remained in the store three years. He then left it in charge of his brother, while he entered the law office of George W. Shonk, at Wilkes-Barre, where he was a student for one year and nine months, at the end of which time he had so far conquered the subtle reasoning of Blackstone that, upon examination, he was at once admitted to practice at the Luzerne county bar. Mr. S. W. Davenport was united in marriage, June 13, 1889, with Mary, daughter of Andrew Wier, and they have one child, Marion, born May 1, 1890. Mr. Davenport adheres strictly to the principles advocated by the Democratic party. These young gentlemen, as will be seen, are great-great-grandsons of the brave Capt. Ransom, who fell in the Massacre of Wyoming.

George Davenport, farmer, P. O. Plymouth. Among the early settlers of the Valley are the Davenports, who came here at a very early period, and settled in what is now the lower end of the borough of Plymouth. Our subject, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Luzerne county, Pa., January 4, 1823, and is the second in the family of five children of Daniel and Mary (Nesbitt) Davenport, natives of this county. He received his education in the public schools of Luzerne borough, and at the age of twenty-one years began boating on the canal between Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia, Pa., which he followed for twenty years. He then engaged in mining as a contractor for a short time, retiring to his farm afterward, where he has since been engaged in tilling the soil. On September 3, 1849, Mr. Davenport was united in marriage with Miss Emily, daughter of John and Esther (Ransom) Ingham, natives of Luzerne county, and five children have blessed this union, viz.: Daniel F., Hendrick I., Andrew E., Robert W. and William M. Mr. Davenport is a Democrat in politics, and the family attend the Christian Church.

HARRY H. DAVENPORT, farmer, P. O. Huntington Mills, Huntington township, was born in that township October 14, 1864, a son of Hanford and Fannie E. (Larned) Davenport, natives of Pennsylvania, of English origin. Hanford Davenport was a farmer by occupation; he died June 8, 1865, in Boise City, Idaho, while on his way to the gold fields of California. Our subject is the youngest of a family of seven children as follows: Eva M. (Mrs. Charles W. Lowden); William W., travels for a moulding firm of Baltimore; Ida E. (Mrs. A. R. Wilkenson); Harriet; Elmer; Hanford (deceased), and Harry H. Harry H. was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools, and at eighteen years of age began farming on the property he now owns. He was married, June 26, 1889, to Miss Josephine, daughter of M. B. and Parmelia (Rhone) Trescott, by whom he has one child, Herman L., born September 25, 1890. Our subject and wife attend the M. E. Church; in politics he is a Democrat, and has held the office of treasurer.

J. W. DAVENPORT, farmer, P. O. Pike's Creek, was born, February 21, 1844, reared and educated in Lake township. He is the son of Helan and Christine (Roberts) Davenport; the former born in Huntington township in 1811; the latter in Union township, in 1818. Helan was a son of Humphrey Davenport, of Dutch descent, who, with other members of his father's family, located in Huntington township on a lot of 125 acres. He was a natural mechanic as well as a skilled workman. He was a carpenter, blacksmith and wheelwright, a hard-working man, who did much for the extension of agricultural pursuits, in building and improving on his farm. He reared a family of seven children, two of whom are now (1892) living. His son, Helan, began business as a lumberman in Hazleton, where he remained two years, thence moving to Shickshinny, where he worked at his trade (blacksmith) for some time. He next removed to Deantown, Union township, where he remained for two years, when, in 1839, he removed to Lake township, on a farm of 120 acres of unimproved land, on which he built, and which he cleared until it became a model farm. Mr. Davenport is a zealous Democrat; he is a man of influence in the town, and has held all the important offices. He served one term as justice of the peace. His family consisted of twelve children; eleven grew to maturity; eight of whom are living (1892). He is now living at the age of eighty-one; his wife died in 1876. J. W. is the fifth in the family in order of birth, and has always confined himself to farming on the old homestead, where he now lives and which he owns. He was married September 30, 1868, to Miss Cassie E., daughter of Perry and Mary Ann Wilkenson. By her he has had two children: Frank L., aged twenty-one; and Dana W., aged fifteen. Mrs. Cassie (Wilkenson) Davenport was born in Ross township May 8, 1848. Mr. Davenport is a practical farmer, who, since he has owned the homestead, has made marked and visible improvements, not only improving the farm, but also building extensively. He has held the office of constable and other offices. He was justice of the peace ten years. On March 24, 1864, he became a member of Company B, Second P. V. C., for the term of three years. He served to the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge. In politics he is a Democrat; he is a member of the G. A. R. He, with his wife, is a member of the M. E. Church, in good standing.

THOMAS DAVENPORT, proprietor of the "Union House," Shickshinny, was born in Huntington township, Luzerne Co., Pa., June 12, 1829, a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Tubbs) Davenport. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Davenport, a native of Connecticut, was a pioneer farmer of Plymouth township, where he died. His sons were Robert, Samuel, John, Oliver, Daniel and Stephen; the latter, who was born in Plymouth, settled in Huntington township in 1829, where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1885, when he was aged eighty-five years. His wife was a daughter of Earl Tubbs, of Huntington township, where he had eight children born to him: Hanford, William, Thomas, Earl, Samuel, Ada (Mrs. Charles Good), Charlotte (Mrs. Righter Swingle), and Elizabeth (Mrs. Wells Wagner). Our subject was reared in his native township, and in 1850 embarked in merchandising at Town Line, where he was in business five years, and also at

Shickshinny from 1835 to 1862. In fall of the latter year he joined Company I, One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, as lieutenant, and, after two years' service, was honorably discharged; during that term he was also engaged in the lumber busines in Fairmount township, in which he still continues. Before the war, he boated on the canal several years, as well as being engaged in various other enterprises; since 1891 he has been in the hotel business at Shickshinny, in the hotel erected by himself in 1858. Mr. Davenport was twice married, his first wife being Diana, daughter of Jacob Good, of Huntington township, and by her he has three children living: Rosa (Mrs. William Eckroth), Gertrude (Mrs. George Grose), and Samuel. His present wife was Mrs. Parmelia (McCafferty) Coons. Mr. Davenport is a member of the G. A. R. and, in politics, is a Democrat.

William Davenport, merchant, Town Line, was born in Plymouth January 14, 1827, and is a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Tubbs) Davenport, the former born in Plymouth August 14, 1800, the latter in Huntington in 1802. Stephen was a son of Thomas, who, with his brother Robert, took an active part in the Wyoming Massacre, having just moved from Connecticut into the Valley that day. They escaped to Plymouth after shooting two Indians who pursued them. The brothers immediately returned to Connecticut, where they remained a few years, when they returned again to the Wyoming Valley, and located in Plymouth, where some of their descendants now reside. Thomas owned considerable land in Plymouth, being one of the first pioneers in that part of the Valley. He died at an advanced age. His family consisted of twelve children, who in their turn became sturdy pioneers in the Wyoming Valley. Stephen, his son, began active business in Plymouth. His property was extensive, and under it were valuable coal beds, consequently in those days he was an active coal operator; he shipped his coal down the river in arks, owning two, and running them himself. In 1829 he removed to Town Line, where he purchased 300 acres of virgin soil, on which he built, improving about 200 acres during his life-time. He was a thorough-going business man as well as a practical farmer; everything he touched seemed to prosper. Mr. Davenport was a strong Democrat and a man of influence in his party; during 1862–65 he was elected county commissioner. He died August 22, 1885, aged eighty-five years, after an eventful, busy and useful life. His family consisted of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity, and six of whom are living now. William is the third in order of birth, and was reared and educated in Huntington township, spending two terms in Kingston. In early life he followed farming, and at one time was engaged as clerk, when he learned the secrets of the mercantile trade, and in 1850 entered the mercantile business for himself, having carried on the business successfully ever since. He has a large store-room filled with the choicest of goods, believing in selling goods cheap, though not in selling cheap goods. Under his business tact and judgment he has succeeded in establishing a large and lasting trade. Five years after he began his storekeeping, he married, on February 25, 1855, Miss Adeline, daughter of A. and Sarah Harrison. To them has been born one son, L. B., who is married to Miss Rose Wilkinson. Mrs. Adeline (Harrison) Davenport was born in Huntington in 1835. Mr. Davenport has held the postoffice for the last thirty-six years under every administration, and is a Democrat in politics. He is universally liked as a thorough-going business man.

Benjamin Davey, Sr., mine contractor, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Cornwall, England, November 28, 1846, a son of Benjamin and Ann (Firstbrook) Davey. He was reared and educated in his native country, where he began life in the mines at twelve years of age, and followed the different grades of mining from a beginner up, until 1866. He then came to America, locating in northern Michigan, where he was employed in the copper mines for five years. In 1871 he located in Wilkes-Barre, and has since been continuously engaged in mining, contracting, sinking shafts, etc., with the exception of one year spent in California in the gold mines. In 1887 Mr. Davey formed a partnership with John Wasley, under the firm name of Davey & Wasley. Mr. Davey has been twice married: first in 1866 to Caroline, daughter of

Bartholomew and Mary (Ninners) Youren, of Cornwall, England, by whom he had three children, Benjamin, Jr., Carrie and Thomas; his second wife was Anna, daughter of George Stockham, of Plymouth, Pa., and by her he has two children, Hannah and George. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the I. O. F.; in politics he is a Republican.

Benjamin Davey, Jr., architect, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Marquette, Mich., November 17, 1867, and is a son of Benjamin and Caroline (Youren) Davey. He was reared in Luzerne county, Pa., from four years of age, and educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and Plymouth. In 1880 he began the study of architecture in the office of J. H. W. Hawkins, of Wilkes-Barre, and has since followed the business, forming a partnership with Stanley W. Walker, in 1890, under the firm name of Davey & Walker. In 1892 he succeeded Mr. Walker, and has built up a successful business, not only in the city of Wilkes-Barre, but in the entire State. Mr. Davey married June 30, 1891, Mary I., daughter of Asa L. and Mary (Kutz) Gardner, of Wilkes Barre, and by her has one child, Benjamin. Our subject is an active member of the U. R. and K. of P.; politically, he is a stanch Republican.

Rev. Jacob E. Davies, pastor of the Welsh Baptist Church, Plymouth. This energetic young minister was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, May 22, 1855, and is a son of Esau and Ann (Evans) Davies, natives of Carmarthenshire, South Wales. He is the third son of a family of six, four of whom are living. He came to America in 1872, and first settled in Frostburg, Md., where he remained but a short time, moving from there to Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa. He immediately thereafter entered Lewisburg (now Bucknell) University, where, after six and one-half years of close study and constant application, he graduated with high honors in the class of 1884. He then commenced the ministry at Providence, Pa., where he was ordained August 22, 1884, remaining there four years, at the end of which time he came to Plymouth, where he has since been pastor of the Welsh Baptist Church. Mr. Davies has been twice married: first to Miss Anna Jane, daughter of John A. and Margaret (Arthur) Williams, natives of Glamorganshire, South Wales. To this union was born, December 1, 1886, one child: Marguerite, who was not destined to know a mother's love long, as the latter died October 19, 1889. Mr. Davies married for his second wife, September 2, 1891, Jennie E., daughter of David P. and Elizabeth (Edwards) Edwards, natives of Wales. In politics our subject is a stanch Prohibitionist. He is a member of the Tonti and Ivorites.

James B. Davies, general superintendent of Plymouth Coal Company, Plymouth. Among the many men who have done much in developing the mines of Luzerne county, none are more prominent or have been more successful in their efforts than the one whose name opens this sketch. His experiences in the coal regions of Pennsylvania have been vast, and during the troublesome Molly Maguire period, his position was not an enviable one. He at that time was inside foreman at the famous Nottingham Shaft. The subject of this sketch was born in Llangammarch, Breconshire, South Wales, April 26, 1840, and is the eldest in the family of four children of John P. and Mary (Bevan) Davies, natives of Wales. James B. Davies in 1856 moved to Aberdare, in Glamorganshire, where he was engaged in mining until 1868, in which year he came to America, locating at Wilkes-Barre, and engaged at mining in the Hollenback and Kidder and No. 4 Slopes. At the latter place he remained but a short time, however, as he was given a position as fire-boss at the Empire Shaft, and he had held this position for a short period only, when he was appointed foreman at what is known as the "great mine fire," which position he held until February 1, 1874, when he took that of inside foreman at the Nottingham Shaft, where he remained nine and one half years. When he took this position, the mine was yielding 450 tons of coal daily, and after nine years under his management, it was brought up to the capacity of 2,000 tons daily. In 1883 he was chosen by the Plymouth Coal Company as general superintendent, which position he has since creditably filled. He has under his charge about 1,050 hands, mining

2,000 tons daily. It can be truthfully said that Mr. Davies has the entire confidence of his employers as well as the respect of those who are under his supervision. He was married January 10, 1871, to Miss Annie, daughter of Capt. William and Elizabeth (Cavalry) Smith, natives of North Wales. Nine children have been born to this union, namely: Mary (a teacher in the Plymouth schools), Emily (also a teacher in the Plymouth schools), Gertrude, Cora (deceased), Ernest (deceased), Mabel Louise (deceased), Lenore, Bruce and Stanley. Mr. Davies is a Republican. He is deacon of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, and always very ready to defend Calvinism at any cost.

John B. Davies, inside foreman at the Dodson Colliery. This pleasant and intelligent gentleman was born, November 4, 1845, in Breconshire, South Wales, the third in a family of four children born to John P. and Mary (Bevan) Davies, natives of Wales. The family removed to Aberdale, Wales, where the children were educated and reared. John B. at an early age began work in the iron ore mines, doing almost everything that pertained to mining. In 1868 he came to America, locating at Wilkes-Barre, where he was engaged at mining in the Old Kidder Shaft, remaining there about seven years. He then came to Plymouth and worked at the Nottingham for five and one-half years, first as timberman, then as fire-boss, and lastly as assistant inside foreman. After quitting the Nottingham, he took charge of and opened up the Dodson, which at that time was "squeezed" or "caned," and he has since 1882 acted in the capacity of inside foreman at that colliery. There are under his charge about 250 men, who take out 700 tons of coal daily. Politically Mr. Davies is a Republican; he attends the Presbyterian Church. He and his sister are living with and caring for their aged and honored father, our subject having never yielded to Cupid's charms.

L. J. Davies, merchant tailor. This popular business man of Hazleton is a native of Bettews, Glamorganshire, South Wales. When he was an infant, his parents remove to Aberkenfig, near Bridgend, South Wales, and here he was reared and educated to the age of thirteen, serving an apprenticeship at tailoring and cutting. He then went to Aberavon, where he remained for a time, continuing to follow his trade there and in various towns throughout England and Wales until 1887, when he came to America and Pennsylvania. He worked in Shenandoah, Bethlehem, and Freeland, and in August, 1892, established his present business in Hazleton, where he is doing an extensive business, and keeps constantly in his employ from twelve to fifteen tailors. It may here be truly and appropriately said of Mr. Davies, that he is master of his art. As a cutter he is equaled by few, and excelled by none. He has taken a course in cutting in the London Cutting School, where he graduated; and he also graduated at the Cutting School of J. J. Mitchell, New York. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is a very close student of the Scriptures.

Reese Davies, inside foreman at Tomhicken Colliery, for Coxe Bros. & Co., Sugarloaf, was born in Yetradgynlais, Glamorganshire, Wales, March 22, 1842, a son of William and Magdalena (Lewis) Davies. He was reared in his native country, began work about the mines at eleven years of age, and at sixteen engaged in mining in Wales, at which he was employed until 1865. In this year he came to America and located in Luzerne county, Pa., where, with the exception of seven years spent at Honeybrook, Schuylkill Co., Pa., he has since resided. Since 1881 he has been inside foreman of the Tomhicken Colliery. In 1861 Mr. Davies married Ann, daughter of Reese and Mary (Jones) Morgan, of Wales, by whom he had seventeen children, ten of whom survive: Jeannette (Mrs. Watkins Buckland), Reese, Maggie A. (Mrs. James Maffan), Winnie, Gomer, Gwilym, Daniel, Isaac, Lizzie and Arthur. Mr. Davies is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a Prohibitionist.

Reese M. Davies, justice of the peace, Edwardsville. The gentlemen whose name heads this biography was born in Monmouthshire, Wales, and is a son of David and Sarah (Jones) Davies, both natives of that country. In his father's

family there were four children, viz.: David (deceased); Eliza (deceased); Mary, who married Abram Jones, a native of Wales, and now a resident of Scranton; and Reese M. (the subject of this memoir). Mr. Davies came to America in 1870, locating at Pittston, where he remained about eight months engaged in mining, and removed from there to Olyphant, Pa., where he also engaged in mining and remained four years, thence going to Duck Pond, where he remained but a short time. He next removed to Plymouth, coming from there to Edwardsville, where he has since resided. Mr. Davies was married May 15, 1874, to Miss Mary Davies (now deceased), of Olyphant, and a native of Wales, by whom he had three children, viz.: David, John Daniel (deceased) and Daniel. He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Sarah (Hughes) Williams, widow of Thomas Williams, of Taylorsville. Our subject is a member of the Congregational Church, the I. O. O. F., and K. of P., and in his political views is a Republican. He has been burgess of Edwardsville four terms, and assessor one term, and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace.

William Davies, farmer, P. O. Avoca, was born in England, December 19, 1847, a son of Joseph and Mary (Scovil) Davies, both also natives of England. Joseph followed mining in his younger days, but when age "grew on apace" he took to other vocations. He was a hard-working and industrious man, and died in October, 1882, at the age of seventy years. There were ten children born to him, nine of whom grew to maturity, and seven of them are now living, four being in the country. Our subject, who is the fifth in the family, was reared and educated in England, and was twenty-two years of age when, in 1870, he emigrated to this country. He located in Moosic, Pa., where he followed mining, at which he worked till 1890, when he purchased a farm of thirty-five acres of well-improved land, which he crowds to the utmost capacity, his principal produce being "truck." At the age of twenty-one, August 24, 1868, he married Miss Emma, daughter of John and Charlotta Whitlock, and by her he had seven children, four of whom are living: Joseph E., Elizabeth A., Charles C., and James H. Mrs. Emma Davies was born in England, April 7, 1848. Mr. Davies is a practical man and a hard worker. He has held some township offices. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Ancient Order of Foresters.

William E. Davies, road-master of the D. S. & S. R. R., Drifton. This popular railroad man is a native of Merthyr Tydvill, South Wales, and was born June 18, 1850, a son of Thomas and Mary (Price) Davies. His father is now a section foreman on the D. S. & S. R. R., and resides at Drifton; the mother died in the old country. Thomas came here in 1862, and his son William E., came five years later. Our subject had worked in the mines in his native land from his boyhood days, and when he came to America he naturally followed that business. He commenced work in the mines at Providence, and worked in Mill Creek, Avondale, Nanticoke, Wilkes-Barre and Parsons, in these places following mine contracting. In 1877 he came to Drifton, and was engaged in rock mining, track laying, coal mining, etc. After remaining here over three years, he was sent to Deringer, where he had charge of the construction gang for a time, and then came to Drifton, continuing in the same capacity until the year of 1890, when he was appointed road-master of the D. S. & S. R. R., where he has since been engaged. Mr. Davies was married in 1870 to Miss Amelia Deets, of Nanticoke. They have had thirteen children, six of whom are living. We deem it true to say of Mr. Davies, that he has had more mining and construction experience than any other man in the anthracite regions. When only eight years of age he went into the mines in Wales, and has since made mining his sole occupation. He has wholly educated himself, not only in the common branches, but also extensively in the higher mathematics and sciences to such an extent, that he is, in fact, master of all the mathematical technicalities of mining and civil engineering. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and the I. O. O. F., and K. of P.

B. F. Davis, dealer in flour, feed, hay and grain, Freeland, is a native of Buck

Mountain, Carbon county, born March 4, 1859. He is a son of David W. and Elizabeth (Williams) Davis, both natives of Merthyr Tydvill, South Wales. Mr. Davis was educated in the public schools, and at the age of nine began picking slate at Lansford, Carbon county. He worked around the mines about three years, when he received employment as clerk in the store of A. M. Newmiller, at Lansford. He worked there about two years, when he returned to the breaker, working there another year and a half, when, in 1875, he came to Freeland, and entered the employ of H. C. Koons as clerk, remaining with him two years. He then entered the Kutztown State Normal School, in Berks county, and attended this Institute one year, after which he returned to the employ of H. C. Koons, where he remained until January 1, 1887, when he engaged in clerking for J. C. Berner. He remained with him until April of that year, when he bought out the flour, feed and hay business of Kalbfas & Jones, which he has since successfully conducted. Mr. Davis was married in 1882 to Miss Lizzie Monroe, of Hazleton, and they have four children, viz.: Walter, William, Jennie and Bessie. Our subject is a member of the P. O. S. of A., the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and the Knights of Malta. He has been burgess of Freeland one term, chief of the Freeland Fire Department two terms, and chief of police one term. His political preferences are Republican.

Daniel D. Davis, miner, Plains, was born in South Wales, August 1, 1847, and is a son of Urias and Ann (Enyon) Davis; his father, who was a quarry contractor, reared a family of fourteen children, of whom eight are living, and of whom he is the eleventh. When our subject was seven years old his mother died, and two weeks later his father, who had previously made two trips to America, left his family, and nothing was ever again known of him by any of them. This of course left the children to make their own way in the world, the elder assisting the younger. In 1861 Daniel D., three brothers and a sister came to America and found a home with their elder brother, John D., who lived at Scranton. Our subject began life in the New World driving a mule, and has worked his way through the various stages until now he is a full-fledged miner, at which occupation he has worked twenty-four years. Mr. Davis was married, February 27, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jenkin B. and Elizabeth (Parry) Jones, and they have one child, Peury J., they also have an adopted daughter, Emily. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Welsh Congregational Church in which he is financier; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., I. O. R. M. and Ivorites, and he is a Republican.

E. M. Davis, physician and surgeon, Glen Lyon, Newport township, was born in Johnstown, Pa., January 14, 1861, and is a son of David P. and Rachel (Lloyd) Davis, the former of whom is now a merchant in Plymouth, Pa. The family consists of six living children, viz.: John L., Edward M., Elizabeth (Mrs. John Edwards), Frisswith (Mrs. David Roderick), Sarah (Mrs. Thomas Williams) and Ida May, who is unmarried. Our subject received his primary education in the public schools and in Wyoming Seminary, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., in 1886, after which he began his present practice. Dr. Davis was married, September 29, 1889, to Jane J., daughter of Josiah Hughes, of Wilkes-Barre (now of Alabama), and they have two children, Frisswith and Ellsworth. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. and the I. O. R. M.; he is a Republican in his political views, and was appointed postmaster July 11, 1889.

George Davis, farmer, Fairmount township, P. O. Fairmount Springs, was born in that township July 27, 1863, a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Cole) Davis, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Welsh and German origin, respectively. The father was also a farmer, and departed this life June 28, 1888, aged seventy-four years. He was a son of Solomon and Margaret (Hartman) Davis, natives of Pennsylvania. Solomon, Sr., was also a farmer, and was a son of Reuben and Ellen (Fitzimmons) Davis, natives of Wales and Ireland, respectively. Our subject is the youngest in order of birth in a family of five children, was reared on a farm and

educated in the common schools. When fourteen years old he started out for himself, working a time at farm work, then in the car shops at Berwick, and later in a harness shop at Light Street. In 1888, owing to the sickness of his father, he was called home, and at his father's death inherited eighty-two acres of the homestead, where he now resides. He was married, December 18, 1890, to Miss Willetta, daughter of Isaiah and Lottie (Lutz) Harrison. Mr. Davis is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically is a Democrat.

George Davis, justice of the peace, Parsons, was born in Monmouthshire, England, April 20, 1838, and is a son of Noah and Sarah (Shintan) Davis. His parents came to America in 1846, settling at Scranton, Pa., being among the early settlers of that place; and his father was about the first Methodist in Scranton, and was a local minister for twenty-four years. Mr. Davis was educated in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen learned the cabinet-maker's trade, working at it in Scranton until 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Fifth United States Artillery, and in February, 1862, was promoted to sergeant; he was in the following engagements: Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the last named place he was taken prisoner, and confined in Libby prison for a short time, being then taken from there to Belle Isle, where he was imprisoned until December 10, 1863; he was then paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md., and was shortly after exchanged, rejoining his regiment in time to participate in the siege of Petersburg. He was discharged October 9, 1864, at the expiration of his term of service. He then returned to Scranton and engaged in the furniture business until 1868, when he went to Wilkes-Barre, continuing in the same business until 1873, when he came to Parsons, where he has since remained; he has been engaged in painting and paper-hanging, and still carries on a very extensive trade in that line. On April 1, 1865, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Morgan Davies, of Scranton, and they have five children: Anna, Walter, Ruth, Gertrude and Alice. Mr. Davis and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been Sunday-school superintendent for twelve years. In his political views he is a Republican, and he was the first constable of Parsons; has been borough secretary six years, burgess one term, and has served as justice of the peace nine years.

John C. Davis, farmer, Fairmount township, P. O. Fairmount Springs, was born in Columbia county, August 20, 1846, a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Cole) Davis, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Welsh and German origin, respectively. Solomon Davis was a farmer, and died June 8, 1888, aged seventy-four years. He was a son of Solomon and Margaret (Hartman) Davis, natives of Pennsylvania, farmers. Solomon, Sr., was a son of Reuben and Ellen (Fitzimmons) Davis, natives of Wales and Ireland, respectively. Our subject is the eldest of a family of five children. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools and New Columbus Academy, and worked for his father, teaching school winters, until he was twenty-seven years of age. He then rented the farm, and worked same for ten years, when, by the death of an uncle, he inherited his present farm of seventy-six acres, and moved thereon. He also owns seventy acres in Huntington township. He was married, October 10, 1872, to Miss Clara Grimes, daughter of James and Jane (John) Grimes. This happy union was blessed with one child, Ida E., born in November, 1875. She is the pride and joy of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the M. E. Church. He has been supervisor of his township, and politically he is a Democrat.

J. E. Davis, farmer, P. O. Larksville, was born in Kingston township, September 9, 1851, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of David W. and Rachel (James) Davis, both of whom were born in Wales, and who emigrated to this country about 1830. They came by the way of Philadelphia, where they tarried a short season. Then they removed to and located in the Valley where they afterward resided. David W. Davis confined himself to mining and farming, though he never carried on both at the same time. He owned ninety-seven acres of good hill-

side land north of Kingston borough, which he improved during his lifetime. He was a hard-working and honest man, of good moral habits. He died in 1878 at the age of seventy-four years, and was followed by his widow in 1886. They reared a family of six children, four of whom are living: David, James, Thomas, and John E. The latter is the youngest of the family, and has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits, living on the farm occupied by his father before him. In November, 1881, he married Miss Emily, daughter of Jos. and Jane Linn, and to this union have been born three children, two of whom are living: Jane and Newell. Mrs. Emily Davis was born in Plymouth in 1850. Mr. Davis is an active and wide-awake man, and a practical farmer. His farm now comprises about seventy acres, and, although a general farmer, he gives the preference to dairying. He retails his milk in various parts of the Valley. Mr. Davis is a member of the K. of H., and a Republican politically.

John P. Davis, insurance agent, Plymouth, was born at Swansea, South Wales, June 16, 1847, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Williams) Davis, natives of Cardiganshire, North Wales. Our subject is the second in a family of three children, was educated in Wales, and, at an early age learned mining, which he followed in that country until 1868, when he came to America and engaged in mining in Mahanoy City, Pa., where he remained but a short time. He then returned to Wales, engaging in mining at the Ferndale Mines, and was in what is know as the "Ferndale disaster," one of the most appalling and horrible mine accidents that has ever occurred, the total loss of life being 152 souls. Our subject narrowly escaped death, and after assisting in recovering the dead bodies, he returned to America and followed his old occupation, fourteen years being spent at the Nottingham Colliery. He then abandoned mining, and embarked in the insurance business for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in which capacity he served for about one and one-half years, at the end of which period he engaged in his old occupation, working at the Parrish Mines for about two years. He then renewed the insurance business, this time representing the Pottsville Home Life Insurance Company, and has since been engaged in this business. Mr. Davis was united in marriage in September, 1873, with Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Douglas) Jones, natives of Wales, to which union have been born seven children, viz.: David J., Martha J., Lizzie, Tallasen, Ermon, Jemima, and Margaret. Mr. Davis is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. R. M. and the Ivorites. The family attend the Congregational Church.

T. B. Davis, fire-boss in the Henry Colliery, Plains, was born in Plains, Pa., September 5, 1849, and is a son of Henry and Ann (Eishma), natives of England, the former of whom was a miner, and came to America in 1847, locating in Plains. Their family consisted of seven children (five of whom are living), viz.: Thomas B.; Mary E., married to David B. Williams, a blacksmith in Streator, Ill.; Sarah A., married to Edward Ayer, pumpman, Parsons; Lillian, married to John Murphy, formerly a miner at Plains; Charles, killed in the mines at the age of thirteen; Jane, who died at the age of seven years; and John W., a runner in the Mill Creek Mine, living with his mother. The father of this family enlisted at Wilkes-Barre, November 4, 1861, in Company H, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged December 31, 1863; re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer in the same company, January 1, 1864, and was discharged, January 24, 1866; though he never received any severe injuries, the trials and anxieties attendant upon a soldier's life bore so heavily upon him that his strong mind was shattered so that it never rallied, and he is now in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Virginia. Our subject embarked in life as a runner in the mines. He served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, which he was obliged to abandon on account of sight failure; he then mined six years, and has been fire-boss seven years. Mr. Davis was married, December 26, 1877, to Miss Emetia, daughter of John Royston, of England, and the fruits of this union are two children, Charles A. and Mary C. Mrs. Emetia (Royston) Davis died November 6, 1883, and Mr. Davis married, November 15, 1884, Catherine

Tasker, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hayes) Tasker, formerly of South Wales, and by this union there are three children, Gertrude A., George E. and Harry J. Since March, 1891, Mrs. Davis has been afflicted with total blindness, caused by paralysis of the optic nerve. Mr. Davis is a member of the Sons of Veterans; politically, he is a Republican. In 1875 he built and moved into his present residence.

Thomas J. Davis, engaged in Company work at the Port Bowkley Mine in Plains township, with residence in Miners Mills, was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, December 22, 1827, and is a son of John and Ann (Perigrin) Davis. His father, who was a miner, reared a family of sixteen children, four of whom are living, viz.: Mary, Hopkin, Evan and Thomas J. The last named, who began working in the mines in his native country at the extremely early age of four years, came to America in 1865, and was engaged in mining in Bear Gap for six months, and then Ashland, six weeks. He then returned to Wales where he worked at mining three years. He then came to America again, and has since worked at the following places: Mount Carmel, one year; Wanamie, five years; Providence, six weeks; Moosic, eighteen months; and in 1876 removed to Miners Mills where he has since been engaged in mining; he built his present residence in 1887. Mr. Davis was married, August 13, 1859, to Miss Mary, daughter of William and Rachel (Thomas) Thomas. Nine children were the fruit of this union, viz.: Mary A., married to Thomas B. Thomas, M. D., of Wilkes-Barre; Margaret J., married to Edward Morgans, a druggist in Wilkes-Barre; William T. and John T. (twins), the former of whom was killed July 16, 1881, by a car in the Henry Colliery, and the latter is now mining in Wyoming Colliery; Sarah, living with Mary A.; Rachel, still at home; Thomas T., employed in his brother-in-law's drug store; Eleaser T., who died at the age of two years; and Martha, attending school. Mr. Davis and wife are members of the Welsh Congregational Church; he is a member of the Ivorites, and a Republican in his political views.

Robert De Frehn, foreman, Pittston. This typical railroad man was born at Mauch Chunk, Pa., August 20, 1845, and is a son of William and Mary (Gable) De Frehn, natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch is the second in a family of nine children. He was educated and reared in Mauch Chunk, and after his school days became employed by William McMillian as overseer at the coal pocket along the Lehigh river, at Mauch Chunk. He worked there for a short time, and was then employed by William Tumbler to look after his lumber interests, at which he remained one year. In 1862 he began work in the Lehigh Valley shops at Mauch Chunk to learn the machinist's trade, and worked there one year, at the end of that time entering the shops at Packerton, where he remained until 1866. In 1867 he went to Delano, Pa., and completed his trade under the master workman, A. Mitchell. After completing his trade he went to Ohio, where he worked at his trade for about seven months, when he returned to Delano and worked as machinist until 1871. He then returned to Packerton, working there until 1873, when he came to Coxton and worked as a machinist until 1884, being then made foreman of the round house at Coxton, which position he has since held. Mr. De Frehn was united in marriage, November 1, 1871, with Miss Clara, daughter of Amos and Sarah (Kimbel) Campbell, natives of Northumberland county, Pa. This union has been blessed with three children, namely: Bertha May, Robert Clyde and Mabel Grace. Mr. De Frehn is a member of the Knights of Honor, and the family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a railroad man he is widely and favorably known.

Frank Deitrick, city clerk, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Carbondale, Pa., April 19, 1867, a son of George and Sarah (Renard) Deitrick, and is of German descent. His maternal grandfather, Adam Renard, formerly of Easton, Pa., located prior to the Civil war at Kingston where he had charge of the Dorrance farm for several years, and he is now a resident of Wilkes-Barre. The father of our subject was a native of Monroe county, Pa.; located at Bear Creek, Luzerne county, before the

war; was a member of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-third P. V. I., serving three years, and was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. Immediately after his return from the war, he located at Carbondale, where for eleven years he was station agent for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. In 1879 he located at Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, and worked at the carpenter's trade. He has two children living, Frank and Harry R. Our subject was reared at Carbondale and Wilkes-Barre, receiving both a public and a private school education. When twelve years of age he began work in the Empire Breaker, at Wilkes-Barre, as a slate picker. Soon afterward he entered the employ of the "Boston Store" as errand boy, and later, as office boy in the city clerk's office, and worked his way up to deputy clerk. In January, 1887, he was elected city clerk, and has since continuously held the office. Mr. Deitrick married in December, 1888, Sue, daughter of Richard E. S. Miall, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have one son, Ira H. He is a member of F. & A. M. and Sons of Veterans, of which latter he is past captain, Camp No. 169.

Henry Deiterick, farmer and dairyman, Nanticoke, was born in Centre township, Columbia Co., Pa., a son of Joseph and Sarah (Salzie) Deiterick, both natives of Pennsylvania, and descendants of early New England and New Jersey families. Mr. Deiterick was educated in the common schools of his native town, and began life as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade, which he followed about seven years, when he engaged in farming, and this latter has been the chief occupation of his life. In 1887 he came to Nanticoke, where he has since been engaged in dairying in connection with his farming interests. Mr. Deiterick was united in marriage August 25, 1860, with Miss Celesta, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Engler) Boone, of Columbia county, both natives of this State, the former a member of the Boone family, so well known to every student of American history, through the marvelous pioneer life of the illustrious Daniel Boone. Mr. and Mrs. Deiterick have four children: Charles W., a farmer in Nanticoke, married to Lizzie Mathews; E. S., married to Maggie Fairchild; Lizzie and Perry. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, except Mrs. Deiterick who is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Deiterick has been street commissioner two terms, and his political views are of the most Democratic type.

James W. Delaney, outside superintendent at No. 14 Colliery, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Port Griffith, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, December 5, 1832, and is the only child of Michael and Catherine (Welsh) Delaney, the former of whom was a soldier in the British army. James W. Delaney came to America in 1849, worked a short time in Vermont, and in 1850 located in Pittston, where he ran on the Gravity road for four years, and then for thirty-six years was coal inspector and weighmaster, after which he was promoted to his present position. Mr. Delaney was married December 25, 1849, to Miss Celia, daughter of Michael and Celia (Hughes) Cummings, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and they had ten children: Michael E.; Ann (Mrs. Luke Brady), who died at the age of thirty-nine years, leaving seven children; James, John, Catherine, Martin, Thomas, Celia, Agnes and Edward. Mr. Delaney built his present residence in 1858.

Michael E. Delaney received a common-school education, and after working about the mines as report and messenger boy, etc., for five years, he learned the shoemaker's trade in Pittston, worked as journeyman in Inkerman, two years, and in 1870 engaged in business for himself, in Port Griffith. He purchased his present residence in 1875, and built his present place of business in 1891. He was married May 23, 1873, to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Cauley) McDermot, of Port Griffith, and they had born to them eleven children, viz.: James J., Thomas, Patrick, John S. (deceased), Anastatia, John, Michael, Francis, Sebastian (deceased), Mary (deceased), and Mary (second, also deceased). This family are all advocates of Catholicity and Democracy.

Peter H. Delong, farmer, P. O. Loyalville, was born in Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pa., June 18, 1818, a son of Francis and Ann (Stone) Delong, both natives of

Monroe county. Ann Stone was a daughter of Richard Stone, who served seven years under Washington in the Revolutionary army, and, notwithstanding he was an Englishman by birth, fought for the cause of independence as a loyal citizen of the new Republic. Francis Delong was a worthy citizen of Monroe county, whose life was uneventful, an honest man of energy and pluck, and possessed of good moral principles. There were nine children born to him, six of whom grew to maturity, and two of them are now living. Peter H. Delong, who is the second in the family, was reared and educated in Monroe county. In 1839 he removed thence to Forty Fort, this county, where he remained a short time, and then came to Plymouth, where he worked at his trade, that of boot and shoe maker. During the Civil war he served one year in the sutler's department, connected with the Fifty-second P. V. I. In 1864 he removed to Lake township, where he purchased 105 acres of land, some of which was improved, and he has shown himself to be a practical farmer, in the development of his present surroundings, his fields are clear of obstructions, while his buildings are commodious and comfortable. In December, 1842, Mr. Delong married Miss Levina, daughter of John and Elizabeth Santee, by which union there were twelve children, eight of whom grew to maturity and seven of them are now living: John, Sarah, Henry, Caroline, Elizabeth, Andrew and Susan, all married and well to do. Mr. Delong is a charter member of the Grange, and presented that organization with a lot on which to build. He and his good wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in good standing and influence. Henry, his son, who is a promising young man of enterprise, has leased for life, conditionally his father's farm. Politically they are Republicans.

Charles Dennis, fireman at the Wright Slope, Plymouth, was born in Plymouth, Pa., October 6, 1862, and is a son of Wesley and Helen (Bolen) Dennis, also natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch is the eldest in a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and at the Wilkes-Barre Business College, graduating from the latter in May, 1877. Soon after graduating he was tendered a position as bookkeeper but, owing to the meager salary, he preferred to work harder and earn more, consequently he took the position of fireman at the Wright Slope, where he is now employed. Mr. Dennis was married, August 19, 1889, to Kate, daughter of John Jones, of Plymouth, Pa., and two children have blessed this union, Samuel and Ellen. Our subject in politics votes with the Republican party, and he is a member of the F. & A. M. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Edward A. Denniston, outside mine foreman, at the Forty Fort Colliery, with residence at Forty Fort, was born December 6, 1826, at Reading, Pa., and is a son of John and Mary (Rothermel) Denniston, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and German origin respectively, the former of whom was a carpenter and contractor. In their family were nine children, of whom Edward A. is the eldest. Our subject was educated in the common schools and at a select school at Easton, Pa., till the age of fifteen, when he was engaged for one year in shipping coal at Port Clinton, Schuylkill county. He then went as rodman for the Schuylkill Navigation Company's Engineer Corps, one winter, after which he clerked in his father's store at Tamaqua, Pa., for two years. Leaving there, we next find Mr. Denniston in charge of a coal colliery at Tamaqua, where he continued two years, after which he operated a colliery at Silver creek for two years, and was then made manager of the company store of Denniston, Bowman & Co., at New Philadelphia, where he remained two years. He then returned to Tamaqua, and took charge of a coal office for William Donaldson nine years, after which he formed a company of six who, in the spring of 1859, started for the Rocky Mountains to dig for gold. They went to St. Louis by rail, purchased an outfit, and took steamer to Fort Leavenworth, from there proceeding by wagon to Denver, Colo., a distance of 700 miles. Our subject remained in the gold fields until September, meeting with fair success, and was well pleased with his venture. On his return to Tamaqua he worked one winter with his brother, weighing and billing coal for the Little Schuylkill Naviga-

tion Company; then engaged as superintendent for the St. Nicholas Coal Company, with whom he remained until 1879. In 1881 he came to Forty Fort and accepted the position of outside foreman for the Harry E. and Forty Fort Collieries, where he is now employed. In 1890 he built his home on Wyoming avenue, which is a model of elegance. Mr. Denniston was married July 11, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Frances (Redfern) Donaldson, natives of England and of English origin, which union was blessed with eight children, seven of whom are now living, viz.: Mary F., married to Edward Eynon, a clerk in the adjutant general's office, Washington, D. C.; Ida M., married to Dr. Edwin C. Williams, of Lebanon, Pa. (deceased); William J., machinist, who married Mamie Aregood; Hannah C., wife of William Williams, a train dispatcher for the Pennsylvania & Reading Railroad, at Tamaqua, Pa.; Emma J., married to Edward Foster, a blacksmith; Lizzie D., wife of Dr. A. D. Thomas, of Forty Fort; and Jesse C., who is the pride of the home circle. Mrs. Denniston is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Denniston is a member of Tamaqua Lodge No. 238, F. & A. M., and Chapter No. 177; politically he is a stanch Republican.

De Pierro Brothers. These gentlemen, R. F. and Salvatore, are natives of Calvello, Italy. R. F. was born October 22, 1860. In 1869, in company with his oldest brother (Raphael), he went to Paris, and in 1870 came to New York, thence to Philadelphia and prominent eastern cities, traveling as a musician. In 1873 his parents settled at Lattimer, near Hazleton, where the subject of this sketch joined them. They then moved to Drifton in 1877, and in 1883 they came to Freeland. In 1884 he married Miss Anna Bush, of Drum's, Pa., and three children—Michael Salvatore, Pauline Maud and Rachael—are the fruit of their union. He is a member of the borough council of Freeland, and is at present serving his second term. He is the Luzerne county court interpreter for the Italian language, and is employed in a like capacity by other counties, and he is also a member of De Pierro's celebrated orchestra. Prof. Salvatore was born February 24, 1870, and came to this country in 1876. He is an artist on the violin, whose skill is rarely equalled and never excelled in this locality. From his early boyhood days he has exhibited a wonderful talent as a musician. Mr. De Pierro was not satisfied to rest with the ability with which nature had provided him, so he determined to follow the art of violin music to its highest plane if possible. His parents accordingly sent him, in 1879, to Philadelphia, and subsequently to New York, where he spent three years studying music under the instruction of the celebrated violinist, Prof. Setaro. In addition to the study of music he acquired a good English education, thus fitting himself for the duties of American citizenship. At the age of twelve he became leader of the celebrated De Pierro Orchestra, an organization founded by the De Pierro Brothers, and still in active demand from all quarters. By perseverance, push and strict integrity they have accumulated one of the finest properties in the town, and have opened up a first-class cafe. This building is certainly a work of art, and can not be surpassed by many similiar buildings in the larger cities. The beautiful bar, which decorates the room was designed and manufactured by the well-known Chicago firm of Brunswick, Balke, Collender Co. The parents of the DePierro Brothers are still living, and are residents of Freeland, as well as the eldest brother, Raphael, who is in business for himself on Ridge street.

John M. Derr, engineer in the Delaware Shaft, Plains township, P. O. Hudson, was born in Plains, June 7, 1861. He is a son of Joseph and Lavina (Kreider) Derr, natives of Lehigh and Northampton counties, respectively, and of early German origin. His father, who was a farmer, reared a family of ten children, eight of whom are living, and of whom he is the youngest. When but three years of age he went to live with his brother-in-law, A. J. Scutt, of Plains, and at the age of seven began picking slate in the breaker; he has since worked about the mines in all the various capacities, and was promoted to his present position in 1888. In 1886 he built his present residence, and removed therein the same year. Mr. Derr was married, January 20, 1889, to Mrs. Isabella Albert, daughter of

Daniel and Christian A. (Harding) Huff, and widow of George F. Albert, by whom she had one child, Jennie. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A.; he has always given his political support to the Republican party, and is at present secretary of the school board in Plains township.

William Derr, farmer, Bear Creek township, P. O. Miners Mills, was born in Salem township, Luzerne Co., Pa., April 10, 1837, a son of Joseph and Lavina (Kreider) Derr, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. The father was a farmer; he reared a family of ten children, eight of whom are living, William being the eldest. At the age of nine years William was "bound out" to Andrew Courtright, a farmer living in Salem township, and he worked for him until he became twenty-one years of age. He then secured work on the D. L. & W. R. R., and remained in the employ of that company till the war broke out, when he enlisted in April, 1861, for three months in Company A, Fifteenth P. V. I.; and when his three months were up re-enlisted in Company I, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, for three years; and in 1864 re-enlisted, this time also for three years. Mr. Derr was mustered out in October, 1865, after four and a half years' service. His war record is an exceptionally fine one, he having taken part in more than thirty battles; he was twice wounded, once on the right cheek and another time on the right arm. He belonged to the command that captured Jeff Davis. After the war Mr. Derr came to Plains township, Luzerne county, and worked around the mines for a few years, then purchased a farm in Bear Creek township, whereon he now resides, and upon which he has built a comfortable home. On February 19, 1866, Mr. Derr married Sarah J., daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Turner) Sink, the former of English and the latter of French descent. Mr. and Mrs. Derr have had a family of seven children, five of whom are living at home, viz.: Lewis H., Isaac T., Alice M., John W. and Maud L., and two deceased, Minnie D. and Clara. They are all members of the Plains M. E. Church. In politics Mr. Derr is liberal; he says he votes for any good man, no matter what he is.

Arthur E. Detro, foreman of locomotive engineers on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Ashley, was born in White Haven, this county, April 14, 1855, and is a son of Charles and Eleanor (Brown) Detro, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Holland and Yankee origin, respectively. He is a grandson of Conrad Detro, who was an early settler in Carbon county, and of Brazillian and Mary (Billings) Brown, early settlers in Lackawanna county, his great-grandfather, Cain Billings, having been one of the participators in the Wyoming Massacre. The father, who was married February 27, 1847, reared a family of five children, viz.: Clarence S.; Arthur E.; Elizabeth, married to Robert C. Parker, painter, Ashley; Henrietta, married to Dr. E. S. Hayes, of Wyoming, Pa., by whom she had one child, Malcom; Lucy S., married to Abraham Stroh, foreman in his father's shoe factory at Mauch Chunk, by whom she had two children, Eleanor and Ethel B. Mr. Detro's father was taken sick in Washington, D. C., when on his way to the battle-field, and died February 17, 1864, at the age of thirty-five years. The family have lived in Ashley since 1867, and in their beautiful home on Ross street since 1875. Our subject was educated in the public schools at White Haven and Ashley, and at an early age began picking slate in the breaker; later he wiped engines summers, and attended school winters, for two years, when he began as brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He was promoted to fireman June 17, 1872; to engineer December 2, 1879, and to his present position July 8, 1887. He is, for the most part, a self-made and self-educated man, and fills his incumbency with entire satisfaction to his employers, as well as those under his charge. Mr. Detro is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Ashley, the Chapter at Wilkes-Barre, and the Commandery at Mauch Chunk; is also a member of the K. of H In his political views he is a Republican.

Clarence S. Detro, extra engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was born in White Haven February 21, 1852, and is a son of Charles and Eleanor (Brown) Detro. He was educated in the public schools of White Haven and Ashley,

and then picked slate in the breaker a few months; after this he wiped engines for two years, then braked on the Central Road one year, fired nine years, and in 1879 was promoted to engineer, having run extra most of the time since. Mr. Detro was joined in wedlock with Miss Ruth, daughter of Daniel Frederick, of Ashley, and to this union has been born one child, Helen, who died at the age of three months. Mr. Detro and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and the K. of H., and politically he is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party.

Will Devaney, manager of the Pittston department of the Scranton *Truth*, was born in Pittston August 15, 1860, and is a son of John and Julia (Cannon) Devaney, both natives of County Mayo, Ireland. They came to the United States and located in Sebastopol, where the father followed the occupation of a miner. He died several years ago, and the mother passed away April 10, 1892. They had a family of children as follows: James, deceased; Patrick, deceased; Will; and Mary A., deceased, showing that our subject is the only living member of the family. He was reared in the vicinity of Pittston, and attended the common schools of Jenkins township until he was fifteen years old. He then left school and began to pick slate in the old twin breaker, remaining there until he was seventeen, when he began work in the mines as door-keeper. Here he remained for about eight years, and then in 1890 accepted the position of solicitor for the *Sunday Herald*, which he held until February 2, 1891, when he was made manager of the Pittston department of the Scranton *Truth*, an incumbency he has since filled most successfully, having increased the circulation of that paper until it is now the largest of any outside journal in Pittston. Mr. Devaney was united in marriage April 24, 1884, with Miss B. Bradigan, a daughter of Frank Bradigan, a miner of Pittston, and this union has been blessed with five children, of whom but two are living: Mary and Anna. The family are members of the Catholic Church, parish of St. John. He is a member of the St. Aloysius Society of Pittston. Mr. Devaney has amply demonstrated that he has great natural ability as a newspaper manager, which bespeaks for him a brilliant journalistic future.

Daniel Devenport, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born in Plymouth, November 25, 1813, a son of John and Hannah (Robbins) Devenport, the former born in Orange county, N. Y., the latter in Sussex county, N. J. John was a son of Thomas Devenport, who removed to Plymouth at the close of the Revolutionary war, in which he had served. He was one of the first settlers in Plymouth, and owned a large tract of land in that town. His family numbered nine children, all of whom are dead. John, when eight years of age, came with his father to this county, and always lived in Plymouth as a farmer; his property was very valuable, and is yet in the hands of his sons. He was a man of retiring disposition; never sought, and yet held several town offices. To some extent he dealt in coal, but confined himself principally to farming. He died in 1852, at the age of eighty. His family consisted of nine children, five of whom are now living, Daniel being the third in the family. Our subject was reared and educated in Plymouth, and in early life he confined himself to farming, lumbering and coal mining on his father's farm. In November, 1838, he married Miss Phœbe, daughter of Isaac Smith, and by her he had eight children, four of whom are yet living: Robert, Isaac, Mary and Lydia. Mr. Devenport, in 1874, for his second wife, married Miss Mary A., daughter of John and Sarah Delong. In the fall of 1847 he removed to Franklin township, where he bought a farm of 236 acres, now reduced to 118 acres. Mr. Devenport is a Republican, and held the offices of justice of the peace, constable, and other minor incumbencies. He is a member of the Christian Church.

Isaac Devenport, miner in the Keystone Colliery, Miners Mills, was born in Franklin township, this county, December 6, 1851, and is a son of Daniel and Phœbe (Smith) Devenport, natives of Luzerne county, and of English origin. The father, who is a farmer in Franklin township, reared a family of eight children, four of whom are living, and of whom Isaac is the fifth. Our subject attended the common

schools, and remained on the farm until 1882, when he removed to Miners Mills. He drove team one year, and then began working about the mines, an occupation he has since followed. He built his present residence in 1883. Mr. Devenport was married July 31, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Gray, daughter of James Gray, and they had nine children, viz.: Claudius O., Phœbe S. (who died at the age of three years), Elizabeth G., Thomas D. (who died at the age of two years), Mary A. and Martha (twins, the latter of whom died soon after birth), Ellen, Anna P. and Robert. Our subject and wife are members of the Salvation Army, and attend the Presbyterian Church; he was formerly a Democrat in politics, but now upholds the principles of the Prohibition party.

J. C. Devers, grocer, Plymouth, was born at Washington, D. C., August 19, 1847, and is a son of James and Kate (Pleckner) Devers, natives of Pennsylvania. There were six children in their family, as follows: Cecilia, married to John F. Fields and residing at Denver, Colo.; Mary B., wife of William Young, of Danville, Pa.; Clarissa, deceased; Marjorie, wife of Arthur L. Little, of Portland, Ore.; John C., of Plymouth, and William H., who resides at Olean, N. Y. The mother of this widely-scattered family lives at Perth Amboy, N. J. This active and prosperous young business man, who forms the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Danville, Pa., and after completing his course of studies he was employed as a clerk in 1861, first at Danville, Pa., where he remained five years in the employ of Clark, Shopp & Co.; from Danville he went to Kingston, and was employed as clerk by H. D. Conover & Co., with whom he continued three years, at the end of which time he established a business under the firm name of Devers & Co., which business the firm carried on for two years, dissolving partnership at the end of that period. He then engaged with H. H. Ashley & Co., as clerk in the boot and shoe department of the store, and continued with them five years. Soon after leaving this firm our subject again started in business for himself, and established a grocery store, meat market and millinery store. He is at present carrying on the grocery store, while his wife has charge of the millinery business. Mr. Devers was united in marriage June 24, 1877, with Emma R., daughter of Ellis P. and Mary A. (Hassler) Walton, residents of Beach Haven, Pa. One child has blessed this union, Charles W., born September 10, 1880. Politically, Mr. Devers is a Republican. He is a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and takes great interest in the Y. M. C. A. of Plymouth.

William J. De Voe, physician and surgeon, Pittston. Among the prominent young physicians of Pittston, none are making more rapid strides in the profession than the one whose name opens this sketch. He was born at Bethel, N. Y., October 13, 1855, and is the only son in the family of three children of James A. and Margaret (Hurd) De Voe, natives of New York. Our subject was reared and educated in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and in 1872, when the family removed to Monroeton, Pa., he learned the tanner's trade, at which he worked until 1879, when he concluded to study medicine. At once entering the office of Dr. W. C. Hull, of Monroeton, he began his medical studies, continuing with him until the fall of 1884, when he went to Baltimore, Md., entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons at that place, from which institution he graduated in March, 1887. Dr. De Voe immediately began the practice of his profession at Mansfield, Pa., where he continued until October, 1891, when he removed to Pittston, Pa., where he is at present located, and where he is rapidly building up a large and lucrative practice. The Doctor was united in marriage in 1878 with Miss Anna, daughter of Henry and Sarah Myer, natives of Pennsylvania, and this union has been blessed with one daughter, Bessie. Dr. De Voe in his political preferences is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

A. McIntyre De Witt, treasurer of the Clear Spring Coal Company, West Pittston, was born at Albany, N. Y., and is the only son of Jacob V. and Mary (Freeland) De Witt, natives of New York. They came to West Pittston in 1853, when the father became interested in mining, and afterward operated at different times the

Old Benedict, Old Head of Canal and Carbon Hill Mines. He was among the first coal operators in the Valley, and followed it extensively until his death, which occurred August 27, 1872. Although seventy years of age at the time of his decease, yet up to then he had been an active and energetic man, and during the period of his life spent in Luzerne county did much to develop the coal industry in the Valley. The subject of this sketch, being the only son, naturally took up the coal business with his father, and has been engaged in it all his life. He was educated in the public schools of Pittston, Wyoming Seminary and Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. In 1882, in partnership with Joseph Cake, he opened up the Clear Spring Mines, and in 1883 had them in full operation. The company employed about 550 men and boys and put out about 1,000 tons of coal daily. Mr. De Witt married, December 25, 1872, Miss Nettie, daughter of Henry and Louisa Beach, of Boonton, N. J., and to this union has been born one son, Archie. In political matters Mr. DeWitt is a Republican; socially, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. De Witt is an ardent lover of music, both vocal and instrumental, and it might be said of him that he has made it a life study, his favorite instruments being the piano and guitar. He is also an admirer of good, speedy horses, and in his well-regulated stables are to be found some of the best-blooded trotters in the Valley, among which may be mentioned Billy Penn, by Orange Co., Black Frank, and Gray Jue.

George T. Dickover, of the firm of W. Dickover & Son, brick manufacturers and contractors, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city January 28, 1849, and is a son of William and Elizabeth J. (Olver) Dickover, and comes of Revolutionary stock, his paternal great-grandfather having been a soldier in that war. His paternal grandfather, George Dickover, formerly of Lancaster county, Pa., was a pioneer of Wilkes-Barre, a bricklayer and plasterer by trade, and resided there until his death. His wife was Catharine Rymer, by whom he had nine children: George, Elizabeth (Mrs. Peter Stroh), William, Catharine (Mrs. A. B. Sands), John, Charles, Louisa (Mrs. Miles Barnum), Mary (Mrs. Oscar Lewis), and Henry. The father of subject was a native of Wilkes-Barre, and still resides there at this writing (1891), aged seventy-two. He also was a bricklayer by trade, which occupation he followed for many years; for twenty-two years he has been a manufacturer of brick, and engaged in contracting about forty years. His wife was a daughter of John Olver, of Wayne county, Pa., by whom he had seven children: Maria, C. Lavinia (Mrs. H. L. Moore), George T., Sarah, Abi, Helen and Hattie (Mrs. John Howell). Our subject was reared and educated in Wilkes-Barre, where he has always resided. He learned the bricklayer's trade under his father, which he followed for many years, as well as superintending contracts for both his father and himself. Since 1873 he has been in partnership with his father. They manufacture about three million of brick annually, and give employment to from twenty-five to fifty hands. Our subject married, on April 25, 1883, Frances, daughter of Richard and Deborah (Harrison) Stockton, of Camden, N. J., and of Revolutionary stock. She is a descendant of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. By this union there were five children—three living: Georgie A., William S. and Gertrude M., and two dead: Helen O. and Harold R. Mr. Dickover is an enterprising and well-known citizen of Wilkes-Barre. In politics he is a Republican.

William Dickover, contractor and brick manufacturer, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city December 15, 1819, a son of George and Catherine (Reimer) Dickover. His father was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, a son of a Revolutionary soldier, and a mason by trade. About the year 1810 he settled in Wilkes-Barre, where he resided until his death. His wife was a daughter of Henry Reimer, of Luzerne county, Pa., and by her he had nine children: Henry, George, Elizabeth (Mrs. Peter Stroh), William, Catherine (Mrs. Amos Sands), Louisa (Mrs. Miles Barnum), John, Charles and Mary (Mrs. Oscar Lewis). Our subject was reared in Luzerne county, where he has always resided. He learned the bricklayer's and

plasterer's trades, and since 1850 has been a prominent contractor in that line of business; since 1871 he has been engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1844 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah (Aunger) Oliver, of Wayne county, Pa., and by her has had four children: Maria, Lavinia (Mrs. H. L. Moore), George T., and Hattie H. (Mrs. J. B. Howell). Mr. Dickover, with one exception, is the oldest native-born citizen of the borough of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the M. E. Church and I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican, and has served three terms as poor director for the central district of Luzerne county.

Hiram Dietrick, shoemaker and notion dealer, Shickshinny, was born at Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa., December 19, 1841, a son of Conrad and Anna M. (Auman) Dietrick. His paternal grandfather, John Dietrick, a native of Northampton county, Pa., was a resident of Hollenback township, this county, and in later life resided in Shickshinny, where he died. Conrad Dietrick was a boat builder; in 1848 he located in Shickshinny, where he followed his vocation until his death, which occurred in 1880. His children were Rebecca A. (Mrs. John J. Kline), Emanuel, Elijah (who was killed near Uniontown, Va., in a skirmish during the Civil war), Hiram, Penina (Mrs. William Wright), Lavina (Mrs. Alexander Good), John F., Charles W. and Sarah E. (twins), Lydia and Eliza (twins, the former the wife of Jacob Stackhouse) and Amanda M. Our subject was reared in Shickshinny from seven years of age, and received a public-school education. He served an apprenticeship of two years at the shoemaker's trade, and also learned boat building. On July 15, 1861, Mr. Dietrick enlisted in Company F, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and served three years, a part of the time on detached duty, commissary department, in the army of the Potomac, and was honorably discharged in June, 1864. Since the war he was in the employ of G. W. and L. Search, of Shickshinny, eleven years, and the balance of the time he has followed his trade and dealt in notions. He married, October 18, 1863, Phœbe, daughter of Darius S. and Lydia (Dodson) Sutliff, of Huntington township, and has one daughter, L. A. Natalie (Mrs. Walter E. Harter). Mr. Dietrick is a member of the M. E. Church; also of the G. A. R., P. O. S. of A., and A. L. of H.; he was councilman of Shickshinny two terms, and overseer of poor two terms, and politically is a Republican.

George B. Dilley, carpenter, Forty Fort borough, was born February 11, 1850, at Ashley, Pa., and is a son of Richard and Mary (Barnes) Dilley, natives of Luzerne county, and of French and English origin, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation, and reared a family of six children, five now living, of whom our subject is the oldest. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty was apprenticed to learn the carpenter trade, which he followed for seven years. He was then employed as Government detective, under the Treasury Department, for two years; then for four years in the insurance business at Kingston, after which he came to Forty Fort, where he now resides, and where he has followed his trade up to the present time. He was elected justice of the peace in 1886, still holding the office; he was also burgess for the year 1887. In 1885 he purchased three lots, and built his own comfortable home on one of them, where he now lives. He was married September 30, 1874, to Emily O., daughter of William and Catherine (Butler) Dilley, natives of Pennsylvania, and of French and Irish origin, respectively. By this happy union they have two children to cheer their cozy home: Mary B. and Sheldon R. Mrs. Dilley is a member of the St. Stephen Episcopal Church, of Wilkes-Barre, and both she and Mr. Dilley are members of the Independent Order of Good Templars. Mr. Dilley votes the Prohibition ticket.

John F. Dills, manager of the Florence Coal Company store at Dupont, was born in Berlin township, Wayne Co., Pa., November 26, 1855, a son of John D. and Lucretia (Kimble) Dills, the former of whom was born in Sussex county, N. J., the latter in Wayne county. John D. Dills was the son of John Dills, a native of New Jersey, and a farmer by occupation. He removed to this county in 1819, purchased a large tract of timber land, and engaged extensively in the lumber business, his location being at the junction of Spring brook and Mill creek. He was a thorough-

going man of business, and a loyal citizen, manifesting his patriotism by serving under Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812. He died in 1872 at the age of ninety-two years, having reared a family of five children, two of whom are now living. His son, John D., was four years of age when he removed to this county, and he first entered business in Wayne county as a farmer and lumberman on the Lackawaxen river. He was a successful business man, and was possessed of the courage of his father. While too old to serve his country during the Rebellion, yet as a loyal citizen he did good service. During one of the drafts he was chosen to serve draft notices on a certain element in his neighborhood, a duty not pleasant, yet he did it unshrinkingly at the risk of making many enemies for himself, sometimes even risking his life. He held township offices with much credit. In 1891 he died at the age of seventy-six years; his wife surviving him. Their family consisted of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, and five of them are now living. John F. Dills, who is the youngest in the family, was reared and educated at the common school in Wayne county, afterward attending the Prompton Normal School. After he finished his courses in that institution, he taught school for several terms. In 1881 he entered the services of S. N. Stettler, as head clerk in his store at Old Forge, and here he continued till 1885, when an opening presenting itself in the Florence Coal Company's store as chief manager, he accepted the position, which he has since held with much credit to himself and profit to his employers. On December 12, 1889, he was appointed postmaster at Dupont, the postoffice having been opened at that date, and it is now a money order office. On December 30, 1883, Mr. Dills married Miss Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Ella Richardson, and by her has had three children: Duane R., Nellie and Horace G. Mrs. Sarah (Richardson) Dills was born in England in 1866. Mr. Dills is a young man of marked ability, well adapted to his present vocation, and possessed of sound principles and sterling qualities. Politically he is a Republican.

J. A. Dils, Hudson, engineer on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, was born in Wayne county, Pa., October 14, 1854, and is a son of John and Permilia S. (Mills) Dils, also natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Irish origin, respectively. He is a great-grandson of Jesse Dils, who was a very early settler of Pittston. The father, who was in the Fifteenth Engineer Corps during the Civil war, helped to build the Pennsylvania Gravity Railroad, and then as conductor ran the first train over it; he was killed by the cars on that road in December, 1865, at the age of forty-five years. The family consisted of three children, viz.: William H., a mason in Carbondale; John A., and Elmer, a brakeman, living at Mill Creek. Our subject received a common-school education, and commenced practical life as a brakeman on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, in which he continued eight years; then fired five years. He was married, March 14, 1883, to Miss Ellen, daughter of John and Mary (Bray) Trethaway, and the fruits of this union were four children, three of whom are yet living, viz.: Charles H., John S. and Ralph R. Mr. and Mrs. Dils attend the Primitive Methodist Church, of which she is a member. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. R. M., and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; in his political views he is a R. Republican. He built his present beautiful residence in 1889.

Thomas J. Dinenny, general bottler, P. O. Weston, was born in Danville, Pa., December 22, 1861, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lenahan) Dinenny. His father, a native of Ireland, was a resident of Danville for several years, and since 1864 has lived in Allentown, Pa., where he is now a member of the police force. Our subject was reared in Allentown from three years of age, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He began life as helper in a rolling mill, serving an apprenticeship of one year, afterward working as heater for two years. In 1876 he was clerk in a grocery house at Coaldale, Pa., and in 1877 located in Hazleton, where he was engaged in the same capacity three years. Mr. Dinenny then spent two years in St. Louis and in 1884 located in Weston, where he has since been engaged in the bottling business. He married, November 3, 1887, Mary, daughter

of Thomas and Mary (O'Donnell) Devenny, of Allentown, Pa., and they have one daughter, Elizabeth. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

John Dipple, Hazleton, conductor, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Hazleton Division, This genial and popular conductor was born at Hazleton, October 13, 1863, and is the fourth in the family of twelve children of William and Eliza (Brill) Dipple, natives of Germany. He was reared and educated at the place of his birth, and at an early age commenced work at the mines, picking slate at the Laurel Hill Colliery for a period of two years. He then went inside and worked for about three and one-half years, at the end of which time he went into a breast at Harleigh, mining coal with his father. He worked there two years, and then moved to New Hazleton, Ohio, where he was a practical miner one year. In 1881 he returned to Hazleton, and began railroading on the Lehigh Valley road. For four years he was employed as brakeman on a freight train, in 1885 commenced braking on a passenger train, in which capacity he worked until 1891, when he was promoted to the position of freight conductor, running between White Haven, Packerton and Hazleton. Mr. Dipple was united in marriage September 23, 1886, with Miss Julia, daughter of Frederick and Mary K. Knyrim, natives of Germany. Mr. Dipple is a member of the following Orders: Knights of Malta, Railway Trainmen, and Sons of America.

Warren W. Distelhurst, undertaker, Conyngham, was born in the village of Conyngham, this county, October 17, 1864, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Harmon) Distelhurst, the former of whom was born in Hanover, Germany, July 14, 1812, a son of Henry and Louisa Distelhurst. William Distelhurst came to America in 1834, and in 1837 settled in Conyngham, where he followed his trade of cabinet-maker, and embarked in the undertaking business, in which he continued until 1889, when he retired. His wife was a daughter of Samuel Harmon, whose wife was a Drumheller, and by her he had six children: Mary (Mrs. Frederick Franklin), Doretta (Mrs. B. F. Dreisbach), Augustus, Francis L., George E. and Warren W. Our subject was reared and educated in Conyngham, and served an apprenticeship to the trade of cabinet maker and carriage painter. At the age of fourteen he entered the undertaking business with his father, whom he assisted until the retirement of the latter in 1889, when he succeeded to the business, which he still successfully continues. On June 13, 1884, Mr. Distelhurst was married to Grace I., daughter of James D. Harris, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have three children: William H., Kittie E. and Amelia L. Mr. Distelhurst is one of the live, enterprising citizens of Conyngham; in politics he is a Republican.

Elias B. Dodson, farmer, P. O. Prichard, was born in Hunlock township, February 2, 1833, a son of George and Hannah (Seeley) Dodson, the former born in 1805 in Huntington township, where he was reared and educated; the latter born in Salem township in 1806. George was a son of Elias Dodson, who was also a native of Huntington township, and Elias was a son of a Dodson who removed from Kentucky in a very early day, locating in Huntington. Elias Dodson was an extensive farmer, owning for several years 100 acres of land, which he sold in order to purchase a more desirable property, on which he built a gristmill and sawmill, which he operated to a great extent and with marked success. Not only was he a thoroughgoing man of business, but an able preacher in those days. His exhorting was practical, and while his life and heart expressed his words and thoughts, his hands were not slack in good works on the principle that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." He caused to be built in Huntington one of the first Baptist churches in the township. He lived a life of usefulness, reared a family of seven children, and died at the age of eighty years. His son George began life as a farmer in Columbia county (having removed from Huntington township), and here he made his home until his death, which took place in 1888, when he was aged eighty-three years. He was a good man, and believed in a universal salvation as the free gift of a loving God. He was a stanch Whig and a strong man in his party, from his majority till his death never missing an election. His farm contained 175 acres, and

was a model in perfection and beauty. He reared a family of ten children all of whom grew to maturity, and eight of them are now living. Elias B. being the third in the family. Our subject was educated at the common schools of Columbia county, and in his younger days followed the lumber business, like other young men working out by the day and month. This he followed successfully, from a financial point, until he reached his twenty-eighth year, at which time his country was threatened with the dark clouds of Rebellion, causing every lover of the Union to defend the integrity of his country and save the flag. He was mustered into the United States service as a member of Company F, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, in which he displayed acts of daring heroism, during his term of service participating in all the principal battles of the army of the Potomac. After his term expired, he returned to enjoy a citizen's life. During his army experience, and in some of his wanderings outside of camp, he was captured by a fair daughter of the South, who allowed him to go on parole on promise of returning to her quarters to report periodically; and like all good soldiers he obeyed his commander in the letter and spirit. As soon as Mr. Dodson was discharged from the United States service he surrendered himself to his fair custodian, Miss Mary A. Brooks, daughter of George and Elizabeth Brooks, of Virginia, and was married to her July 5, 1864. The happy couple then removed to the more peaceful North, remaining until the close of the war, when they returned to Virginia, where they resided five years, Mr. Dodson being engaged as a lumber manufacturer. They then came to Luzerne county, where he continued the manufacture of lumber. In 1881 he bought a tract of 180 acres of timber land on which he built a sawmill, and became extensively engaged in the business. After the timber is exhausted he will turn his attention to farming, with a view to stock raising. Our subject is a courteous, genial companion, enjoying life and making the best of everything. He is a member of the G. A. R., and has held several township offices. The family born to Mr. and Mrs. Elias B. Dodson consists of three daughters: Hattie, Nettie and Alice, cultured and refined ladies.

Jesse B. Dodson, farmer, P. O. Shickshinny, was born in Salem township, this county, November 3, 1822, and is a son of John and Cynthia (Callender) Dodson. His paternal grandfather, James Dodson, formerly of Lehigh county, Pa., first settled in Salem in 1777, but was driven back by the Indians. He returned thither in 1786, and cleared a farm, as also did his father, John Dodson, who was a native of England. The wife of James Dodson was Susannah Beach, and their children were: Betsy (Mrs. William Henry), Polly (Mrs. Abram Van Courtright), John, Eleanor (Mrs. Amos Van Horn), Nathan B., Thomas, Hannah (Mrs. D. H. Goodwin), James, Sally (Mrs. U. O. Barnes). The father of subject was born in Lehigh county, came to Salem with his parents in 1786, and cleared a part of the farm now occupied by subject, where he died September 13, 1859, at the age of seventy-six years. He was twice married: His first wife was Abigail, daughter of Darius and Lydia (Woodruff) Callender, of Huntington township, and by her he had two children: Lydia (Mrs. D. S. Sutliff), and Abigail (Mrs. Warren Benscoter). His second wife was Cynthia Callender, sister of his first wife, by which union there were nine children: Susannah B. (Mrs. Caleb Williams), Mabel C. (Mrs. William D. Wells), Jesse B., J. Wesley, Esther C. (Mrs. Dorrance Harvey), Rachel B. (Mrs. G. R. Widger), Charles A., Hannah G. (Mrs. Stephen D. Stiles), and George W. Our subject was reared in Salem township, where he has always resided, engaged in farming, lumbering, and in the manufacture of charcoal. He occupied the old homestead settled by his father in 1813. On September 26, 1856, he married Susan J., daughter of William and Nancy (Watson) Meloy, of Clark county, Ind., and he has six children: W. Frank, J. Stanley, Belle A. (Mrs. J. M. Trivelpiece), U. Grant, J. Edgar, and E. Kate. Mr. Dodson is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a Republican.

John Dodson, the subject of this sketch, was the son of Samuel Dodson and Elizabeth (Rhoades) Dodson, and was born in Mahoning Valley, Penn township, then Northampton Co., Pa., on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1771, being the

fourth child and the second son in a family of ten children. After attaining the age of twenty-one years he left his father's home, and moved to Huntington township, Luzerne county, and purchased and settled upon a farm, which he continued to occupy during his long life, dying May 9, 1859. In 1796 he was married to Miss Clarissa Harrison, a daughter of Stephen Harrison, who had recently emigrated to this vicinity from Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn. She died in 1820, leaving eight children, and he afterward married Miss Sophronia Monroe, a native of the same town, county and State as his former wife; she died in the year 1841, leaving him nine children. He was an active, energetic, industrious man, greatly valued and admired by his neighbors, friends and acquaintances for his sterling honesty and strict integrity. He took an especial interest in public affairs, and in promoting the welfare of that section of the county; aiding greatly in securing and maintaining public and private schools; the opening, extension and improvement of public roads, and the encouragement of local industries. For many years he held the office of justice of the peace by appointment of several governors, irrespective of politics. After this office became an elective one, he continued, by almost unanimous choice of the citizens of the township, to hold it until advancing years rendered it necessary for him to decline further service. In politics he was an ardent Old-line Whig until the organization of the Republican party when he joined its forces. His wise counsel and advice were eagerly sought by his neighbor and acquaintances. His hospitality became proverbial, while his unbounded charity to the poor and the unfortunate was limited only by his means. Indeed, no applicant left his presence without substantial assistance.

Joseph B. Dodson, retired, P. O. Hunlock Creek, was born in Union (now Hunlock) township, June 4, 1805, where he was reared, and received his education at the common schools. He is a son of Joseph and Susanna (Bennet) Dodson. The former was born in Northampton county, in 1771, the latter in Luzerne county. Joseph Dodson removed to this county about 1797. He was married in Plymouth, but located in Union township. He owned about eight hundred acres of land, and was extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He was a hardy pioneer and did much for the advancement of agriculture in Luzerne county, in his locality. He was found to be a man who would serve his township well and faithfully, and therefore received many offices. He was a conscientious Christian, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His property, which consisted largely in land, he kept until his death, which occurred in 1827, after which it was divided between his family of ten children, Joseph B. getting a title to one-half of it. Joseph Dodson lived to be only fifty-six years of age; his wife died at the age of eighty-four. His father, Richard, was a descendant of English parents, and was an early pioneer in Salem, but was so annoyed by the Indians that he was compelled to go to Northampton to evade their savage attacks. When Richard died his son Joseph was a very small lad, who had to live with strangers and suffer the hardships incident to an orphan's life; but he survived all hardships and privations, succeeded in accumulating a large tract of land, rearing an interesting family, and handing his name down through the pages of history to a long line of descendants, who shall call his name blessed.

Joseph B. Dodson, the son of Joseph and subject of this sketch, always followed agricultural pursuits. He was always a resident of the county and township wherein he was born, and lived on the property on which his father settled until a few years ago, when he removed to Crooptown, in which place he has a neat little home, where he enjoys himself in his old age in reading God's Word and dwelling upon its sacred truths. Mr. Dodson has held several township offices, and has a clean record to leave behind to his numerous posterity. He is patriotic and loyal. He sent three sons to the defence of his country's flag, in our "Civil unpleasantness." Mr. Joseph B. Dodson was twice married, first to Miss Martha, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Park, in 1834, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom are living. In 1848 he married, for his second wife, Miss Rebecca, daughter of Fredrick and

Elizabeth Naugle, to whom were born five children, four of whom are living, making eleven living, out of fourteen births by both wives. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alexander Dodson, merchant, P. O. Hunlock Creek, was born, September 9, 1835, reared and educated at the common school in Union (now Hunlock) township. He is a son of Joseph B. and Martha (Park) Dodson. He lived at home with his parents until he reached his majority, when he went to Michigan, and there spent three years at various occupations; in 1860 he returned home, where he spent one year working at undertaking. In June, 1861, he was mustered into the United States service as private in Company F, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves (Thirty-sixth Regiment of the line) for the term of three years, in the army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mills, being made a prisoner of war at the latter place June 26, 1862. Here he was confined three months, when he was released on parole and sent to Washington. He returned to his command in November, 1862, and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, where he received a flesh wound, which has proved to be a source of great annoyance to him, disabling him for life; yet wounded, and suffering as he was, he served out his time like a true soldier. His last battle was fought under Grant at Bethesda Church. His time expired, and he received an honorable discharge. After his return to citizenship he took up his chosen occupation again, that of cabinet-making, which he followed for a number of years. On February 15, 1866, he was married to Miss Rachel, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Davenport, residents of Hunlock township, who bore him four children, two of whom are living: Mary E. and Cora. Mary E. married D. Rittenhouse. Mrs. Rachel (Davenport) Dodson was born in Union township, June 21, 1845. Mr. Dodson removed to his present place of residence in 1876, on a farm of eighteen acres, on which he built a fine house, barn and store-house. About this date he embarked in the mercantile business, at which he has proved successful. He has a general line of goods and a fine assortment. He also deals in lumber to some extent. Previous to 1876 he was employed to oversee the lumber manufacture of Hiram Croop, for two and one-half years. Mr. Dodson is a useful and trustworthy man in his township; he has been elected to the offices of township treasurer, treasurer of school board and township clerk. He and his aged wife are members in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which body he is trustee, class-leader and superintendent of Sunday-school; in fact he is a pillar in the church, on which it rests many burdens. He is also treasurer of the building committee for the erection of a new Methodist Episcopal Church at this place, which is now nearly completed. Politically the Dodsons are Republicans.

William H. Dodson, farmer, Muhlenburgh, was born August 12, 1834. He was reared and educated in Union township, and is the eldest child of Joseph B. and Martha (Park) Dodson. William H. Dodson from his earliest days has followed agricultural pursuits. He lived on his father's property until he had reached his twenty-sixth year. May 12, 1859, he married Miss Lucinda, daughter of Anthony and Solmy Sorber, and to this union were born seven children, five of whom are living: Anthony F., James, Mary M., Martha J. and Philip, all of whom are unmarried. In the following year, on March 6, 1860, he removed to his present place of residence, near Muhlenburgh, consisting of ninety-six acres of land, at that time wild and unreclaimed, but by hard labor and untiring energy, he has succeeded in bringing harmony out of chaos, and he now has a most fertile farm. He is a man of good judgment, pure morals and strict integrity. When rebellion threatened our country's safety, Mr. Dodson left home and family to offer himself on his country's altar. He was mustered into the United States service as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth P. V. I., for the term of one year, in which command he did good service. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, and now enjoys a pension. On his return to citizenship he followed his old vocation of farming. He has been elected to various offices of trust and responsibility in his

own township, having served as assessor, supervisor and constable. He and his wife and family are members in good standing in the M. E. Church, in which he is trustee, Sunday-school superintendent and assistant class-leader.

O. S. Dodson, farmer P. O. Hunlock Creek, was born in Union (now Hunlock) township, March 18, 1825. He is a son of Richard and Rhoda (Goss) Dodson, the former born in Bucks county, the latter in Huntington township, this county. Richard was a son of Joseph, who removed from Bucks county to Luzerne about 1797, locating in Union township. He married his wife, Miss Susanna Bennett, in Plymouth. He owned 800 acres of land. He built a sawmill, which he operated for a number of years, and was a practical business man and a hard working, energetic pioneer. He was a strict churchman, having for a number of years been a member of the M. E. Church. His benevolence was proverbial. He died in 1827, followed by his widow in her eighty-fourth year. They reared a family of ten children, two of whom are now living. His son, Richard Dodson, began life in Union (now Hunlock) township, on a farm of 200 acres, situated about four and one-half miles from Hunlock Creek on the turnpike. He was a man of good, sound judgment, a practical farmer and a loyal citizen, on whom were conferred various township offices, which he filled with credit. Like his father, he was a Methodist of high standing, and a stanch Republican in politics. He died in September, 1863. Richard and Rhoda Dodson reared a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. O. S. is the sixth of the family, and was reared and educated in his native town. He has always resided in the townships of Union and Hunlock, on his present farm—forty-three years. He has always followed a farmer's life, and like his father before him, is an adept at the business. In 1844 he married Miss Mary, daughter of George and Anna Cease. To them have been born five children, four of whom are living: Leander, Josiah, Rhoda A. and Addie. Leander is married to Miss A. Davenport; Josiah is married to Miss Jennie Shupp; Addie married Frank Small, and Rhoda married Thomas Major. Mr. Dodson was mustered into the United States service in 1864, as a private in Company E, Two Hundred and Third P. V. I., for the term of one year, participating in several of the leading battles of that year. He was honorably discharged and returned to enjoy his citizenship; he now receives a pension. Mr. Dodson, although much shattered by his army experience, is still young-looking. He owns seventy-five acres of valuable land, upon which he carries on general farming. He has a relic of pioneer life yet in his possession, a weaver's loom, made by his grandfather in early life, before sawmills were in that country. It was made entirely of white oak and with an axe. Mr. Dodson and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which body he has been deacon for over forty-five years. Politically he is a Republican.

Stephen H. Dodson, a prominent farmer of Huntington township, P. O. Huntington Mills, was born where he now resides June 8, 1818, and is a son of John and Clarissa (Harrison) Dodson, natives of Northampton county, Pa., and Litchfield county, Conn., respectively, the former of whom was of English origin and by occupation a farmer. He was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Dodson, and came from Northampton county to the Huntington Valley in 1796, where he purchased the farm now owned by our subject. He was married to Clarissa Harrison, July 6, 1797, and they reared a family of eleven children, viz.: Nancy, born June 17, 1798, married to John N. Weston, M. D., a prominent physician of Towanda, Pa. (she died in May, 1888); Ann (Mrs. Gideon Post), born September 7, 1800, died December 6, 1875; Amanda (Mrs. Solomon Taylor), born December 20, 1802, died February 19, 1875; Susan (Mrs. Daniel J. Labar), born December 9, 1804 (deceased); Samuel, born January 31, 1807, married Miss Ann Fell, of Baltimore, Md. (he died March 2, 1874); Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles Millard), born August 28, 1809, died April 3, 1851; Sarah (Mrs. William B. Chamberlain), born October 19, 1811 (deceased); Stephen H., born December 27, 1813, died August 11, 1817; Miner, born August 14, 1816, died June 28, 1817; Stephen H., our subject, and Clarissa (Mrs. Matthias Huffman), born December 21, 1820 (deceased). The mother

of the above enumerated children died December 22, 1820, the day following the birth of her last child, and Mr. Dodson married, November 1, 1821, Sophrona Monroe, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Miner D. (deceased), Weston D. (deceased), Nathan M. (a physician in Berlin, Wis.), John Q. A. (deceased), Truman (a coal operator at Bethlehem, Pa.), Franklin (a physician at Berlin, Wis.), Mary (wife of Robert Hicks, M. D., deceased), Charles M. (a coal operator at Bethlehem, Pa.), and Joseph S. (a farmer in Kansas). The second Mrs. Dodson died March 7, 1841, and Mr. Dodson was again married, on this the third occasion, to Susan McCafferty, who bore him no children. He died May 9, 1859.

Stephen H. Dodson, the subject proper of this memoir, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and at twenty-two years of age engaged as bridge builder for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, at which occupation he remained two years. He then went to Towanda, Pa., and for two years acted as deputy for his brother-in-law, Dr. John N. Weston, then sheriff of Bradford county; then for three months in a similar capacity for John F. Means. Moving to Mauch Chunk, Pa., he was there engaged as a breaker builder a few months; then worked one year for D. J. Labar, a brother-in-law, as foreman in his lumber woods at Rockport, Pa. Returning home he worked on the farm until 1870, and then went to Kingston, Pa., as foreman of a mine for two years, at the end of which time he returned to the farm, and has since resided thereon. Mr. Dodson was married December 27, 1846, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Robert (a farmer) and Phœbe (Nesbitt) Davenport, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and Irish origin, respectively. Mrs. Dodson is the fourth in a family of eight children, four of whom are now living, and was born November 17, 1820. This union has been blessed with six children, viz.: Robert M., born February 11, 1848, died August 21, 1849; Clara J. (Mrs. J. C. Hutchison), born July 26, 1850, died November 20, 1875, leaving one child, Harrison D. Hutchison; Robert H., born April 5, 1852, a bookkeeper at Morea, Pa., married to Eureka Ludlow, of Summerville, N. J. (they have one child, Laura B. Dodson); Samuel A., born March 5, 1855, is a partner with J. C. Hutchison in a general store at Morea, Pa., and travels on the road with mine supplies (he married Frances Watson, of Delano, Pa.); Phœbe E., born August 2, 1857, and Emily I., born September 18, 1859, both at home. The Dodson farm is situated one-half mile below the town of Huntington Mills, on Huntington creek, and contains 142 acres. The house, built in 1891, is a model of elegance, and one of the finest in the Huntington Valley. The family is one of the oldest in the Valley, and they have a host of warm friends. They attend the services of the Methodist Church.

Michael Doherty, saloon keeper, Plainsville, was born in the parish of Adderigool, Ireland, in the year 1840, and is a son of Anthony and Maud (Kelly) Doherty, the former of whom was a farmer. They reared a family of nine children, of whom Michael is the fourth. Our subject came to America in 1866, and worked at mining successively as follows: At Pittston, four months; Wilkes-Barre, eight months; Miners Mills, two years; Mitchell's Shaft, Plainsville, six years; Port Bowkley, two years; then in the Enterprise Shaft till 1886, and in the Henry Shaft till 1889, when he built his residence, since which time he has been engaged in his present business. While working at Miners Mills, Mr. Doherty was very severely burned, which disabled him for some time, in fact, nearly causing his death. He was married, April 5, 1872, to Miss Bridget, daughter of Dennis and Sarah (Mangan) Carey, natives of Ireland, and this happy union has been blessed with five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Mary, Bridget, John and Anthony. Mr. Doherty and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the A. O. H. and the Nationalists; in politics he is a Democrat, and has held the office of school director in Plains township.

Rev. Timothy Joseph Donahue, pastor of St. Vincent's Church, Plymouth, was born in New York City, May 16, 1839, and is a son of Cornelius and Mary (Sheean) Donahue, natives of Cork, Ireland, who came to America in 1835. The subject of

this sketch was educated at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Pa. (where he remained two years), and also at St. Bonaventure, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. (remaining there seven years), at the close of which studies he was ordained priest, November 4, 1873. He was immediately thereafter appointed assistant at St. Peter's Cathedral, Scranton, Pa., where he passed one year, going from there to Wilkes-Barre as assistant to the late Father O'Haran, which position he filled three years. From Wilkes-Barre Father Donahue came to Plymouth as pastor, where he now presides, and where he has done remarkable work for his church and people. When he came to Plymouth, September 5, 1877, the church was found to be in bad condition, being too small as well as uncomfortably lighted and heated. Father Donahue, being a man of indomitable will, was by no means daunted by this outlook, but set to work with a will to place the church in a better condition. He purchased a fine site on the corner of Eno and Church streets, where has been erected one of the finest edifices in the State, much of the inside work being designed by himself, who is a gentleman of mechanical genius as well as spiritual talent. Eleven of the windows are imported from Munich, and are of the finest quality; the pulpit is of white marble, in all respects artistically beautiful. Not only has Father Donahue built this fine imposing church, but he has established the St. Vincent Parochial School, where there is an average attendance of over 500 children, the old church building being used for this purpose. This school is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and is free to all; no tuition being exempted. As to what Father Donahue has done for his church and people, one has but to view the interior of the St. Vincent's, or to watch the masses of little children as they rush from the school, or to gaze on the multitudes as they go to worship or return, to be convinced that the work he has accomplished in so short a time has been a task that few, if any, could have managed so successfully. In politics, Father Donahue is bound to no political party, but reserves the right to vote for the man best adapted to the office sought.

Peter Donnelly, engineer, Port Blanchard, was born November 15, 1839, in County Kildare, Ireland, and is a son of Joseph and Eliza (Fagan) Donnelly, natives of same place. He was educated in Ireland, and whilst there was employed in the postal service, as a mail driver in Dublin. On January 31, 1865, he came to this country, but only stayed sixteen months, during which time he was employed as a laborer in New York; he then revisited Ireland, but did not remain there long, as he returned to the United States August 29, 1867, and settled in Port Griffith, this county, where he labored in the mines until 1871. He was then employed as fireman, and is at present an engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. He was united in marriage July 15, 1870, with Bridget, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Degan) Delvin, natives of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and their union has been blessed with the following issue: Joseph, born November 25, 1871; Charles, born October 20, 1873; James, born November 25, 1875; Thomas, born November 8, 1878; Peter, born May 28, 1880; John, born November 2, 1882; William, born April 16, 1884, and Elizabeth, born August 17, 1890. Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics he holds independent ideas.

J. Donoghoe, justice of the peace, Inkerman, was born August 4, 1826, in County Galway, Ireland, and is the eldest in the family of five children of Michael and Catherine (Kenny) Donoghoe, natives of County King's, Ireland. Our subject was educated in Ireland, and served as a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary until 1849, when he came to the United States and settled in Pittston, where he worked on the railroad for a short time, and afterward as a laborer for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. He was married August 20, 1850, to Bridget, daughter of Michael and Mary (Madden) Madden, natives of County Galway, Ireland. She died April 23, 1857, leaving the following issue: Michael, born April 30, 1851, and Catharine L., born March 12, 1856. Our subject, for his second wife, married June 3, 1858, Bridget, daughter of Patrick and Ann (Costello) Cosgrove, natives of County Galway, Ireland. This wife died January 7, 1863, and Mr. Donoghoe wedded, for his

third wife, Mary, daughter of James and Mary Ford, natives of County Galway. The issue of this last marriage were Marie, born June 9, 1866, and James, born December 24, 1867. Mr. Donoghoe is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat. He was elected justice of the peace in 1875, and is still serving in the same capacity, being in his fourth term.

Harry W. Dony, editor and proprietor of the Avoca *Argus*, was born at Honesdale, Pa., January 2, 1868, son of Rev. F. A. and Sarah E. (Woodward) Dony, the former born at Dundaff, Pa., May 3, 1841, of English parents, the latter a native of Honesdale. During his early manhood, our subject's father was a lawyer, and enjoyed a lucrative practice at both Honesdale and Mauch Chunk, Pa. At the age of thirty-five, he became clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now residing in Scranton, where he is filling the position of assistant secretary of the American Sabbath Union. His marriage was blessed with four children, viz.: A. May, married to J. W. Easterline, a photographer at Scranton, Pa.; Harry W.; and Bertha A. and Florida M., both residing with their parents. Our subject's boyhood was passed in northeastern Pennsylvania, at the public schools, of which section he received a liberal education. In the fall of 1886 he entered Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pa., leaving that institution the following spring. He then taught school in the State of New York for one year, and afterward came to Dunmore, Pa., where he was employed upon the editorial staff of the Dunmore *Pioneer*, (which, in partnership with H. H. Bailey, he now owns), and for three years remained in that capacity. In 1890 he established the Avoca *Argus*, which paper has grown under his energetic management until it has now a large circulation. It is a bright, newsy, clean sheet, betokening the persistent efforts which have been spent upon it by Mr. Dony. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association; is also identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His gentlemanly conduct and many sterling qualities have won him a host of friends.

Benjamin Dorrance, retired, Dorranceton, was born August 14, 1846, a son of Col. Charles Dorrance. He was educated at Princeton College, graduating in the class of 1868. He was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney in 1870, and continued the practice of the law until his eyesight became impaired, when he retired to his farm at Dorranceton. Mr. Dorrance was married in May, 1872, to Ruth W., daughter of Schuyler and Frances (Cruger) Strong, natives of Bath, N. Y. Three children have blessed this union. Anne, who is attending college at Vassar, Frances and Ruth. Mr. Dorrance has always been identified with the Democratic party. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Col. Charles Dorrance (lately deceased) was born on the Dorrance homestead at Kingston, now the borough of Dorranceton, Luzerne Co., Pa., January 4, 1805, and was a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Buckingham) Dorrance. The Dorrance family was one of the pioneer families of the Wyoming Valley, and through the tragic death of one of its members, slain in the massacre of Wyoming in 1778, is forever connected with that interesting and historic locality. The founder of the Dorrance family in America was the Rev. Samuel Dorrance, a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, who came from Ireland to this country about the year 1722. He was born in 1685; graduated from Glasgow University in 1709; was pastor of a church in Voluntown, Conn., upward of forty years, and died November 12, 1775, at the age of ninety years. His wife was Elizabeth Smith, who died in 1750. The paternal grandfather of subject, George Dorrance, son of Rev. Samuel Dorrance, born March 4, 1736, became a lieutenant-colonel of the militia in Wyoming, and was one of the principal officers under Col. Butler in the operation against the British and their Indian allies. In the battle of Wyoming, fought July 3, 1778, he took a leading part, was severely wounded, and taken prisoner and slain by his savage captors the following day. As he was highest in rank of the natives in this slaughter, his name heads those inscribed upon the obelisk reared in the Valley, in 1843, by the descendants of the slain in commemoration of the event. He was twice married, and had two daughters by his

first wife, and three sons by his second. Robert, the eldest son, served in the war against the Indians, under Governor St. Clair, and was killed November 4, 1791. Gershom, the youngest son, went back to Connecticut. Benjamin, the second son, and father of our subject, was born at Plainfield, Conn., in 1767. He spent most of his mature life in Kingston, this county, and was a popular citizen of his day, by election holding several important offices, among which were those of county commissioner, high sheriff of the county, and member of the Legislature of the State, the latter for eleven terms. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Wyoming Bank of Wilkes-Barre, chartered by the State in 1829. By his wife, Nancy Buckingham, he had three children: John, who became a Presbyterian minister, Charles, and George, who died in childhood.

Charles Dorrance, our subject, was reared on the old homestead where he always resided, received a liberal education, and always took an active interest in farming pursuits. In early life he joined the militia, and from the rank of captain was promoted through the various grades to colonel, which title he held over forty years. In 1858 in the organization of the Luzerne county Agricultural Society, he was unanimously chosen of its members for the office of president, and held the position for ten years. By the last official act of the late Judge Conyngham, he was appointed a commissioner of the Luzerne County Prison, which position he held by successive yearly appointments until it was disposed of, as a reward for political services. During the entire period of his connection with this board, he was its president; for fifty years he was a member of the board of directors of the Wyoming Bank of Wilkes-Barre, which was Nationalized in 1865, served as vice-president ten years, and from 1878 as president. In the patriotic movement which culminated, in 1843, in the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the battle and massacre of Wyoming, Col. Dorrance took a leading part, and upon the organization of the Wyoming Commemorative Association he was the unanimous choice of its members to the office of president, and in that official capacity had the honor of welcoming the President of the United States, and Cabinet, to the celebration. It must suffice to say that whatever he undertook he did well, earning a reputation that is unassailable, and he leaves as an heritage the unsullied record of an honest man.

J. Ford Dorrance, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Dorranceton, was born April 19, 1852, on the farm he now owns. He is a son of Col. Charles and Susan (Ford) Dorrance, natives respectively of Luzerne and Tioga counties, and of Scotch-Irish and English origin; the father was a farmer by occupation. [See sketch and chapter in general history—"*The dead that still live.*"] Our subject is the fourth of a family of seven children, five of whom are now living. He was educated in the common schools, by Dr. Barker at Germantown, Pa., and at the Lehigh University. After his literary education was completed he went to Meadville, and there studied law with Judge Derrickson, afterward practicing in the same city for sixteen years; he also represented the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York City for eight years. Mr. Dorrance was candidate for mayor of Meadville on the Republican ticket, being defeated by but nineteen votes. He came to Dorranceton in 1890, at the request of his father, who, owing to failing health, needed the aid of his son in managing his large estate. Our subject was married June 15, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth W., daughter of James R. and Harriet S. (Thorp) Dick, natives, respectively, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Connecticut; her father is a banker at Meadville, and the family is one of the most prominent in the city; his brother is the inventor of the Dick Anti-Friction Press, now in use all over the country. Mr. and Mrs. Dorrance have three children: Susie L., born February 26, 1876; Sturgis D., born July 15, 1881, and Clarence, born March 12, 1863. The family are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Dorrance is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and the Royal Arcanum; he was on Governor Hoyt's staff for three years, and politically is a strong Republican.

Nathan Dotter, engineer, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Monroe county, Pa., March 19, 1851, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Searfoss) Dotter, both natives of

Monroe county, Pa., who settled at White Haven in 1862, and resided in Luzerne county the remainder of their days. Their children were twelve in number, of whom ten survive, viz.: Daniel, Junius, John, Julia (Mrs. Daniel Martz), Mary (Mrs. John Dotter), Casserine (Mrs. Solomon Krieskey), Sarah (Mrs. John Krumernocker), Abbie (Mrs. Charles Smith), Hannah (Mrs. Timothy Searfoss), and Nathan. Our subject was reared in Monroe and Luzerne counties, and educated in the common schools. In 1868 he began life as a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in which capacity he served three years; was fireman five years, and since 1875 has been engineer. Mr. Dotter was married in 1871 to Sarah, daughter of John Kreidle, of Dallas, this county, and has three children. Maggie, Harry and Maude. Mr. Dotter is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and is prominently mentioned as the candidate for sheriff on the Democratic ticket for 1892, of which party he has always been a stanch adherent. He has resided in Wilkes-Barre since 1888.

George Doty, a prominent farmer of Huntington township, P. O. Town Hill, was born October 31, 1843, in Pittston township, and is a son of Jonas and Janet (Campbell) Doty, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and of English and Scotch origin, respectively; the father was a farmer, and died August 28, 1886, aged seventy-eight years. He was a son of David and Sybill (Clark) Doty, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, the former being also a farmer by occupation. Our subject is the third in a family of ten children, eight of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools and New Columbus Academy, and when twenty-one years of age enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; he served with his regiment until the close of the war, and was discharged in June, 1865, at Arlington Heights, Va. He then returned to his native county, and attended school one year, and then farmed on rented land until 1889, when he purchased his present farm one and one-half miles southwest from Town Hill postoffice, containing 171 acres. He was married, January 1, 1874, to Alice Heath, daughter of Israel and Catherine (Kesler) Heath, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin, respectively; she is the third of a family of seven children, and was born June 19, 1853. This union is blessed with one child, Edith A., born January 30, 1887. Mr. Doty is independent in his political views, and is one of the sound men in his section.

Anthony F. Dougherty, M. D., physician and surgeon, Ashley, was born in Pittston, Pa., and is a son of John and Mary (Phillips) Dougherty, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively, and of Irish origin. The father, who is inside mine foreman, reared a family of eight children, of whom Anthony F. is the eldest. Our subject was educated in the Pittston High School, Wyoming Seminary, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1890. He then practiced one year and a half in St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, and came to Ashley in 1892, where he has, even in this short time, built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Dougherty is a member of the Catholic Church and the C. M. B. A.; in his political views he is a Democrat.

Charles Dougherty, grocer, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Albany, N. Y., July 21, 1833, and is a son of Niel and Mary (Gillespie) Dougherty, natives of Buncrana, County Donegal, Ireland, who came to America in 1828, the father being banished from the country on account of political reasons. They located in Hanover, this county, in 1838, where the father followed the occupation of a miner until his death. He reared a family of six children: Charles, Mary Ann, Esther, James, John and Ellen (Mrs. Lyman H. Carle). Our subject was reared in Hanover township from five years of age, was educated in the common schools, and began life as a clerk in a general store in Wilkes-Barre, serving in that capacity fourteen years—twelve years with one house. In 1860 he embarked in the grocery business, in which, with the exception of four years, he has since continued. In 1866 he was appointed, by President Johnson, United States consul to Londonderry, Ireland, the city from which his father was banished in 1828, and the only official position to which he ever aspired, and

the ambition of his life, the opportunity coming to him sooner than he expected. On May 28, 1858, Mr. Dougherty married Julia, daughter of Daniel and Melinda (Blackman) Collins, of Wilkes-Barre, and has five children living: Melinda (Mrs. George P. Strome), C. Bow, Mary E., M. Morris and Alice M. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

C. Bow Dougherty chief clerk Coal Companies Pennsylvania Railroad, W. B., was born in Wilkes-Barre September 3, 1860, a son of Charles and Julia (Collings) Dougherty. The father of our subject was a native of Albany, N. Y., and is now a resident of Wilkes-Barre. His wife was a daughter of Daniel and Malinda (Blackman) Collings, and granddaughter of Maj. Eleazer Blackman, who was born in Connecticut in 1765, and settled with his parents in Wilkes-Barre in 1772. His father, Elisha Blackman, was a lieutenant in Capt. Richard Hooker Smith's company, Twenty-fourth Regiment of Militia, attached to the Connecticut line, which company was in the fort at Wilkes-Barre at the time of the Wyoming Massacre. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre and educated in the public schools of his native city, and Emerson Institute, Washington, D. C. He began his business career as a clerk in the offices of the Susquehanna Coal Company, in whose service he has remained twelve years, and has held his present position since 1885. In 1883 he married Anna D., daughter of M. B. and Anna M. (Palmer) Posten, of Wilkes-Barre, and has two children. Mr. Dougherty enlisted August 1, 1881, as a private in Company B, Ninth Regiment, N. G. P.; was detailed as a regimental clerk August 12, 1881; appointed principal musician July 27, 1882; sergeant-major, May 9, 1883; re-appointed, November 7, 1884; and June 20, 1885, was appointed first lieutenant, and inspector of rifle practice, April 28, 1887, being re-appointed in June, 1890. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution; in politics he is a Democrat.

John J. Dougherty, miner, P. O. Port Blanchard, was born June 13, 1842, in County Mayo, Ireland, a son of Anthony and Matilda (Kelly) Dougherty, natives of the same place, who reared a family of eight children, of whom our subject was the third in order of birth. He received his education in the Irish National Schools, and came to America in 1864, settling in Pittston on April 21 of that year. He was employed as a laborer in the mines of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and, from 1868 to the present time, has been employed as a miner by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. January 6, 1867, our subject led to the altar, as his bride, Mary A., daughter of Edward and Mary (O'Hara) Philips, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and sister of the Rev. E. S. Philips, of Plains, this county. Their union has been blessed with thirteen children. The oldest, A. F. Dougherty, is a practicing physician at Ashley, Pa. Mr. Dougherty is a Roman Catholic, a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Emerald Beneficial Association, and is a Democrat.

William H. Dove, Plains, agent for the Mercantile Co Operative Bank, of New York, and several fire and life insurance companies, was born in Pittston, Pa., February 21, 1841, and is a son of Reuben and Lucinda (Collins) Dove, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively. The ancestry of the former can be traced no farther than New Jersey, but the latter's is known to be of early Irish origin. In his father's family there were five children, two of whom are living, and of them he is the second in the order of birth. His brother, John, is a farmer near Elmira, N. Y.

Our subject, who passed his boyhood on the farm, did not receive the advantages of even a common-school education, his present fair knowledge of the English branches being due to private study while in the army and afterward. When he was fourteen years of age, his mother dying, he was compelled to embark in life for himself. He worked on the railroad until July 16, 1861, when he enlisted in Battery H, Light Artillery, First Pennsylvania Reserves; he was discharged, and re-enlisted as a veteran November 28, 1863, and July 1, 1865, was discharged by general order. Though kind Providence protected him from being wounded and from experiencing the horrors of the rebel prisons, yet his health was so shattered

that it never rallied. After returning from the war he fired a locomotive on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad for three years, and was then assistant train dispatcher in the round-house at Scranton for fourteen months. In 1870 he removed to Plains, and worked at Mill Creek; he fired a stationary engine six months, was breaker boss one year, laborer in the mines four years and mined fourteen years. During this time he made three prospecting trips west, taking his family with him in 1877, expecting to locate, but, finding no suitable location, returned; he bade good-by to the dingy mines in August, 1890. He purchased his present residence and removed therein in 1885, but for twelve years previous he had resided on an adjacent corner, where Charles H. Smith now lives. Mr. Dove was married, March 8, 1864, while on a veteran furlough, to Miss Mary, daughter of Sebastian and Anna (Fisher) Geesy, natives of Switzerland, both of whom are now deceased, the father on August 31, 1892, the latter on March 9, 1877. The fruit of this happy union was nine children, viz.: Alice, who died at the age of ten years; Charles, a fireman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Anna L.; Eva J. H.; Hattie; William; Frank; Mamie and Nellie. Mr. Dove and family attend the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Dove is a member. Socially he is a member of the G. A. R., A. O. K. of M. C., P. O. S. of A. and the Sons of Temperance. Politically he has always been a faithful worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and was appointed enumerator in 1890.

James Doyle, retired, Plymouth, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., August 7, 1841, a son of Patrick and Mary (Brennen) Doyle, both of whom were born in Ireland. They emigrated to this country in 1832, locating in Schuylkill county, Pa., where the father remained till 1867, when he came to this county and settled in Plymouth township. He was a hard-working, honest and upright man, whose life made the world better because of its influence, and yet it was comparatively uneventful; he died in 1869 at the age of sixty-seven years. His family consisted of eight children, four of whom grew to maturity, James being the only one now living. Our subject was reared and educated at the common schools of his native town, and in 1867 he removed, with his father, to this county where he has since resided. He has always confined himself to mining, and during his experience he met with an accident in which his leg was broken. On November 18, 1868, he married Miss Mary Moran, who was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., in 1847, daughter of James and Ann Moran, by which union there were six children, two of whom are now living: Patrick and Eugene. Mr. Doyle is an interesting and entertaining gentleman, and enjoys the full confidence of his fellow citizens. He is a Democrat, and held the office of supervisor one year, that of collector two years, and was watchman at the county courthouse for two years. He owns four houses and lots in the suburbs of Plymouth. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and he is a member of the Father Mathew and St. Patrick Societies.

Martin J. Doyle, reporter for the Wilkes Barre *News Dealer*, Ashley, was born in Sugar Notch, this county, July 17, 1863, and is a son of Daniel and Johanna (McMahon) Doyle, natives of County Clare, Ireland. The father, who was a miner by occupation, was killed in the Hartford Mine by a fall of coal. The widowed mother, left confronted by the stern realities of life, and the support of a large family of small children, besides one born five months after her husband's death, now gave the world a shining example of womanhood, when she accepted the situation and set about keeping her little ones together, within daily touch of their mother's love and care. The family consisted of nine children, three of whom died young. The others are: Margaret, who married John Coyle, foreman in the machine shop, Raton, New Mexico, by whom she had five children, four of whom are living. Daniel J., stationary engineer, Raton, N. M.; Mary, who is single and resides in Ashley; Johanna, who married Thomas Cannon, of Ashley, by whom she had six children, five of whom are living; Martin J. and Nellie, who live with Mary. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Ashley, and at the age of seven years began working in the breaker, where he remained ten years. He then wiped engines

in the yard about six months, after which he entered the machine shop, remaining there five years. In 1888 he went to Raton, N. M., where he worked in a machine shop two and one-half years, meantime making a tour of Texas, Mexico, California and Colorado; also a portion of his time was devoted to the political campaign of 1890. In 1891 he returned to Ashley, and after working in the Dixon Works, Wilkes-Barre, for about a month, accepted his present position. Mr. Doyle was married December 31, 1891, with Mary A., daughter of Jacob and Ann (Bly) Gates, natives of Germany and Ireland, respectively. They have one child, Johanna. Our subject and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the A. O. H., and in his political views is a decided Democrat.

John Dreisbach, farmer, P. O., Wyoming, was born in Monroe county, Pa., March 12, 1847, and is a son of Aaron and Susan (Burker) Dreisbach, both of whom were born in Northampton county, Pa. Aaron removed from Monroe county to this in 1852, locating in Exeter township, on a farm of seventy-five acres; he was an honest and industrious man. He lived to be sixty years of age, departing this life in 1880. Aaron and Susan Dreisbach reared a family of twelve children, all of whom grew to maturity, and ten of whom are now living. John is the sixth in the family, and was reared and educated in Exeter township; and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He remained at home until March 18, 1874, when he married Miss Lillie, daughter of Martin and Caroline Dailey. There have been four children born to this marriage, three of whom are living: Norman E., Carol M. and Ray O. Mrs. Lillie (Dailey) Dreisbach was born in Kingston township, June 27, 1854. In 1885 Mr. Dreisbach removed to his present residence in Exeter borough, where he engaged in farming and the dairy business, selling his milk in West Pittston and Wyoming. He is an enterprising man, of upright character and sound principles. He and his wife are highly respected in the community.

John W. Driesbach, flour, feed and commission merchant, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Salem township, this county, February 26, 1837, a son of Adam and Huldah (Seeley) Driesbach, and is of German and English descent. His father, as well as his paternal grandfather, John Driesbach, millers by occupation, were both pioneers of Salem township, and lived and died there. His maternal grandfather, John W. Seeley, was a pioneer farmer of the same township. Our subject was reared in Salem, where he received a common-school education, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the miller's trade. Afterward he worked as a journeyman until 1866, when he embarked in business for himself, conducting what is known as the Seybert Mill, until 1868; then was manager of a mill for an uncle two years. In 1870 he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he managed a mill fifteen years, and since 1885 he has been engaged in his present business. Mr. Driesbach is a member of the F. & A. M. and A. L. of H.; in politics, he is a Republican, and has served one term as school director of Wilkes-Barre. He was a member of the Board of Trade, of which he was an active organizer and is one of the trustees; he was an efficient aid and participant in securing the building here of the Wilkes-Barre Lace Mills, the first of the kind in the United States, and the largest in the world, and has been a director in the same from its organization.

Charles M. Driggs, druggist, White Haven, was born in Carbon county, Pa., June 24, 1860, a son of Stoddard and Lydia (Jumper) Driggs, also natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin, the former of whom was landlord of the "Central Hotel" in White Haven, and died January 12, 1882. He reared a family of four children, two of whom are now living, and of whom Charles M. is second in order of birth. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and at the New York College of Pharmacy. On April 1, 1881, he opened a drug-store, also conducting the "Central Hotel," after the death of his father, until April 1, 1892, when he decided to devote his entire time to his profession. He has now one of the finest drug-stores in Luzerne county, containing a full line of drugs, patent medicines, paints and oils, toilet articles, perfumery, stationery, leather goods,

fishing tackle, etc. On April 23, 1885, Mr. Driggs was married to Josephine B., daughter of Charles C. and Electa A. (Southard) Rogers, natives of New Jersey, and of Welsh origin. Mrs. Driggs is second in a family of six children, and was born, November 30, 1859. This union has been blessed with four children: Stoddard L., born March 30, 1886; Carl H., born June 10, 1888; Leona G., born December 28, 1889, and Marie W., born March 15, 1892. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Driggs is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., P. O. S. of A. and Royal Arcanum. He is a Democrat, and served as auditor of the borough of White Haven for two terms.

A. A. Drum, merchant, Drum's. This gentleman was born January 25, 1854, near where he now resides, and is a son of Josiah and Maria (Balliet) Drum, both natives of Butler Valley, the former of whom was engaged in mercantile pursuits during his life at Drum's. He was a son of Abram Drum, who settled in the Valley at a very early date, and was also engaged in the mercantile business during the latter part of his life. Josiah Drum, the father of our subject, was born April 13, 1830, and died May 1, 1889. In the family there were six children, viz.: A. A., Richard (deceased), Isa Dora (deceased), Hubbard P. (deceased), Harry D. (a farmer in Butler township), and Adda M. (married to A. P. Beisel, a clerk at Sandy Run). Mr. Drum was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, Millersville State Normal School, and the Wyoming Seminary. About the age of twenty-two he engaged in the store with his father. In 1881, his father having retired, he took charge of the business on his own account and has carried it on ever since. In 1884 he was married to Miss Mary Alice Hess, an accomplished young lady of Drum's, and this union has been blessed with three children: Warren N., Clyde I. (deceased) and Lola Kereane. Mr. Drum has been postmaster at Drum's, and is at present assistant postmaster. His political views are purely Democratic. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., Butler Lodge No. 535. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles M. M. Drum, druggist, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Osceola Mills, Clearfield Co., Pa., October 11, 1861, and is a son of Rev. Martin L. and Selina (McMillan) Drum, also natives of Pennsylvania. The father is a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church, and is now a resident of Mifflintown, Pa. Our subject was reared in his native State, and educated at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. In 1879, he engaged in the drug business at Titusville as an apprentice; entered Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1882, and embarked in business for himself in Wilkes-Barre, in August, 1883. Mr. Drum was married April 23, 1885, to Mary C., daughter of Asahel L., and Rebecca (Jenkins) Blodgett, of Plymouth, and granddaughter of Asa P. Blodgett, a pioneer of Hanover township, by which union he has three children: C. Myrtle, S. Rebecca and Charles H. Our subject is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

Hon. George W. Drum, P. O. Conyngham, was born in Sugar Loaf township, March 12, 1832, a son of George and Susan (Winters) Drum. His paternal grandfather, George Drum (whose father was a soldier of the Revolution) was born in Northampton county, Pa., in 1762, and settled in what is now Butler township in an early day. He was a farmer and large land owner; was appointed a justice of the peace in 1811, a position he held several years, and resided in what is now Butler township until his death, which was caused by an accidental gunshot wound. His wife was Rosina Woodring, and his children who grew to maturity were Philip, Jacob, George, William, Peggy Ann and Betsey. Of these, George, born October 16, 1792, settled in Sugar Loaf township about 1824, was a carpenter and cabinet-maker, and also followed lumbering and farming to some extent; he was appointed a justice of the peace of Sugar Loaf township in 1826, and held the office up to his death, which occurred November 21, 1831, when he was aged thirty-nine years. His wife was a daughter of John Adam Winters, and died at the age of ninety-one years and nine months, a pioneer of Sugar Loaf. By her he had seven children who grew to maturity, viz.: Lavina (Mrs. Henry Bowman), Mary (Mrs. Thomas Bowman), Eliza

(Mrs. Christian Courtright), Susan (Mrs. Owen Gorman), Lucetta (Mrs. James Burcane), Sarah (Mrs. David Petrey) and George. Our subject, who was reared in Sugar Loaf township, and educated in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary, learned the saddler's trade, which he followed twenty years. In 1860 he was elected a justice of the peace of Sugar Loaf, which office, with the exception of four years, he has held continuously since. In 1879 and 1880 he was elected to the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the only Democrat elected to that office from Luzerne county in 1878, and was re-elected in 1880. He married Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Fisher) Wagner, and granddaughter of John Wagner, a native of Germany, one of the pioneers of Sugar Loaf township, where he died June 27, 1831. The issue of this union was five children: Samuel B., Dora E. (Mrs. Dr. Heister Hower), Emerson R., George F. and Susan M. Mr. Drum is a member of the German Lutheran Church, of which he is trustee; is also trustee of the Conyngham Church and school lot. In politics he has always been a stanch Democrat.

George W. Drumheller, farmer, constable and tax collector, P. O. Conyngham, was born in the village of Conyngham, this county, July 14, 1854, a son of Jacob and Lavina (Thomas) Drumheller, formerly of Northampton county, Pa. Jacob Drumheller was of German descent, one of the pioneers of Lugar Loaf township, and died in 1824. He had two sons, Jacob and George, both born in Sugar Loaf township. The former followed surveying as a profession, and was also engaged in farming. He served one term as a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, and for upward of twenty years was a justice of the peace of Sugar Loaf township. He was born February 18, 1790, and died June 8, 1857. His wife was a daughter of Henry Thomas, of Butler township, this county, and by her he had nine children, as follows: William, John, Aaron, Eliza (Mrs. William Shirley), Stephen, Alonzo, Alice, George W., and Caroline (Mrs. James Rhodes), all deceased except Alice and George W. Our subject was reared in the village of Conyngham, was educated in the public schools, and since attaining his majority has been principally engaged in farming, trucking, and in the flour and feed business. He is a Democrat, and since 1879 has been tax collector and constable of Sugar Loaf township. On April 27, 1875, he married Minnie, daughter of John and Lavina (Heimbach) Knelly, of Sugar Loaf township, and has six children living: William, Emma, Ella, Charles, Howard and John. Mr. Drumheller is a member of the Lutheran Church and the P. O. S. of A.

John Drumtra, breaker-boss, Stockton, was born in Germany October 9, 1863, a son of William Drumtra. The father came to America in 1872, settling at Hazleton and afterward removing to South Heberton, and from thence to Freeland, where the family have since resided. There were nine children in the family, John being the third in order of birth. In 1884 he left home, going to Tomhicken, Pa., where he engaged with Coxe Bros. & Co. as screen-boss, which position he held for six years. In 1890 he came to Stockton and took charge of Breaker No. 3, Stockton Mines, where he has since been employed. More than one hundred and fifty hands are in his charge, and he also attends to the complicated machinery of the breaker. Mr. Drumtra is of an ingenious turn of mind, and has devised many patents which are of great value to the coal-operators. Although young, he is the right man in the right place, as is evidenced by the excellent condition in which the breaker and machinery are always to be found. Mr. Drumtra was united in marriage July 24, 1886, with Miss Sarah Readaman, of Cunningham, Pa. This union has been blessed with one child, Harvey E. Mr. Drumtra is a Democrat; the family attend the German Reformed Church.

William Drury, merchant, Pittston, is a native of Bristol, England, a son of George and Ann (Brown) Drury, the former of whom was a carpenter and builder. They reared a family of five children, three of whom came to America. In early life our subject followed clerking in a grocery store in London. In March, 1871, he located in Pittston and entered the employ of J. L. Morgan, with whom he remained until April 1, 1885, when he embarked in the grocery business on his own account,

in which he has successfully continued, having trebled his trade since he began business. On February 21, 1869, Mr. Drury married Sarah Davis, of Wales, and has six children living: Sarah, William, George, Hannah, John and Annie, the two former being employed in their father's store as bookkeeper and bill-clerk, respectively. Mr. Drury is a member of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., K. of P., Falling Spring Lodge, K. of S. G., Keystone Lodge No. 4, R. A. Pittston Division, K. of G. C. Anthracite Commandery. He is a member of the M. E. Church and Y. M. C. A., and in politics he is a Republican.

George B. DuBois, veterinary surgeon, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., May 15, 1863, and is a son of Henry and Harriet (Dougherty) DuBois, of French and Irish descent, respectively. He received an academical education, and in 1883 began the study of veterinary surgery with Dr. Sitterly, of Scranton. The same year he entered the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, Canada, where he was graduated in 1887, in the fall of which year he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession, and has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative business in the city and surrounding towns. Mr. DuBois married, in April, 1887, Anna, daughter of William and Emma Onsted, of New York City. To this union have been born two children: Thomas H. and Ray. Dr. DuBois is a member of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat.

Patrick J. Duddy, justice of the peace and miner, Plains, was born in Ballinrobe, County Mayo, Ireland, and is the second of the three children of Martin and Catherine (Hassin) Duddy. He came to America in 1865, and located in Mahanoy City, Pa., but in 1866 he removed to Plains, where he has since resided. Mr. Duddy was married, February 9, 1868, to Miss Susanna, daughter of Hugh and Margaret (Jones) Dougherty, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have had twelve children, as follows: Catherine, born September 6, 1861; Margaret, born December 25, 1872; Mary Jane, born April 10, 1874; Lizzie, born July 10, 1875; Susan, born January 29, 1878, and died January 8, 1879; Ellen, born November 24, 1879; John, born October 3, 1881, and died March 17, 1883; Charles, born September 12, 1882; Thomas, born August 16, 1884; Rose, born June 4, 1886; Frances, born October 28, 1888, and Augusta, born October 28, 1890. Mr. Duddy and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the Father Mathew Temperance Society and the A. O. H.; in politics he is a Democrat, and has held the office of school director two terms, treasurer one term, and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace.

Thomas F. Duddy, miner, Plains, was born in Staffordshire, England, May 23, 1860, and is a son of Michael and Bridget (Karrige) Duddy, natives of Ireland, and now residing in Plains. The father came to America in 1864, and located in Schuylkill county, Pa., where he engaged in mining. In 1867 he came to Plains, this county, where he also followed mining. His family consisted of eleven children, nine of whom are living, and of them Thomas F. is the second. Our subject received a common-school education, and at an early age began working about the mines. In 1883 he commenced mining, which he has since followed. Mr. Duddy was married September 30, 1883, to Miss Annie, daughter of Patrick and Norah (Coine) Duffey, natives of County Galway, Ireland, and they have four children living, viz.: Norah, Mary, Catherine and Sarah. Our subject and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the A. O. H. and the Nationalists; politically he is a Democrat, and has held the office of register assessor in Plains township.

John Dugan, proprietor of "Dugan's Restaurant," Plains, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, May 20, 1847, and is a son of Mark and Mary (Naugher) Dugan, the former of whom was a farmer. They reared a family of nine children, of whom John is the fourth. In 1861 the family came to Canada, where the father died, and John remained there a few months after his father's death. He then went to Ireland and Scotland, remaining away about four years, after which he returned to the United States, and coming to Plains, this county, engaged in running pumps in the

mines, and firing outside. In 1887 he embarked in his present business. Mr. Dugan married Mary A., daughter of James and Betsy (Creary) McCormick, and by her he had three children: Mary, Mark and Bessie. For his second wife Mr. Dugan married Margaret Farrel, daughter of Edward and Bridget (Gibbon) Farrel, and by this union there are two children: Allen and John. Mr. Dugan and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the A. O. H., and in politics he has always given his support to the cause of Democracy.

Thomas M. Dullard, county commissioner, was born in the County of Durham, England, in 1854, and is of Irish parentage. In 1869 he came to America, and followed the occupation of miner. In 1878 he visited his parents in England, and in 1879 brought them to America, and settled in Plains, this county. Mr. Dullard is a skilled miner, has always taken an active interest in labor movements, and held several prominent positions in labor organizations. In 1885 he was elected president of the Miners & Laborers Amalgamatic Association of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, and in 1889 was organizer of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Dullard has taken an active part in politics, was elected a judge of election in 1888, and in 1890 was appointed alderman of the Sixteenth Ward of Wilkes-Barre. In November, 1890, he was elected one of the commissioners of Luzerne county. He is an all-round athlete of some note, having won numerous prizes at hand-ball playing; is also the author of several popular songs and poems on Irish liberty. In military circles he holds the rank of major in the Irish Military Union of the United States. In 1889 he was married to Miriam E. Goerlity, of Wilkes-Barre.

Robert Dunn, outside foreman at No. 4 Colliery, Jeansville. This genial and intelligent gentleman was born in Nova Scotia, March 5, 1839, and is the eldest in a family of seven children born to Robert and Margaret (Wilson) Dunn, the former a native of Scotland, the latter of Nova Scotia. The family resided at Beaver Meadows, when the subject of this sketch was an infant, and later when he was thirteen years of age removed to Egypt, N. C., where he was reared and educated. He was an engineer at that place until 1865, when he came to Audenried, Carbon Co., Pa., and operated a pair of hoisting engines for five years. In 1871, he went back to North Carolina and ran a steamer on the Cape Fear river for two years. In 1882, he returned to Audenried, and secured a position as foreman at No. 5 Colliery, under the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. He remained there until 1891, when he came to Jeansville, and took his present position under J. C. Hayden & Co. He was united in marriage March 8, 1860, to Elizabeth A. C., daughter of David and Christian (McIntosh) Wicker, natives of North Carolina. Nine children have been born to this union, namely: Robert D., Christian (deceased), Jessie, Margaret R. E., Lee (deceased), James W., Thomas, Blanche and Edgar. Mr. Dunn votes the Republican ticket, and is an adherent of the Presbyterian Church.

P. H. Durkin, miner, Port Blanchard, was born in Port Griffith, this county, February 28, 18—, and is a son of Peter and Winifred (Hannigen) Durkin, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1847, and settled in Luzerne county, Pa., in 1851. They reared a family of ten children, of whom P. H. is the eldest. Our subject received his education in the common schools, and in 1867 went to work in the mines, first as a slate-picker, then as a driver; in 1875 he was weighmaster; in 1876 a laborer; and in 1881 he was employed in his present occupation, that of miner, by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. From 1885 until 1889, inclusive, he served his District and his fellow workmen, faithfully and well, as their representative in the State Legislature. Mr. Durkin was united in marriage, January 21, 1891, with Cassie, daughter of Patrick and Catharine (Reilly) Flanaghan, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have been blessed with one child—Mary, born October 22, 1891. Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat. In addition to having served as a representative, Mr. Durkin acted as clerk of the board of auditors in 1887–88; and school director from 1884 to 1887.

Thomas Durkin, miner, Kingston, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, in March,

1842, and is a son of Miles and Mary (Howley) Durkin, both of whom were born, reared and educated in the same place, where they passed their entire lives. Their family consisted of eight children, seven of whom are living. Thomas is the third in the family, and emigrated to this country in 1861, locating in Ontario county, N. Y., where he remained three years in the employ of a farmer, and afterward spent one year in a malt-house. In 1865 he removed to Kingston, where he was engaged as miner for the Kingston Coal Company, in which business he has continued ever since. He has worked twenty-seven years underground, and in all that time has never met with any accident, something remarkable for a miner of so many years experience. He is a man of sober habits, honest and industrious, and, by hard labor and economy, has accumulated a neat and handsome property, on which he has resided for twenty-two years. He is a member of the Emerald Association. On January 31, 1868, Mr. Durkin married Miss Barbara, daughter of Anthony and Barbara Mullen, and to them have been born eleven children, ten of whom are living: John, Matthew, James, Anthony, Mary A., William, Miles, Edward, Lauretta and Barbara, all of whom live at home. They are all members of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically they are Democrats. John and Matthew are members of the Saint Aloysius Society.

Denton D. Durland, farmer, Wyoming borough, was born August 10, 1843, in Franklin township, a son of James E. and Adeline (Smith) Durland, natives of New Jersey, of English origin. They reared a family of three children, of whom our subject was the second in order of birth, and is the only one now living; he was educated in the common schools and the Wyoming Institute, and began life at the age of nineteen as a farm hand, which he followed for about a year. He was then drafted into the U. S. army, and served four months as clerk for a sutler, when he was discharged from the service and came to Wilkes-Barre. He then rented his father-in-law's farm, and worked the same for fourteen years, and is now farming on land owned by his wife. He was married, February 1, 1863, to Emaret M., daughter of William S. and Maria S. (Tripp) Shoemaker, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. This union was blessed with four children, viz.: Fred S., born November 3, 1865, a carpenter at Wyoming; Jennie M., born February 17, 1869; Grace, born October 5, 1871 (Mrs. W. B. Sommers); and Stanley R., born May 6, 1880, attending the Wyoming high school. Mrs. Durland is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Durland is a member of the I. O. O. F.; in politics he is a sound Democrat, and has been supervisor of Kingston township for two terms.

Henry M. Durland, carpenter and contractor, Wyoming borough, was born March 5, 1847, and is a son of William and Lena (Phillips) Durland, natives of Pennsylvania and of English and Irish origin, respectively, the former of whom is a carpenter by occupation, now living at Phillipsburg, Kans. They reared a family of three children, Henry M. being the youngest. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at the age of fourteen began life for himself as a general workman, which occupation he followed four years; then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has since continued. He was married, June 24, 1875, to Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Barnes) Lamon, and by her he has one child, Bertha E. This wife died, and Mr. Durland was married May 7, 1884, to Ophelia, daughter of James and Mary (Shaver) Drake, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. Mrs. Durland is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Durland is one of the leading carpenters of the borough; he is a sound Democrat, and enjoys the respect of a large circle of friends. In 1882 he built his comfortable dwelling, where he now resides.

Charles Dushek, hotel proprietor, Freeland, was born in Bohemia, Austria, December 31, 1844. He received a military education, and at the age of sixteen years entered the Austrian army. After serving one year as a cadet, he was commissioned first lieutenant, and served fourteen years. He was in active service during the Austrian-Italian war, and the Austrian and Danish war, also in the war with Germany, and received two medals of honor for services in the battles at

Kœnigsee and Kœniggrätz. As a distinguished soldier few men can claim the honors of war which crown Charles Dushek's military record. He was under fire seventeen times, and to-day, although apparently a young, robust man, his body bears the scars received in many a conflict. At the battle of Kœnigsee, Schleswig-Holstein, in 1864, he received two deep sabre gashes on the breast, and at the battle of Kœniggrätz he received two gun-shot wounds, one in the side and the other in the left foot, also one shrapnel splinter in the left leg. At the close of his long military service he was appointed postmaster, and served eight years, or until 1879, in which year he came to this country, locating in New York. Here he was employed as salesman for a time, and then moved to Hazleton, this county, where he was engaged as a clerk until 1882; then came to Freeland, and here clerked also about two years, at the end of which time he embarked in his present business. Mr. Dushek's interests are not confined to the hotel alone, for he is manager of St. Mary's corporative store, and a director of the Citizens Bank of Freeland. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Ludmilla Kavecky, and they have four children, viz.: Julius (a student at St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.), Tilli, John and Otto. Mr. Dushek is a member of the I. O O. F. and many other Societies. In politics he is a Democrat.

James Dymond, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born, May 1, 1850, reared and educated in Franklin township. He is the son of Elihu and Nancy (Bates) Dymond, the former born in Franklin township, the latter in England. Elihu was the son of Matthew, who was of Dutch descent, and one of the very early settlers of the county. He was a farmer and lived all his life in this and Wyoming counties, in various townships. He was a worthy man and a patriotic citizen. He served two terms in the army, displaying courage and coolness in time of danger, thus showing his willingness to fight, suffer, or even die for his country. He was honorably discharged, and again returned to agricultural pursuits. His family consisted of thirteen children, by two marriages, eight of whom are now (1892) living. James is the fourth in order of birth by the first marriage; he has always confined himself to farming, and has lived most all his life in this county. In January, 1879, he was married to Miss Martha, daughter of Francis and Lydia Cook. There were seven children born to this union, six of whom are living: Nancy J., Alpha C., Urbane, Lydia B., Ernest L. and Mary A. He has been living on his present place, a fine farm of ninety acres, since 1886. He is a practical farmer and an honest and industrious man. He has held several offices in the town, and is now serving as constable.

Joseph Dymond, farmer, P. O. Lockville, Wyoming county, was born in Exeter township August 24, 1830, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Joseph and Mary (Booth) Dymond, the former of whom was born in this county, the latter in New York. Joseph is a son of John Dymond, who moved to this county in its early settlement. He was one of its first pioneers, and did much for the growth and development of civilization. He lived to a ripe old age, and reared an interesting family. His son, Joseph, began life in Exeter township as a farmer, on a farm of ninety-three acres. Like his father, he was a hard-working and industrious man, and possessed considerable influence in the township, where he was honored with several offices of trust. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his life, though uneventful, was fraught with good to all. He lived to be sixty years of age, and reared a family, all of whom grew to maturity, and eight of whom are now living. Joseph is the fifth in the family. He has always confined himself to farming, and has passed all his life in the county. He lived at home until his marriage, May 19, 1861, with Miss Matilda, daughter of Morehouse and Hannah Smith. To this union were born nine children, six of whom are now living: Wilber, Hannah, Joseph, Zackariah, Harrison N. and Calvin. In 1861 Mr. Dymond removed to his present residence, a farm of 114 acres, which he has improved in every respect. He has erected a fine new house and commodious barn. Mr. Dymond is a practical farmer and a man of some influence in his neighborhood; he has been honored with several township offices.

Luther Dymond, farmer, Lockville, Wyoming county, was born in Exeter township August 25, 1822, a son of Joseph and Mary (Booth) Dymond, the former born in this county, the latter in Ulster county, N. Y. Joseph is a son of John and Mary (Lauson) Dymond, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, and the first settlers in this county, locating first in Keelersburg, now in Wyoming county; from there he removed to Sickler's Hill, where he remained for a number of years, and finally removed to his grandson's present residence, Dymond Hollow, where he occupied a farm of 150 acres of unimproved land, thirty-five of which he cleared. He was a hard-working man of pure principles, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He lived to be one hundred years of age, his wife to be one hundred and four. His son, Joseph, resided on the old homestead in Dymond Hollow until he was of age, and then went to New York State where he married; after two years' absence he returned to Dymond Hollow, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1857, when he was aged sixty-two years. He reared a family of nine children, eight of whom are living. He was a man of muscular frame, who toiled late and early for the improvement of his farm, and the onward march of civilization and Christianization of his country. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Whig in politics. Luther, his son, began life in Dymond Hollow, where he was reared and educated, and always confined himself to farming. On October 4, 1856, he was married to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Susanna Snell, and by this union were born nine children, seven of whom are now living: Joseph, Samuel, Abraham, Daniel, Luther, Phebe and Rebecca. Of these, Joseph married Miss Emily Seitzer; Abraham married Miss Lizzie Jackson; Luther married Miss Minnie Jackson, and Rebecca married Corey Van Tyle. Mr. Luther Dymond is a hard-working, honest, and upright man who, from a small beginning with a farm of thirty acres, has, by economy and prudence, kept clearing, beautifying, and adding to his farm acre after acre, until now he owns 180 acres, in good condition, and all accomplished by his own hands. He is a general and practical farmer, and looks well to the latest improvements in his calling. He is a Republican in politics, and has held several town offices with credit. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a local preacher, and has been a member forty years, and class-leader for twenty-eight years.

Robert M. Earnhart, undertaker and furniture dealer, White Haven, was born in Port Carbon, Schuylkill Co., Pa., June 15, 1852, a son of George and Lavina (Miltonburger) Earnhart, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin, respectively, the former of whom was a cabinet-maker by trade. He reared a family of five children, three of whom are now living, Robert M. being the second in order of birth. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one began work as a cabinet-maker and carpenter, which trades he followed until the spring of 1886, when he purchased from Aaron Eddinger his present business, which he has since followed. He was married, January 30, 1876, to Miss Louisa Feil, who was born February 15, 1858, the eldest daughter of John and Christiana (Drumm) Feil, natives of Germany. This union was blessed with ten children, viz.: Catharine and Louisa (twins), both deceased in infancy; Clara M., born August 30, 1877; John E., born March 28, 1879; Jennie L., born September 25, 1881; Mary E., born Sept. 21, 1883, died——; Eva A., born September 21, 1885; Christiana F., born February 16, 1886, died ——; Allen L., born March 13, 1888, and Clarence M., born July 1, 1889. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Earnhart is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Royal Arcanum. He is a Democrat, and was a member of the town council from 1889 to 1892.

John Eaton, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born in Franklin township, August 28, 1837. He is the son of Robert and Mary (Winters) Eaton, the former born in 1796, in County Antrim, Ireland, the latter in Orange county, N. Y. Robert removed to this country in 1820, locating in Franklin township, where he bought a farm of fifty acres of uncultivated land on which he built a house, and to which he continued to add until he owned a hundred acres of well-improved land. Robert was a man of

intelligence and enterprise, who had considerable influence with his fellow citizens. In 1847–50 he held the office of county commissioner, and at various times held several township offices with great credit. He reared a family of six children, three of whom are now living, two sons and one daughter. John is the fifth of the family, and was reared and educated in Franklin township, where he has always resided, and has always confined himself to farming. He occupies the same farm on which his father settled, and which now comprises 140 acres. Mr. Eaton is a prosperous and industrious man and keeps abreast of the times. He is a general farmer, not confining himself to any special line. He has held several township offices, having served as supervisor three times, and school director for fifteen years, as well as in other minor offices. He is a member of the Grange. On July 4, 1864, Mr. Eaton married Miss Hannah, daughter of Jacob and Mary Nulton, by whom he had seven children, six of whom are now living: Robert, Maggie, Elizabeth, Jennie, Benjamin and Emma. Mrs. Eaton was born in Kingston township, August 9, 1844.

Charles C. Eberly, furniture dealer, Plymouth, was born February 22, 1861, and is a son of Jacob and Mary A. (Cooke) Eberly, natives of Pennsylvania. This self-made young man was educated at the public schools in Northumberland county, and after receiving his early training, he learned the bricklayer's trade, which he followed for seven years. At the end of that time he engaged in the furniture business at Catawissa, Pa., where he remained for about three years, going from there to Wilkes-Barre, where he remained until he established his present business, at No. 28 West Main street, Plymouth, which is one of the leading industries of the borough. Mr. Eberly was married December 22, 1887, to Mary E., daughter of Davin and Matilda (Reichelderfer) Hollingshead, natives of Catawissa, Pa. One child, Alena Florence, was born to this union, November 23, 1889. In politics, Mr. Eberly is a Democrat, and in religious belief a Methodist.

A. M. Eby, cashier of the Hazleton National Bank, was born at Selin's Grove, Pa., May 23, 1843. After receiving a common-school education in his native town, he was apprenticed in May, 1859, to Barrett & MacDowell, publishers at Harrisburg, Pa., where he learned the printer's trade, working at it until 1862, in which year he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, P. V., serving with distinction until June, 1865. He participated in the following battles: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold, besides other minor engagements. After returning from the war, Mr. Eby taught school until 1866, when he secured a position as transportation clerk for the Hazleton Railroad Company. In this position he remained until 1868, when he was employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as station agent at Hazleton, Pa., which incumbency he filled until 1873, when he engaged with Pardee, Markle & Grier as bookkeeper and cashier. By this firm he was employed until 1882, when he accepted the position of general bookkeeper with A. Pardee & Co., remaining as such until June 4, 1891, when he was called upon to accept the position of cashier of the Hazleton National Bank. Mr. Eby was united in marriage, July 14, 1868, with Martha E., youngest daughter of Lewis and Mary (Jacobs) Davenport, the former of whom was a native of New Jersey, the latter, of the historic Wyoming Valley. The Davenports were among the first families who settled in Hazleton, coming here in the year 1833, when there were but two houses in what is now the city. Mr. Eby's father-in-law built and kept the first hotel in the place, then a stage stand on the turnpike, and erected the present "Hazleton House," the well-known hotel on the corner of Broad and Wyoming streets. It is supposed that the eldest sister of Mrs. Eby, Emma Davenport, was the first child born in what is now Hazleton. There were four girls in the Davenport family, namely: Elvira E. (Mrs. Lewis W. Drake); Mary M.; Emma J. (Mrs. C. B. Brundage), and Martha E. To Mr. and Mrs Eby have been born two children, namely: Fannie B. and Charles S. Mr. Eby is a member of the Union Veteran Legion; is a F. & A M., member of Hazle Lodge No. 327, Lilly Chapter, Packer Commandery and McNair Council, of Mauch Chunk.

George W. Eby, proprietor of the "Amam House," Hazleton, was born in Juniata county, June 23, 1864, and is the fourth in a family of nine children of John W. Eby and Mary J. (Row), natives of Pennsylvania. The family removed to Schuylkill county when George W. was eleven years of age, and he at once began working about the mines, which occupation he followed until eighteen years of age, when he took charge of the stage line running from Lykens to Tower City. He drove on this route for about one and a half years, at the end of which time he was engaged by G. B. Brubaker, hardware dealer of Lykens, Pa., as a bookkeeper, an incumbency he filled eighteen months, when he secured a position as traveling salesman for M. J. A. Keen, wholesale brush dealer. He represented this concern for four years, and then became manager for this State, of the Auburn, N. Y., Copying House. With this firm he remained two years, and on January 28, 1891, he became proprietor of the "Amam House," which he has since conducted with great success. In political matters Mr. Eby is independent. Socially he is a member of Lykens Lodge, No. 106, Knights of Pythias, and of Wisconisco Lodge, No. 148, Sons of America.

Jerome W. Eckenrode, contractor and builder, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Carroll county, Md., February 1, 1843, a son of Samuel W. and Margaret (Althoff) Eckenrode, and is of German descent. His paternal grandparents were Jacob W. and Mary (Weivell) Eckenrode, and his maternal grandfather was John Althoff. Our subject was reared in Frederick county, Md., from seven years of age, received a common-school education, learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and worked as a journeyman in Frederick county ten years. In 1870 he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he worked as a journeyman until 1876, in which year he embarked in business for himself, as a contractor and builder, in which he has since successfully continued. On October 23, 1872, he married Jane L., daughter of Charles and Mary (Straughsbaugh) Wierick, of Frederick county, Md., and they have five children living, viz.: Edith, Lawrence, George, Charles and Alice. Mr. Eckenrode and family are members of the German Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

Rev. John G. Eckman, Methodist Episcopal minister, Kingston, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., and is a son of Jacob and Emma (Gulick) Eckman, natives of New Jersey, and descendants of original New England stock. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native county, afterward at the Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., and in 1859 began the ministry at Stoddartsville, Luzerne Co., Pa., remaining two years; then removed to Lehman, where he also resided two years, and from there proceeded to Plymouth, and there remained the same length of time. He also preached in North Moreland one year; Wilkes-Barre, three years; Waverly, three years; Ashley, one year—all in Pennsylvania; then went to Norwich, N. Y., and was presiding elder in the Chenango district four years; thence proceeded to Scranton, Pa., where he was pastor of the M. E. Church three years, after which he went to Binghamton, N. Y., in which district he was presiding elder four years. At West Pittston he engaged in the ministry three years, and in 1887 he removed to Kingston, where he has since resided, engaged in his calling. Mr. Eckman was married, September 25, 1856, to Miss Margaret, daughter of George Hile, of Northumberland county, Pa., and they have four children, viz.: George P.; a minister at Orange, N. J.; P. N., a physician in Philadelphia; S. W., a clerk in Binghamton, N. Y., and Horace M., at home. Mr. Eckman represented his Conference as a delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church in 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1888. He has devoted his life exclusively to the advancement of Christianity, and is a strong advocate and supporter of the doctrine of Prohibition.

W. H. Eckroth, clerk at the "Union House," Shickshinny, was born at Mifflinville, Columbia Co., Pa., February 27, 1843, a son of Peter and Lydia (Ritchie) Eckroth. He was reared in his native State and St. Joseph county, Michigan, remaining in the latter State from 1854 to 1874. Later he spent two years in Illinois. In 1876

he returned to Columbia county, Pa., where he was engaged in farming until 1885, in which year he came to Shickshinny, where he has since resided, and has been clerk of the "Union House" since 1892. Mr. Eckroth was married twice, his first wife being Anna Pullen. His second wife is Rose, daughter of Thomas and Diana (Good) Davenport, of Shickshinny.

George W. Eddinger, carpenter for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, at Sugar Notch, with residence on Ridge street, Ashley, was born in Northampton county, Pa., January 7, 1836. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Mildenberger) Eddinger, natives of Pennsylvania and of German extraction. His father, who was a lumberman, is now carrying mail in Luzerne borough at the age of eighty-four years; his mother died in 1872, at the age of fifty-nine years. The family consisted of ten children, viz.: George W.; Samuel, a millwright at Allentown, Pa.; Sarah L. (Mrs. Edwin Mills); William, who was killed at Antietam September 17, 1862, at the age of nineteen years, while a member of Company N, Twenty-eighth P. V. I.; John N., carpenter for the Central Railroad Company at Ashley; Susan (Mrs. Charles Bennett), who died at the age of thirty-two, leaving a husband and four children; Mary (Mrs. Hiram Hawk), of Freeland, Pa.; Aaron, a real estate agent at Riverside, Cal.; Rachel J. (Mrs. John Nice, of Philadelphia), and Rebecca (Mrs. Charles A. Johnson, of Freeland, Pa.) After leaving Allentown the family removed to White Haven, where they lived for thirty-eight years. George W. attended the public school at that place, and then engaged in lumbering, which he followed for six years; then boated on the Lehigh Canal for two years, and afterward worked as a millwright and lumberman four years. He enlisted at Hazleton on June 12, 1861, in Company A, Twenty-eighth P. V. I., and re-enlisted at Waubatchie, Tenn., December 26, 1863; he received a gunshot wound at Chancellorsville, and was discharged July 18, 1865, near Alexandria, Va., with the rank of sergeant. He then began his present trade, which he has since followed, except for one year that he leased a mill at White Haven; he has occupied his present residence since 1877. Mr. Eddinger was married February 17, 1866, to Miss Amelia, daughter of Hiram and Finna (Curtez) Beers, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. They have one child, Charles H., clerk in Miller & Co.'s store, Wilkes-Barre. Our subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the K. of H., P. O. S. of A., and the G. A. R.; he is a Republican in politics, and has held the office of school director in Hanover township.

John N. Eddinger, carpenter, Hanover township, was born near Sciota, Monroe Co., Pa., March 27, 1843, a son of William and Elizabeth (Mildenberger) Eddinger. [See sketch of G. W. Eddinger.] He was educated in the public schools at White Haven, and then worked three years in the sawmills at that place, after which he boated on the Lehigh Canal from there to New York for seven years. On September 24, 1862, he enlisted at Allentown in Company C, Fifty-fourth P. V. I., and was the only one out of eighty who was discharged with the regiment at Parole camp, near Annapolis, May 30, 1865, twenty-nine of their number having been killed at New Market, the first battle in which they took part. He was slightly wounded in the ear by a piece of shell at Lynchburg, also receiving a scalp wound at Cedar Creek, and was shot through the clothes and cartridge box. April 5, 1865, he was takan prisoner at High Bridge, and held by the enemy till the surrender of the Southern army. After the close of the war Mr. Eddinger returned to White Haven, where he engaged in rafting logs for eighteen years, three years of the time as contractor, in September, 1889, removing to Ashley, where he has since worked in the carshop. Mr. Eddinger was married, July 4, 1866, to Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. Francis and Matilda Brotz, of Monroeton, Bradford Co., Pa. They have had three children, two of whom are living: William N., a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey (he is married to Miss Mary Devitt, of Solomon Gap), and Edwin J., a tinner by trade, working in the carshop with his father. Our subject is a member of the G. A. R., P. O. S. of A., and R. R. T. A., and is a Republican in his political views.

C. R. Eder, proprietor of restaurant, Nanticoke, was born March 1, 1862, at Buckhorn, Columbia Co., Pa., and is a son of James W. and Helena (Bomboy) Eder, also natives of Columbia county. Our subject is the second in a family of four children, and is the only son. He was educated and reared in his native county, and in 1880 came to Nanticoke, where he was employed as a clerk by Hildreth & Co., remaining with them two years. He then opened what is known as the "Star Pool and Billiard Rooms," which he carried on for five years. In February, 1888, Mr. Eder opened the "Broadway House," and conducted it one and one-half years. He then went on the road as a commercial drummer for the House Supply Company, of Wilkes-Barre, representing this company for about one year, after which he opened up his present business, which he has successfully conducted since. Mr. Eder was married, April 7, 1886, to Miss Gertrude, daughter of George P. and Ann (Broliest) Varner, natives of Luzerne county, and this union has been blessed with one child, Roy V., born September 6, 1888. Mr. Eder is a Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., O. U. A. M., Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Sovereign Patriotic Knights. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James Edgar, a retired veteran of the Civil war, now residing at Freeland, was born at Summit Hill, Carbon Co., Pa., August 16, 1840, a son of James and Bessie (Martin) Edgar, natives of Ireland. The former died March 17, 1848, the latter October 26, 1862. In their family there were five children, two of whom were older than James. Our subject was reared and educated at Summit Hill, and when a boy began working around the mines, picking slate, but at the age of nineteen he was running an engine. When the Civil war broke out he was working in the shops at Mauch Chunk, and on August 6, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-first P. V., participating in the following engagements: Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, besides several minor skirmishes. He received a very severe gunshot wound in the jaw at Gettysburg, which disabled him for military service thereafter. He was taken to the Philadelphia Hospital and placed under the care of James G. Eagleson, who gave him the very best treatment, which alone saved his life. At the close of the war he returned to Mauch Chunk, entering the machine shop, and was there but a short time when he was sent to Lansford as foreman of the machine shop at that place. Here he remained five years, and then came to Drifton, where he worked four years, at the end of which time he removed to Freeland and retired. Mr. Edgar was married August 9, 1862, to Miss Harriet Dodson, of Mauch Chunk, and they have had five children, viz.: William, a molder at Reading; James (deceased); Walter, a molder at Drifton; Abel, an operator in Jersey City, and Margaret Elizabeth (deceased). Mr. Edgar is a stanch Republican.

Henry L. Edsall, general merchant, Duryea, was born in Cambra, Luzerne Co., Pa., November 18, 1858, and is a son of Lewis and Anna (Best) Edsall, natives of Bradford county, Pa., and of New England and German origin, respectively. Our subject received his education in the common schools, and accepted a position as clerk in a store in Moosic, Lackawanna county, though he afterward engaged in farming, but two years later returned to Moosic, where he commenced business for himself. In 1885 he came to Duryea and opened the store where he is now located, in which he has done so prosperous a business as to necessitate the enlargement of his building twice in seven years. Mr. Edsall was united in marriage September 26, 1883, with Alice, daughter of Eben and Martha (Blanchard) Foote, natives, respectively, of New York and Port Blanchard, this county. Their union has been blessed with the following issue: Muzette, born June 13, 1885, and Rena, born August 24, 1891. Our subject is a member of the Marcy Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee and a member of the official board. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and is a member of the K. of P.

George K. Edson, farmer and laborer, P. O. Sweet Valley, was born in Huntington township November 16, 1843. He is the son of Eliphalet and Elizabeth

Edson, the former born in Vermont, in November, 1793, the latter in Columbia county, in 1811. Eliphalet removed to this county about 1816, locating in Huntington township. He was by occupation a carpenter, and was a thrifty, honest, hard-working and industrious man. He married his first wife in Huntington township; by her he had three children, all of whom are dead. By a second marriage he reared seven children, all boys, five of whom are living, and two of whom were in the army. Eliphalet Edson died May 6, 1867, aged seventy-four years. George K. is the second son in order of birth by the last marriage. He was reared and educated in Huntington township, and at the age of seventeen years he went to Vermont, the native place of his father, finally going to Hartford, Conn., where he remained until 1864. He then joined the U. S. army, becoming a member of Company G, Tenth Conn. V. I., for the term of three years. He served to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged in August, 1865. He displayed great courage and heroism in the following battles: before Richmond and Petersburg, Cold Harbor, and many others. He now receives a pension as a reward for the sacrifices made for his country. Mr. Edson generally confines himself to lumbering. January 10, 1869, he married Miss Arminda, daughter of Michael and Jane Edwards. To them have been born three daughters, two of whom are living: Elizabeth and Myrtle. Mr. Edson owns a neat house and lot. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in religion is an adherent of the Christian Church.

John H. Edson, manufacturer's agent for agricultural implements and machinery for Luzerne and Columbia counties, P. O. Town Hill, was born in Huntington township, Luzerne Co., Pa., August 24, 1845, a son of Eliphalet and Elizabeth (Kramer) Edson, natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania, respectively. The former settled in Huntington township about 1830; he was a bridge-builder and millwright, erected several gristmills in Columbia and Luzerne counties and the bridges at Catawissa and Berwick; he died in Huntington township in 1866. Mr. Edson was twice married, his first wife being Ann Millard; his second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Kramer, of Columbia county, Pa., by whom he had seven children: Charles C., George K., John H., Eliphalet A., Marcus L., Arva J., and Elisha B. Our subject was reared in Huntington township, educated in the common schools, and on August 12, 1862, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Bucktail Volunteers; he was wounded at Culpeper, Va., January 12, 1864, and at North Anna river, May 23, same year; he was honorably discharged from the service June 27, 1865; since the war he was engaged in farming and lumbering until 1892, when he embarked in his present business. Mr. Edson was married, October 30, 1866, to Mary E., daughter of Jesse and Phœbe (Tubbs) Harrison, of Huntington township, and has one son, Jesse. Mr. Edson is a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R., and Patrons of Industry; in politics he is a liberal Republican; he is not governed by party prejudices, however, always voting for the best man.

George A. Edwards, manufacturer, and proprietor of the Eagle Iron Works, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Cardiff, South Wales, in July, 1849, and is a son of John and Mary (Anthony) Edwards. He was reared in his native country, educated in the common schools, and at the age of eleven began life as an errand boy in a railroad office; he later learned telegraphy, which he followed several years; and was then a shipper, eleven years. In 1881 he came to America, and settled in Wilkes-Barre, where he founded the business in which he is now engaged—the manufacture of wrought iron fences, etc. In July, 1882, Mr. Edwards married Sarah, daughter of John and Jane (Anthony) Anthony, of Wilkes-Barre, and has two children living: Arthur Gladstone and Stanley Gordon. Mr. Edwards is a member of the Baptist Church and the Y. M. C. A., also of the F. & A. M., and the Cambro American Society of Wilkes-Barre, of which he is one of the founders; in politics he is independent.

James N. Edwards, retired, P. O. Sweet Valley, was born in Ross township, September 25, 1849, where he was reared and educated. He is the third son of Samuel and Harriet N. (Callender) Edwards, the former of whom was born in Mon-

mouth county, N. J., February 14, 1814. Samuel Edwards is a son of James and Mary (Shonk) Edwards, the former born in Wales, the latter in Germany. When a young man James Edwards emigrated to this country, and he married while at Long Branch, where he owned some property, now very valuable. He resided in Monmouth county till 1824, and during his residence there was engaged in coasting for several years. In the year just mentioned he removed to Dallas, this county, with his family of six children, and afterward came to Ross township, where he purchased 100 acres of land, forty of which he improved during his lifetime. He was a chair-maker by occupation; a conscientious Christian, a member of the M. E. Church, and a man of sound judgment and pure morals. There was one child born to him in this county, making seven in all, and two of them are now living. Samuel, who is the fourth in the family, was ten years of age when he came to this county, since which time he has been a resident of it. He has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. He was the first postmaster at Sweet Valley; has also held the offices of township and school board treasurer; also treasurer of the Christian Church, in which he was trustee and deacon for many years. He was married twice, and his family numbers seven children, all by his first wife, who died March 6, 1866.

James N. Edwards, who is the third son, early in life commenced learning the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for eight years, proving himself a skilful mechanic. In 1880 he entered mercantile business, and in the following year formed a stock-company store, he being the general manager and leading spirit. During his mercantile business he has proven himself to be a good buyer and a close seller. He gave his undivided attention to it, and consequently was successful beyond his most sanguine anticipations. On April 7, 1872, he married Miss Emma A. Bronson, who was born in Lake township in 1854, the bright and accomplished daughter of Jonah R. and Elizabeth Bronson, and to them were born four beautiful children, all now deceased, namely: Arthur S. and Ira B. (twins), Cora E. and Eugene F. The last three died during the year 1891, which so affected the mind of the father that in the same year he retired from active business. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are very devout people, their whole mind being absorbed in laying up treasures in heaven. They are both members of the Christian Church. Politically Mr. Edwards is a Republican.

John P. Edwards, farmer, P. O. Carverton, was born in Salem township, January 23, 1833, a son of Thomas and Jane (Pollock) Edwards. The former was born in Columbia county, the latter in Montour county. Thomas Edwards was a farmer by occupation, and removed to this county about 1827. He first located near Beach Haven on a farm of 100 acres, where he remained eighteen years. He then removed to Andrew Courtright's property, where he remained about eight years. He then, in 1853, removed to Salem township, where he bought the property now occupied by his son, Samuel. The farm comprises 136 acres, thirty of which were cleared when he purchased it, and fifty of which he cleared afterward, also adding other improvements. In his younger days, he was captain of a militia company, and, during his residence in this county, held several township offices. He was much respected for his worth, and was a man whose influence was sought by both political parties. He died in 1866 at the age of sixty-three years. He reared a family of seven children, five of whom are now (1892) living. John P., the third of the family, was reared and educated in Salem, and always followed farming as his chosen vocation. He lived at his home with his father till he reached the age of twenty-five. On January 12, 1860, he was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Jonas and Lydia Rebert. By this union two children were born, one of whom is living, Lydia. John P. resided in Salem township two years after his marriage, when he moved to Kingston township. He resided in the Valley two years; in 1863, during his residence there, he was burnt out. He then removed to Exeter township, where he remained three years, thence removing to the Dilly farm, where he remained ten years. He next removed to the Honeywell farm, on which he lived

seven years. From there he removed to the Camp Ground farm, where he stayed two years, and, in 1886, purchased his farm (comprising fifty acres) at Carverton, of H. Mulford. Mr. Edwards is a practical farmer, and is a hard-working, honest and worthy citizen. He is a member of the P. of H., and in politics is a Democrat.

Lewis Edwards, M. D., physician and surgeon, Edwardsville, was born in Wales, and is a son of T. L. and Margaret (Jenkins) Edwards, also natives of Wales. When Lewis was yet a mere child his parents came to America, and located at Plymouth, where they now reside. In his father's family there was one child besides the subject of this sketch—Mary J. Mr. Edwards learned the machinist's trade when he was comparatively young, and worked at it for a short time. He was educated at the Wyoming Seminary and the Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated in the class of 1891, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Edwardsville, where he has met with splendid success, having an extensive and increasing practice. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society.

Robert E. Edwards, decorative painter, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1861, a son of Davis and Elizabeth (Smith) Edwards, and is of Welsh extraction. He was reared in his native city, educated in the public schools, and served an apprenticeship of five years at decorative painting and paper-hanging. On September 19, 1881, he married Mary, daughter of John and Mary Cochran, of Pottsville, Pa., and has one son, William. Mr. Edwards is a member of the I. O. R. M., K. of M. C., P. O. S. of A., and A. M. Politically he is a Republican. He has been located in Wilkes-Barre since 1882.

S. A. Edwards, farmer, P. O. Meeker, was born in Ross township December 13, 1852, where he was reared and educated. He is the son of Stephen A. and Dorinda C. (Durland) Edwards, both of whom were born in Dallas township. Stephen A. was a son of Stephen, who was a native of New Jersey, and removed to Dallas township in the early history of the county. His life was uneventful. He was honest and industrious, and lived to a good old age. He reared a family of eight children. His son, Stephen A., began life as a farmer in Ross township on a farm of fifty acres of unimproved land, all of which he cleared and cultivated during his lifetime. He sold his place in Ross township and removed to Lehman, where he resided five years. He then went to Virginia and bought a farm, but soon after sold it. In 1872 he removed to Luzerne borough, where he is now engaged in the trucking business on a small lot. His family consists of seven children, all of whom are living. S. A. is the third of the family in order of birth, and has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1872 he married Miss Florence, daughter of David and Sarah Gordon; by her he had eight children, six of whom are living (1892): Harry E., David A., Florence G., Myrtle F., Stephen L. and Sherman D. Mrs. Florence (Gordon) Edwards was born in Lehman, June 7, 1855. They moved on their present place in 1879. Mr. Edwards is a practical farmer, who, in agricultural pursuits, will make his mark in life. His farm consists of ninety-one acres, which was unimproved when he moved on it. Now it is an attractive place, with beautiful house and out-buildings, with fields and fences complete, all the result of his own energy and patience. Mr. Edwards is a very unassuming man, but one of good principles and upright character. Politically, he is a Republican.

Thomas Edwards, miner, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Swansea, South Wales, September 1, 1837, and is a son of Thomas and Ann (Griffiths) Edwards. He was reared in Wales, where he received a limited education, and at home was known as "Black Boy" Edwards. His early life was spent on the farm, and for five years he was employed as groom in the noted Vivian family of Skelty, Wales. In 1866 he came to America and settled in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, engaged in mining, and by industry and frugality has secured a comfortable home and competency. He was twice married; first time, January 14, 1861, to Emma, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Banwell) Lock, of Backwell, near Bristol, England, by whom he had children as follows: Elizabeth (Mrs. Evan Harris), Henry, John, Benjamin, William and Rachel A. His second wife was Mrs. Catherine (Williams) Davis, who

is a member of the Welsh Baptist Church. Mr. Edwards has served as assessor of Wilkes-Barre township three terms, and in politics is a stanch Republican.

THOMAS A. EDWARDS, postmaster at Edwardsville, was born in Brynmawr, South Wales, December 25, 1845, and is a son of Rev. Charles W. and Sarah (Allcock) Edwards, natives of Wales and of English descent. At the age of nine years he came to America with his parents who settled at Pottsville, Pa., where they remained three years, and then went to Scranton, where our subject was educated. On August 29, 1861, when he was not much over fifteen years of age, he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-second P. V., under Capt. Smith. He participated in the following engagements, etc.: Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Chickahominy, reconnoissance to Seven Pines, Seven Pines or Fair Oaks, Railroad and Bottom Bridge, White Oak Swamp Bridge, Carter's Hill, Matthews County, Gloucester, Yorktown, Port Royal, Beaufort, siege of Charleston, capture of Fort Wagner, expedition on the Santee river, and Sherman's Carolina campaign. He was mustered out July 12, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C., having during his term of service served under Gens. McClellan, Foster, Gilmore, Ferry, and, lastly, the world-renowned Sherman, having a record of nearly five years of war service by land and by sea—a record of which he and his posterity may well be proud. After the war he returned to Scranton, and engaged in railroading on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; in a short time he was promoted to locomotive engineer on the Bloomsburg division of that road, and so remained about a year; then engaged at stationary engineering at Plymouth, where he remained about eight years, and then returned to railroading, this time for the Central Railroad of New Jersey. On that road he fired for a time, but was soon promoted to engineer, continuing as such, however, only one year. He then came to Edwardsville and ran a narrow gauge engine for the Kingston Coal Company about five years, at the end of which time he embarked in mercantile business, which he still carries on. On June 6, 1891, he was commissioned postmaster at his place. Mr. Edwards was married November 8, 1868, to Elizabeth E. Titus, of Plymouth, and they have three children, viz.: Margaret, (married to John J. Jenkins, of Edwardsville), Cora (deceased) and Sarah. Our subject is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

WILLIAM D. EDWARDS, engineer at the Parrish Slope, Plymouth, was born in Wales, April 3, 1864, and is the fourth in the family of fourteen children of David and Elizabeth (Davis) Edwards, also natives of Wales. The family came to America in 1869, locating at Danville, Pa., where the children were reared and educated. Our subject began life working about the mines, and did a variety of work at the Danville Iron Ore Mines, working as a miner for about two years of the time until 1883, when he came to Plymouth and was employed as fireman at the Gaylord for about one and a half years, doing company work after that for a year, when he was promoted to hoisting engineer, which position he occupied one year. He then went to the Parrish Mines, and was employed as pump-runner for one and one-half years, when he was promoted to his present position. William was married, November 1, 1888, to Mary A., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Davis) Price, natives of Wales. Two children, Adam and Thomas, both now deceased, were born to this union. Mr. Edwards is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in political affairs reserves the right to support the best man. The family attend the Pilgrim Church.

WILLIAM J. EDWARDS, foreman of the Gaylord Shaft, Plymouth, was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, February 16, 1859, and is the son of John and Cecilia (Martin) Edwards, also natives of South Wales. The family came to America in 1871, and located at Danville, Pa., where the subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools. He learned stationary engineering after leaving school, and for seventeen years has been engaged in handling the levers of those ponderous machines which not only require skill as a machinist, but demand constant alertness, as a false move might endanger many lives. In 1866 Mr. Edwards was appointed to the position of foreman at the Gaylord Shaft, where he has been employed ever since. This shaft is about 600 feet deep, and yields an average of

about 1,000 tons daily. There are 225 men employed, those working inside being under the immediate charge of George Picton, inside foreman. In December, 1880, Mr. Edwards was married to Anna, daughter of George and Sarah Trimble, natives of Pennsylvania, and two children have been born to this union, viz.: Mary, born June 4, 1881, and John, born October 26, 1884. In politics, Mr. Edwards is a Republican. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

P. J. Egan, merchant, Plains, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, July 3, 1857, and is a son of Michael and Winneford (Durkin) Egan. In his father's family there were thirteen children, eight of whom are living, and our subject is the fifth. The family came to America in 1858, locating at Hawley, Pa., later at Pittston, this county, and subsequently at Plains, where the father died in 1881 at the age of fifty-four years. Our subject and a brother and a sister came to America in 1869, and joined the family at Plains. He began working in the mines tending door, and did all the various kinds of work about the mines during a period of seventeen years, including two years' mining. In 1886 he embarked in mercantile and saloon business at Port Bowkley, where he remained three years, and in 1889 he built and removed to his present place of business at Midvale. Mr. Egan was married, September 8, 1887, to Miss Margaret J., daughter of Patrick and Margaret (Gaghagan) O'Donnell, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have two children, Michael and William. Our subject and family are members of the Catholic Church, and in his political views he is a Democrat.

Edmund Egge, painter and paper-hanger, Plains, was born in Plains township, June 5, 1859, and is a son of Perimus and Lydia (Moyer) Egge, natives of Allentown, Pa., and of German origin. Their family consisted of twelve children, of whom seven are living, and Edmund is the youngest. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and remained at home with his parents until their death. When but a boy he evinced a fondness for mechanics, and was engaged to a considerable extent in repairing furniture and the like. He then worked two years at the carpenter's trade, and has since been engaged in painting; he is also sole owner and proprietor of a job-painting establishment. Mr. Egge was married, March 26, 1890, to Miss Nora, daughter of Winthrop Oplinger, of Plains, and they have one child, Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Egge are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and in his political views is decidedly Democratic.

Jacob Egge, Plains, was born in Allentown, Pa., February 21, 1842, and is a son of Perimus and Lydia (Moyer) Egge, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. In their family there were twelve children, seven of whom are living, and of them Jacob is the third. Our subject came to Plains with his father at the age of thirteen, and worked on a farm for seven years; then drove 'bus in Wilkes-Barre two years, and has since given his attention chiefly to his trade. Mr. Egge was married, September 26, 1863, to Mary E., daughter of Cornelius Masten, of Plains. Our subject is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and in politics is a Democrat.

J. R. Ehret, retired, Pittston, was born in that town December 30, 1846, a son of A. H. and Sarah (Stroh) Ehret, both of German descent and natives of Monroe county, Pa. They had five children, four of whom are living, viz.: J. R., Ashley, Della and Pierce. The father, who for years was a hotel-keeper in Pittston, died in 1888, aged fifty-six years. The subject of this memoir was reared in Pittston, where he received his primary education, which was supplemented with a course at the Commercial College of Kingston, from which he graduated in 1866. In December, 1863, he enlisted in the First New Jersey Cavalry, Company G, and served until July 28, 1864; he participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, in the raid to Richmond, in the engagement at Ream's Station, and at Bottom's Bridge, where he was wounded by a piece of shell, which resulted in the loss of his left leg below the knee. He was discharged from David's Island Hospital on account of disability, October 10, 1864. After returning home he was station agent for a time for the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Moosic, Pa.; then

was elected clerk of courts for Luzerne county, serving in that capacity three years; then for four years was proprietor of the "Eagle Hotel," since when he has been correspondent from Pittston for the Scranton *Tribune*. Mr. Ehret was united in marriage December 16, 1881, with Cora Cook, a daughter of Mrs. Julia Cook, of Pittston. In politics he is a stanch and active Republican; socially he is a member of Nugent Post No. 245, G. A. R., and past post commander of the same. Mr. Erhet has always had his home in Pittston and neighboring towns, and has a large host of friends who justly esteem him for his many social qualities.

G. F. Eicke, carpenter, Plains, was born in Wilkes-Barre, January 3, 1852, and is a son of Sydney (a merchant) and Catherine (McGinness) Eicke, natives of Luzerne county and New York, and of New England and Irish origin, respectively. They reared a family of seven children, of whom George F. is the fourth. Our subject, when a boy, assisted his father in the store, attending, at the same time, the common schools, and at the age of twenty he was engaged as shipping clerk in the office of J. H. Swoyer, where he remained eleven years. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he has since followed. Mr. Eicke was married, June 20, 1877, to Miss Emma, daughter of John and Caroline (Osborne) Floyd, natives of England, and they have four children, viz.: John S., Lotta R., Matilda and Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Eicke are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward; he is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and, in his political views, he is strictly an independent voter.

Christopher Eipper, farmer, Dallas, was born in Germany, on the Rhine, April 5, 1814, son of John and Catharine (Brunk) Eipper, both of whom were natives of that country. Christopher came to this country August 8, 1840, landing in New York. In his native country he learned the wheelwright trade, at which he worked forty years. He spent several years of his life in Wyoming, and is perfectly familiar with all the historic scenes in that part of the Valley. On September 22, 1843, he married Miss Lucinda, daughter of Frederick Atherholt, by whom he has had ten children, all of whom grew to maturity, and nine of whom are now living. The following is a brief record of the sons: Fred is out in some of the western States taking care and charge of the famous trotting horse, "Extel", F. B. is a farmer, who, in conjunction with his brother W. R., is working the homestead (the father having retired); H. F. is captain of a ferry boat in New York; Charles L. is a painter, and works for the D. L. & W. R. R. Co.; A. T. is a bookkeeper in the D. L. & W. Car Shops; A. J. is a blacksmith and shoeing foreman for the Empire Coal Company; they are all worthy citizens. In 1844 Christopher removed from Wyoming to Dallas, where he bought a farm of 103 acres on which he moved, and which has been cleared and improved to such an extent that it is now the finest farm in the town. His house is large and commodious, his barns extensive and well filled. All these improvements he has himself made with his own hands. He has held various offices in his town, which he has discharged with credit. He is a Democrat politically.

John J. Elbert, proprietor of the "Germania House," Sugar Notch, was born in Germany, March 23, 1852, and is a son of Anthony and Mary E. (Friebis) Elbert, both of whom died when he was young. He studied surgery, and was three years in a hospital during the French war. He then learned the barber's trade, and in 1870 came to America where he followed the same successively at New York (eight years), Brooklyn (one year), Newark, N. J. (nine months), New Haven, Conn. (two years), Wilkes-Barre (six years), South Wilkes-Barre (nineteen months), then in Hanover township where he added confectionery and cigars, and also the business of life insurance. In 1890 he removed to Sugar Notch, and engaged in his present business. Mr. Elbert was married September 8, 1879, to Miss Catherine Ruckels, and they had one child, Adam, who died at the age of six months. Mr. Elbert's wife died May 15, 1881, and he was afterward married July 8, 1886, to Miss Mary Tucker. Mrs. Elbert is a member of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the A. O. K. of M. C. and in his political views is a Republican.

Isaac Elston, farmer, Lehman township, was born in Minisink, Orange Co., N.

Y., March 22, 1827, and was reared and educated in Lehman township. He is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Baird) Elston, both of whom were born in Minisink, N. Y. Samuel was a blacksmith by trade, in conjunction with which he also worked a farm of fifty acres. He moved to this county in 1836, locating in Lehman township, where he purchased a farm of ninety six acres, on which were some improvements, to which he added, at various times, eighty acres more. This he improved and beautified by hard labor and economy; his life was one of industry, and his surroundings, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1853, at the age of sixty-seven, showed that he was a thrifty farmer. His family consisted of ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and three of whom are now living. Isaac is the youngest of the family, has always worked on a farm, but has never enjoyed very good health. He now lives on the old homestead where his father died. On June 2, 1850, at the age of twenty-three, he married, in Dallas, Miss Amy, daughter of Jonathan and Lucinda Hustead. By this union there were born four children, three sons and one daughter: Levi, Benjamin F., Fanny M. and one deceased. Levi married Miss Rebecca Jenkins, by whom he has three children; Benjamin F. married Miss Henrietta Hoover, by whom he has three children; Fannie M. married in 1873, at the age of nineteen, John W. Bidwell, by whom she had two sons: William H., born in 1875, and Clarence R., born in 1879; Mr. Bidwell dying, she afterward married Mahlor Davenport, late of Company E, Fifty-seventh, N. Y. Volunteers. Mr. Davenport entered the army August 14, 1861, serving three years, after which he was honorably discharged, and he now enjoys a pension for disability of both hands. Mr. Elston is a general farmer, thrifty and industrious, a loyal citizen and a good neighbor. He and his wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Benjamin Snyder Emory was born in Washington, D. C., December 17, 1867, son of Rev. Benjamin B. and Mary H. Emory. The father died when our subject was a child of four, and the mother, with her family of two sons and three daughters, moved from Holly Springs, Miss., where they then resided, to West Pittston. Seven years in the public schools of that place, and a course in the Wyoming Commercial College, completed his schooling. After leaving the business college he was employed for three years in the Western Forwarding office of the L. V. R. R., at Coxton. During the next two years he was employed as traveling correspondent for the *People*, a Prohibition paper of Scranton. As this employment was more honorable than lucrative, he embarked, in the spring of 1892, in the steam laundry business with W. C. Tench. After running but three weeks, the building in which the laundry was located was destroyed by fire, the laundry plant, however, being saved. Mr. Emory then purchased Mr. Tench's interest, and located in the building owned by his father-in-law, W. H. Jackson, with whom he associated himself. The business, which had hitherto been conducted in Pittston at a loss, has, under the present management, constantly increased. The firm have manifested a spirit of enterprise and push, and have constantly improved their facilities. On September 8, 1891, Mr. Emory was united in marriage with Miss Elloma R. Jackson, and one child, a son, has been born to them.

George W. Engle, wholesale dealer in flour, feed, grain, etc., Hazleton. This enterprising and successful young business man was born at Sybertsville, Pa., June 1, 1850, and is the eldest of four children of John and Rose (Fritz) Engle, also natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Engle was educated in the public schools of this county, and Bethlehem, also at the Tuscarora Academy and the Bloomsburg State Normal School. He prepared himself for the profession of civil engineer, and followed that vocation six years, during which time his business took him through the principal States in the Union, and also through many of the provinces of Canada. At the end of these six years he returned to Hazleton, where he purchased and has since successfully conducted the feed store then owned by J. A. Schreck, which business is now thoroughly established, and is in a thriving condition. Mr. Engle is so well known and respected in business, as well as social circles, that personal

commendation is unnecessary. He was married in 1877 to Caroline E., daughter of James Rhodes, a resident of Harvey's Lake, and four children were born to this union, viz.: Jessie (deceased), Edna, Stewart and James. Mr. Engle is an independent voter, and his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

Howard Keim Engle, farmer, P. O. Sybertsville, was born in Sugar Loaf township November 8, 1862, son of John and Anna (Keim) Engle. His paternal grandfather was William Engle, whose parents were among the pioneers of Sugar Loaf township. The wife of William Engle was Mary Davis, and their children were as follows: Rachel (Mrs. Daniel Yeager), John, Sylvester, Eliza (Mrs. Gideon D. Klinger), Ellen (Mrs. Elijah McMurtrie), Moses D., Stephen, Sarah (Mrs. Henry Dryfoos), Wallace, Lizzie and Charles. Of these, John was a native of Columbia county, Pa. He spent most of his life in Sugar Loaf township, where he was engaged in farming and lumbering, dying there August 18, 1874, at the age of fifty years. John Engle was twice married; his first wife was Rose Fritz, by whom he had four children: George W., Clara P. (Mrs. Josiah Schreck), Albert A. and Emma J. (Mrs. Newton J. Beam); his second wife was a daughter of John and Lydia (Musselman) Kein, of Sugar Loaf township, and by her he had two children, Howard K. and Estelle F. Mr. Engle united with the Presbyterian Church at the age of seventeen, and was an elder in the same for many years; in politics he was a Republican. His widow and children — Howard K. and Estelle F. — reside on the homestead.

Stephen D. Engle, whose scientific and mechanical inventions have given him a national, if not a world-wide, fame, was born in Sugar Loaf township, Luzerne Co., Pa., December 18, 1837. When young he enjoyed no other advantages for education than were afforded by the common schools of that day, but he has been an inveterate reader, especially of scientific works, and has thus acquired rare intelligence. Since arriving at maturity he has been a resident of Hazleton, in his native county, where he married a daughter of Joseph Grenawalt, a wealthy and public-spirited citizen of that borough. When the rebels entered Pennsylvania in 1863, Mr. Engle served with the "emergency men" until the soil of his native State was no longer pressed by hostile feet. Mr. Engle's father was a watchmaker as well as a farmer, and the subject of this sketch became the leading watchmaker and jeweler of Hazleton. He also studied and for a number of years practiced dentistry in connection with his business as a jeweler. One of his inventions is "Engle's Patent for Securing Porcelain Teeth to Gold and Silver Plates." The "Association for the Protection of the Rights of Dentists" officially approved of this device, and hastened to secure an assignment and abandonment to the public of the patent. Another invention of intrinsic worth is "Engle's Dust Proof Watch Case," affording such protection to the movement as would not now be dispensed with by manufacturers of the best watches. The first astronomical, musical and apostolic clock, ever built in the United States, was invented and built by Mr. Engle, and it has never been equaled in automatic wonders or in the scientific accuracy of the astronomical mechanism. So absorbed was Mr. Engle in the planning and construction of this clock, that he afterward wrote to a friend: "During the last year before its completion I had no night or day, but slept when I was sleepy and ate when I was hungry, without any regard to old Sol." It was perhaps fortunate for him that he was a disciple of Nimrod and Izaak Walton, for without the recreation found in his hunting and fishing excursions, he would probably have succumbed long ago to an excess of brain work and confinement to rooms filled with machinery, crucibles, metals and acids. Capt. Jacob Reid has exhibited this clock to crowded houses in every part of the United States and Canada. A description of this grand piece of mechanism, with its forty-eight moving figures, its movements illustrating day and night, changes of seasons, ebbing and flowing of tides and other phenomena, can not here be given. While Joel Cook, one of the editors of the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, was visiting Strasbourg (France) in 1878, he saw the renowned Strasbourg clock, and in his book entitled "A Holiday Trip to Europe," he makes the following comparison:

"The Engle clock, which has been exhibited in Philadelphia, is not so large, and yet does all that this clock does, and much more, and does it better." The latest invention of Mr. Engle is "Engle's Tellurion." For illustrating celestial, as well as terrestrial phenomena, this is far in advance of any apparatus hitherto constructed. It is the only apparatus yet in existence that shows the true motion of the earth around the sun in an actual ellipse. The parallelism of the axis is at all times preserved, and all the phenomena of the changes of day and night and of the seasons, the greater length of time the sun remains north than south of the equator, etc., are clearly shown. This instrument shows the length of the day and night at any season of the year in any latitude, as well as the heavenly constellations visible at any hour in any and every season of the year. The moon is seen in its gibbous and crescent phases, as well as with a full enlightened hemisphere and in total darkness, its place being a mask or hollow hemisphere with the convex surface thereof black. This invention has attracted the attention of astronomers and teachers. Parties have endeavored to negotiate with Mr. Engle with a view to the manufacture of this improved tellurion, but the inventor has thus far been engaged during his leisure moments in considering further improvements in the machine, and has not entertained any of these propositions. He now devotes his entire attention to the manufacturing of fine jewelry, and, in fact, is the only real manufacturer in his line in Luzerne county. Stephen D. Engle is universally recognized by his neighbors as an upright, honorable and kind-hearted man. No case of suffering or distress ever came to his knowledge without enlisting his sympathy, and to awaken his sympathy is to open his purse strings.

Thomas English, of Gorman & English, plumbers, etc., Wilkes-Barre, was born at Silver Lake, Susquehanna Co., Pa., January 3, 1846, a son of Thomas and Ellen (Sexton) English, who were among the early settlers of that county. The father of our subject was a farmer at Silver Lake, where he resided until the time of his death; he had a family of thirteen children, nine of whom grew to maturity. Our subject was reared in Susquehanna county until sixteen years of age. In 1862 he engaged with the Pennsylvania Gravity Co., in what is now Lackawanna county, where he remained until 1864. He enlisted in Company G, Two Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers for one year, and was discharged at the expiration of his time. He then returned to Susquehanna county and engaged in farming for three years, and in 1869 located in Pittston, this county, where he was employed as conductor by the Pennsylvania Coal Company on the Gravity Road, in which capacity he served up to 1885. In the fall of 1884 he was elected commissioner for Luzerne county, and re-elected in the fall of 1887, serving six years with credit to himself and his constituents. Since April, 1889, he has been a member of the firm of Gorman & English, plumbers, gas fitters and dealers in stoves, ranges and boilers, Wilkes-Barre. On February 22, 1876, Mr. English married Mary F., daughter of Thomas and Mary Cotter, of Bradford county, Pa.; they have one son, Thomas F. Mrs. English died January 13, 1879. Mr. English is a member of the Catholic Church; he is one of the charter members of the W. G. Nugent Post No. 245, G. A. R., of Pittston; in politics he is a Democrat, and served as chairman of the county commmittee two years.

Thomas English, farmer, P. O. Carverton, was born, October 10, 1856, reared and educated in Wyoming. He is the son of James and Ellen (O'Neil) English, both of whom were born in Ireland, they emigrated to this country about 1842 and settled in Wyoming. By occupation James is a mason, and has plied his trade in the Valley with marked success. He is now a resident of Wyoming, and is sixty-five years of age. His family, by two marriages, consists of ten children, seven of whom are now living. Thomas is the third child by the first marriage. In early life he learned the plasterer's trade, at which he worked for fifteen years in various parts of the valley with the same success which attended his father. At the age of twenty he married, in October, 1876, Miss Callie, daughter of Dyer and Mary Bennett. They have four children: Edward, Jennie, Charles and Harry, all living.

In 1889 they removed onto a farm of seventy-two acres situated a few miles north of Wyoming, formerly the property of the Mullisons. Mr. English is an active, wide-awake man, full of business and snap, and sure to make his mark in life. During his residence in Wyoming he was chosen a member of the borough council, and while a resident of the township he was elected supervisor. This shows him to be a chosen favorite in town and county. His wife, Mrs. Callie (Bennett) English, was born in this county in 1861. Politically Mr. English is a liberal Democrat.

George W. Enterline, chandler, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., Pa., October 15, 1854, a son of Edward and Eva (Beyerly) Enterline, natives of Roaring Creek, Dauphin Co., Pa., and of German descent. For thirty years his father conducted a tannery at Tamaqua, and in 1876 he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he embarked in the chandlery business, in which he continued up to his death which occurred May 2, 1887. He reared a family of ten children: Sarah E. (deceased), Clara (deceased), James (deceased), Angie (deceased wife of Jerry Enterline), George W., Sallie (Mrs. C. Ben Johnson), Emma (Mrs. George Steidle), Edward, Willie (deceased) and Charles (deceased). Our subject was reared and educated in Tamaqua, Pa., spent one year in the shoe and leather finding business, at Pottsville, Pa., and then served five years apprenticeship at the machinist's trade. On his father's death, he succeeded to the chandlery business, which he continued alone until August 19, 1891, when he admitted his brother-in-law, George Steidle, as a partner, the business having since been conducted under the firm style Enterline & Steidle. Mr. Enterline married December 19, 1879, Mary, daughter of Thomas Gorman, of Wilkes-Barre, and by her he had two sons, both deceased. Our subject is a member of the K. of P. and K. of M. C.; politically he is a Republican, and has served on both city and county committees.

James W. Ernest, principal of the Hazleton Business College, Hazleton. This gentleman was born in Warren, Ohio, February 23, 1867, and is a son of Henry and Harriet (Southworth) Ernest, also natives of Ohio. Our subject received a school training in his native town, together with a higher education obtained in the Northeastern Ohio Normal School, and the Oberlin (Ohio) Business College. At the latter place he took a full course in business and penmanship. After completing his business course, our subject taught in various prominent business colleges in Ohio and Pennsylvania until March 4, 1889, when he came to Hazleton and established the Hazleton Business College, under the supervision of the Wilkes-Barre Business College. It was conducted by these parties until November, 1889, when Professor Ernest assumed entire control of the school. Under his management this institution has, in a very short time, advanced rapidly to the front in public favor, and is now one of the largest, best patronized and finest equipped colleges in this locality. The course of instruction embraces Commercial Law Business; Arithmetic; Business Correspondence; Penmanship; Spelling; Bookkeeping in all its forms as applied to the several branches of business; Business Practice, which includes actual transactions in buying and selling goods; Banking and, in fact, real transactions in all departments. Short-hand and type-writing are also taught by experienced teachers. Although founded but a short time, yet graduates from this institute may be found in all parts of the country, filling responsible positions, and commanding good salaries. Prof. Ernest is a gentleman of large practical business experience, and has been a teacher of commercial branches for many years. The large number of patrons, as is shown by the college register, is the strongest commendation of the popularity of this flourishing institution.

M. Franklin Eroh, teacher, Dorrance, was born in Dorrance township, this county, August 22, 1869, a son of Matthias and Maria (Spade) Eroh, both of whom were born in Luzerne county, Pa., the former in Hollenback township, the latter in Dorrance. Matthias Eroh is a son of Matthias, Sr. and Catherine (Boyer) Eroh, both of whom were born in Northampton county. Matthias, Sr., removed to this county when a young man, locating in Hollenback township, where he owned 400 acres of land, seventy-five of which he cleared during his life-time; he was a hard-

working, industrious and honest man. He died in 1853, after an uneventful life, at the age of fifty-six years; his wife died in 1856, aged fifty-five years. Their family consisted of fourteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, seven now living. Matthias Eroh, Jr., began his earthly career in Hollenback, where he lived as a farmer until his marriage with Miss Spade, December 25, 1854. After this event he removed to Dorrance township, where he now resides on a farm of forty-seven acres, besides which he owns two other lots, sixty-seven and eighteen acres, respectively. He has held some offices in the township with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Eroh had a family of eight children, of whom they reared seven, viz.: Elmer P., Charles M., Josiah W., Peter W., M. Franklin, Oscar C. and Emma J., the latter of whom married Joshua Stout. M. Franklin received his primary education at the common schools of Dorrance township, after which he spent four terms at Kutztown Seminary. He has already taught three terms of school successfully. He is a promising young man, who will yet be heard from in the line of his calling.

John N. Eustice, retired mine foreman, Plainsville, was born in the parish of Crown, Cornwall, England, March 17, 1827, and is a son of John and Christian (Nicholas) Eustice, the former of whom was superintendent of copper and lead mines. They reared a family of seven children, five of whom are living, and John N. is the eldest. Our subject came to America in 1846, and joined a party which was exploring for copper on Lake Superior in the employ of Mr. Conyngham, of New York, with Drs. Hoten and Elliott as guides. He was then variously engaged in sinking shafts, slopes, and gang-ways, at Eagle River, Isle Royal; Flemington, N. J.; Rocky Hill Copper Mine, N. J.; St. Clair and New Boston, Pa.; Bristol, Conn.; Tamaqua, Perkiomen, Llewellyn and Mackersburg, Pa.; at the two latter he worked breasts, and contracted in taking out coal; at the Rocky Hill Copper Mine, N. J., he worked under his father, whom he met there for the first time in America. He then came to Luzerne county, sank the Empire Shaft, and then performed the feat of taking the water out of the Patton Shaft, which had baffled all previous efforts to do so. He was then made superintendent of that shaft, and a year later, when John Mitchell took it by contract, he was engaged as outside foreman for a short time; then contracted in taking out coal at Buttonwood for one year. In 1861 he came to Plains, and was in the employ of John Mitchell, as outside foreman, till 1872, after which he was foreman at the Enterprise Shaft for several years; later he was breaker-boss at Port Bowkley till 1889, when he was compelled to retire from active life on account of defective eyesight. Mr. Eustice married Mary Raugh, of Tamaqua, Pa., whose grandfather was in the Massacre of 1778. Twenty children were born to this union, eight of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth A. (Mrs. John Brew, Forty Fort), Mary E. (Mrs. John Bartlett, in Pittston), John R., Robert N., Susan (Mrs. William Fuller, in Plainsville), William P., Thomas H. and Francis B., the last two being breaker-bosses at Laflin and residing at home. Mr. Eustice is a member of the I. O. O. F.; politically he has always given his support to the Republican party.

Benjamin Evans, miller and justice of the peace, Nescopeck, was born in Briar Creek township, Columbia Co., Pa., July 14, 1820, a son of David and Nancy (Bonham) Evans. His paternal grandfather, John Evans, a Welsh Quaker, together with his brother James, they being both millwrights by trade, came from near Philadelphia to this county, becoming pioneers of the vicinity of Berwick, and erected several mills for a wealthy man named Rittenhouse. John Evans married Martha Thomas, a sister of Mrs. Nathan Beach (whose maiden name was Susan Thomas), one of the first settlers of Salem township, and for whose husband John Evans erected mills at Beach Haven and Huntington. He finally settled in Canada, where he also built mills, and died there. His children were David, Thomas, Josiah and Barbara (Mrs. Mark Mendenhall). The eldest son, David, was supposed to have been born in Salem township, this county, in 1790. In 1838 he purchased the mill property now operated by our subject, and died there in 1875. His wife was a

daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Lowry) Bonham, of Union township, this county, and by her he had four children: Benjamin, Josiah, Martha A. (Mrs. James Focht), and Mary. Since 1838 our subject has been a resident of Nescopeck township, where he has operated the Nescopeck mills. He is a F. & A. M., was elected justice of the peace in 1850, and is now serving his ninth consecutive term in that office, the longest term filled by any official in the county. In politics he was originally a Whig, and since the organization of the party, has been a Republican.

Daniel H. Evans, proprietor of the "American House," Ashley, was born in Pottsville, Pa., May 17, 1844, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Jones) Evans, natives of South Wales, the former of whom was a mine foreman. They came to America in 1841, and reared a family of four children (one of whom was born in England) viz.: Margaret (Mrs. James Morgan), Daniel H., William and Alfred. Our subject received a common-school education, and at the age of nine years began working about the mines, which seems to have been his calling, for at the unusual age of twelve years he had worked himself up to the position of a full-fledged miner. In 1862 he went to California, via Panama and Aspinwall, mined coal and prospected for gold in various parts of California and British Columbia, meeting many of the strange, undesirable, but yet fascinating adventures incidental to Western life, making a single excursion of 450 miles on foot. In 1864 he returned to the East, via Nicaraugua river route, and resumed mining in Schuylkill county, where he remained until 1875, when he came to Wilkes-Barre and engaged in the livery business for eight months. He then embarked in the hotel business in Moosic, carrying it on for three years, after which he was engaged in the patent medicine business in Wilkes-Barre for a year and a half; then removed to Ashley and commenced in his present business. Mr. Evans was married October 14, 1867, to Miss Jane, daughter of Adam and Agnes (Kennedy) Brown, natives of Scotland, which happy union has been blessed with six children, viz.: William H., Agnes., Harry A., Maggie M., Daniel A. and Charles. Mr. Evans is a member of the F. & A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M., and A. O. F.; in politics he is a Republican. He has a record in marksmanship which justly deserves record in his life story. He won fourteen out of sixteen matches, and his son, William, won five out of six.

Edward T. Evans, fire-boss, Nottingham Colliery, Plymouth. This experienced miner was born in Glamorganshire, near Cardiff, South Wales, September 6, 1834, and is next to the youngest in the family of nine children of Thomas and Rachel (Llewellyn) Evans, also natives of Wales. He was educated at the place of his birth and, at the youthful age of eight years, began working about the mines. He entered the mines in the capacity of a miner at the early age of sixteen years, and followed it in his native land until 1869, when he came to America, locating at Kingston, Pa., where he worked as a miner in Shaft No. 1, operated by the Kingston Coal Company. There he remained about one year, and then went to Wilkes-Barre where he worked in the Hollenback Colliery about three years. He then came to Plymouth, and worked as a miner at No. 11, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Company, staying at that mine about six years; from there went to the Nottingham, where he has been engaged fourteen years—twelve years as a miner and two as a fire-boss, the latter position being attended with great danger. To serve in the capacity of fire-boss, it is now necessary for the applicant to pass a rigid examination regarding his duties and how to perform them. Our subject has the inspection of sixty-seven chambers. Mr. Evans was married, February 18, 1853, to Miss Ruth, daughter of Evan and Elizabeth (Thomas) Evans, natives of Glamorganshire, South Wales, and to this union have been born ten children, namely: Naomi, wife of John D. Roberts, a resident of Illinois; Sarah J. (deceased); Rachel, now Mrs. Asa Wolfe, of Plymouth, Pa.; Evan, Thomas, Hannah (deceased), Lizzie, Sarah (deceased), David, and William J. (deceased). Mr. Evans is a Republican, and is a member of the Ivorites and Knights of the Golden Eagle. The family are members of the Pilgrim Church.

Dr. Evan Evans, M. D., Plymouth. This successful physician and surgeon was born in August, 1857, at Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, and is a son of

Thomas and Ann (Thomas) Evans, also natives of Wales. There were seven children in their family, of whom Evan is the eldest son. Our subject was educated in the county of his nativity, and later went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he remained four years, receiving the higher education for which that classic city is far-famed, both in medicine and sciences. He then entered the Liverpool Infirmary, where he pursued the study of medicine. He practiced about two years at Caerphilly, W. Cardiff, and then coming from Liverpool to America, he located at Kansas City, Mo., where he continued his medical course. He first opened an office at Emporia, Kan., where he remained eight years, and removing from there to Los Angeles, Cal., he practiced there one year. The Doctor then revisited Wales, sojourning four months, visiting the scenes of his early childhood. After returning from Wales, he located again at Emporia, Kan., remaining, however, but a short time, and then came to Plymouth, where he has since been practicing. The subject of this sketch has been married twice: first to Anna Jones, of Kansas, who died one year after their marriage. The Doctor afterward married in August, 1889, Katherine, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Price) Williams, natives of Carmarthenshire, Wales, and one child, May Elsie, was born to this union, May 26, 1890. In politics Dr. Evans affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religion he is a supporter of the Episcopal Church.

E. M. Evans, merchant, Edwardsville, was born April 15, 1846, in South Wales, a son of John and Margaret (Thomas) Evans, and began working in the mines between the ages of six and seven. He and his father were in the Briton Ferry Mines disaster, and were two of the lucky six survivors of that terrible catastrophe. In December, 1863, he came to America, locating at Scranton, Pa., where he remained a short time, and then removed to Yorktown, same State, where he mined a short time, when he returned to Scranton, and followed mining until May of the following year, at which time he went to Jermyn, and there resided until 1865. He then removed to Olyphant, where he worked in Grassy Island Mines about one year; thence proceeded to Carbondale, and after a few months' residence there returned to Olyphant, where he was engaged in mine contracting for a time, again coming to Carbondale, and mining there until 1872. Mr. Evans then went to Michigan, where he was engaged in mining a short time, when he returned to Carbondale; but after a brief sojourn he again moved to Michigan, where he remained until 1876. In that year he revisited Wales, remaining there two years. Returning to this country, he settled at Edwardsville, Pa., where he has since resided, and at present is engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Evans was married October 20, 1886, to Miss Mary Dando, of Carbondale, and they have four children, viz.: Isaac, Albert, Jessie and Elsworth. Mr. Evans is a member of the K. of P., and in politics he is a Democrat.

Evan M. Evans, proprietor of the "Central House," Parsons, was born May 16, 1858, at Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, Wales, and is the oldest of the seven children of Hugh and Elizabeth (Morgans) Evans. He came to America in 1869, and engaged in mining at Mahanoy City, Pa., where he remained nearly ten years, when he removed to Streator, Ill., and there also followed mining until 1883. He then came to Parsons, and worked in the mines till April 1, 1891, when, upon the death of his brother, he succeeded him as proprietor of the "Central House." Mr. Evans was married at Streator, Ill., June 21, 1881, to Mary Ann, daughter of Merrick Jones, of Minersville, Pa. Our subject is a typical landlord, and keeps a first class hotel in every respect; he treats his guests with gentlemanly courtesy, and is well worthy of the patronage of the public. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., Uri Lodge, and his political sympathies are in hearty accord with the Republican party.

Evan M. Evans, mine laborer, Plains, was born in South Wales, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Evans) Evans, the former of whom was a miner and worked fifty years for one company prior to his death. They reared a family of five children of whom Evan M. is the eldest. Our subject came to America in 1871,

locating in Pennsylvania, and followed mining at St. Nicholas seven years, and at Fiske two years; he then removed to Mahanoy City, where he resided two years, and worked in St. Nicholas. In 1881 he came to Plains, this county, where he has since been engaged in rock work and mining in the Henry and Wyoming Collieries. Mr. Evans was married, August 3, 1861, to Miss Mary, daughter of Richard and Mary (Williams) Hughes, and they had twelve children, of whom are living Mary (Mrs. William Jenkins), Catherine, Richard, William, Elizabeth, Margaret, Isaac, Evan and Ann. Mrs. Evans is a member of the Welsh Congregational Church. Our subject is in political sympathy with the Republican party, and has always given it his support.

Gwilym P. Evans, mine superintendent, Edwardsville. Those who are acquainted with the intricacies and dangers of coal mining can easily understand the clearness of mind, and the calculative ability, of one who can successfully conduct the working of these subterranean cavities; and no inside superintendent in the anthracite coal regions is better adapted to his business than Gwilym P. Evans, who occupies this position at the "Old Boston Mines" in Plymouth township, for the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company. Mr. Evans is a native of South Wales, and was born June 23, 1847, a son of William P. and Ann (Thomas) Evans, the former of whom has been a very successful mine superintendent for many years, and has held high offices, such as treasurer, etc., in the borough of Edwardsville. At the age of twenty-one our subject came to America and entered the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company at Mill Creek, where he was engaged in mining nearly two years, at the end of which time he came to Kingston and entered the employ of the Kingston Coal Company, where he continued one year, when he returned to the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, and was driver-boss for a short time, when he was appointed inside mine superintendent, a position he has held for eleven years. Socially he is a member of the Foresters and of the Improved Order of Red Men. In politics, he is a Republican.

Henry Evans, county commissioner, P. O. Pittston, was born in Wales, January 6, 1857, and is a son of William W. and Mary Harris Evans, who came to America in 1857, locating in Pittston, this county, where they still reside. The father holds the position of superintendent of stonemasonry for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Their children were Rachel, Evan, Henry, John, William W., Jr., and Caron. Our subject was reared in Pittston, and was educated in the public schools of that city, also in the Commercial College, Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., where he was graduated July 1, 1874. From 1874 to 1887 he served as clerk and bookkeeper for several of the leading mercantile establishments of Pittston and vicinity. He also worked in the coal breaker as slate picker, and in the mines, also in stone quarry. In 1887 he was elected one of the commissioners of Luzerne county, and re-elected for a second term in 1890, proving a popular official. Mr. Evans is a member of the Welsh Baptist Church of Pittston, the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a stanch Republican.

H. W. Evans, truck-farmer and florist, Plains township, P. O. Plainsville, was born in Wales, April 2, 1840, and is a son of William and Mary (Walters) Evans. The father, who was a weaver by trade, and later (in America) a miner, reared a family of eight children, of whom Henry W. is the fifth. Our subject came to America in 1865, followed in about a year by the rest of the family, and located in Pittston, where he was engaged in mining for five years; then removed to his present place, which he owns and operates in company with his brother, Thomas J. While they do a general truck-gardening business they are probably the largest lettuce producers in Luzerne county. In 1873–78, Mr. Evans was in Colorado, digging for gold and prospecting. He was married June 11, 1867, to Miss Mary, daughter of William and Margaret (Davies) Evans, natives of Carmarthen, South Wales, and they have six children, viz.: William H., Mary E., Margaret A., Gertrude, Myvanwy and Henry W. Mr. and Mrs. Evans and their three eldest children are members of the First Congregational Church of Pittston; he is a member of the Sons of

Temperance, and in politics is a Prohibition-Greenbacker. Mr. Evans is a friend of literature, a close observer of public issues, and is author of the "Millennium of Money."

James H. Evans, merchant, Edwardsville. This gentleman, who ranks among the enterprising business men of his county, is a native of Dowlais, South Wales, and was born July 9, 1863, a son of William and Ann (Richards) Evans, also natives of Wales. When James was about five years old, his parents emigrated to America, locating at Johnstown, Pa., where they resided until 1872, in which year they removed to Wilkes-Barre, this county. Tarrying there one year, they proceeded thence to Terre Haute, Ind., remaining there also about a year. They then came to Edwardsville. The Evans family consisted of two sons, Richard and John, besides the subject of this notice, both of whom also reside in Edwardsville. Mr. Evans began his present business in 1886, on a very small scale, and has since, by fair dealing and sound business integrity, secured a fair share of public patronage. In 1886 he was married to Miss Maggie Waters, of Larksville, this county, and their domestic life is now brightened by three intelligent little children, named, respectively, Sheldon, Nellie and Mabel. Mr. Evans and his family are members of the English Baptist Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and K. of P.; politically he is a Republican, has held the offices of tax collector, auditor, treasurer, and has been secretary for the Luzerne Republican County Committee. Mr. Evans is a thorough American in every respect; he is one of the best known Welsh-Americans in this county.

John Evans, merchant, Peely, was born near Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire, Wales, November 21, 1844, and is a son of Richard and Ann (Headley) Evans. His father, who was a lumberman, reared a family of thirteen children, four of whom are living: John; David, mason and contractor, in Peely; William, graduated at Cambridge, and is keeping a high school at Aberdare, Wales; and Richard, a doctor in his native country. Our subject came to America in 1869, and located in Wilkes-Barre, where he contracted in masonry for ten years, and then engaged in the mercantile business with Williams Brothers. He removed to Peely in 1879, and built his present place some time later. Mr. Evans was married to Mary S., daughter of John and Mary A. (Roberts) Williams; they have eight children: Mary A. (Mrs. John R. Jones), Jane (Mrs. John E. Jones), Margaretta, David C., William, Elizabeth, Richard and Lydia. Mr. Evans and family are members of the Welsh Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and R. S. C. F. In his political views he is a Republican, and has been postmaster since 1889; he was a member of the city council for three years during his residence in Wilkes-Barre.

John B. Evans, engineer at the Electric Light works, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Monmouthshire, England, January 27, 1858, and is a son of Cornelius and Catherine (BenBow) Evans. The family came to America in 1861, and located at Pittston, Pa., where his father has since been engaged in mining. Our subject, who is the eldest in a family of ten children, nine of whom are living, began active life firing and engineering at Pittston, where he remained fifteen years; and in 1883–86, was engineering at Miners Mills; in 1884 he removed to Plains, where he was engaged as engineer at the Henry Colliery till December 24, 1891, at which date he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Evans was married July 28, 1880, to Ellen H., daughter of John and Jessie (McGregor) Black, natives of Scotland and England, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Evans had four children, viz.: Lena C., Raymond, Jessie B., and Howard (deceased). Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is class-leader and steward. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F.; politically he is a Republican, and in February, 1892, he was elected school director of Plains township for three years.

John D. Evans, contractor, Ashley, was born in York county, Pa., December 2, 1858, and is a son of Daniel D. and Catherine (Jones) Evans, natives of Bethesda, North Wales, who came to America in 1842, settling in York county, Pa. They reared a numerous family, most of whom reside in Luzerne county: Jane (Mrs.

Michael Jones), John D., Lizzie (Mrs. Pierce Jones), Nellie (Mrs. William Francis), Maggie (Mrs. Harry Stell), Hannah, Daniel, Ellsworth, Kate (Mrs. David Davenport). Our subject was reared in Lehigh county, and educated in common schools. He has been a resident of Luzerne county since 1873, and was employed in the mines up to 1888, since when he has been in business as a contractor on tunnels in the mines. Mr. Evans married June 9, 1881, Jennie, daughter of John and Catherine Hughes, of Wilkes-Barre, and has four children: Jennie, Ida, Emma and Miriam. He is a member of the Welsh Congregational Church, and of the I. O. O. F.; politically he is a Republican.

John F. Evans, miner, Parsons, was born at Buck Mountain, Pa., October 8, 1852, and is a son of Joshua D. and Mary (Davis) Evans, natives of Wales. He was educated in the common school, and began working around the mines at the age of sixteen, at Providence, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the fall of 1872, when he went to Treskow, Carbon county, where he engaged in general outside work. There he remained about five months, and then came to Plymouth, where he was plane runner, remaining there nearly a year, when he came to Parsons, and has here since resided. He has devoted his entire attention to mining, and has held various positions of trust around the mines; at present he is doing mining contract work, employing about five men. Mr. Evans was married December 12, 1883, to Miss Alice, daughter of David and Ann (Govier) Jones, of Parsons. Socially he is past chief of the Improved Order of Red Men. He has served seven years in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, in Company F, Ninth Regiment and Company E, Ninth Regiment, having been orderly sergeant in the latter for five years. Politically he is a Republican.

Rev. J. G. Evans, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, was born in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, June 1, 1848, and is a son of Michael and Hannah (Thomas) Evans. The subject of this sketch came to America in the year 1870, and was educated in Hudson, Ohio, where he received thorough instruction. He next went to Bangor, Me., where he continued his studies, and in 1875 was ordained as a preacher at the Welsh Congregational Church of Edwardsville, Pa. He then went to Pittston, Pa., where he was pastor of the Welsh Church for four years. In 1882, he began with others what is known in church phraseology as the English Congregational movement, and in the same year helped to organize the Puritan Church at Wilkes-Barre, and the Bethesda Church at Edwardsville, Pa., and also built the Tabernacle Church at Pittston, and the Mission Church at Exeter. This gentleman was pastor of the Bethel Congregational Church at Nanticoke, and also preached the first sermon in the Pilgrim Congregational Church at Plymouth. He was first married to Emmaline, daughter of Major John and Hannah (Smith) Farbox, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Evans died in 1887. Our subject was next married to Miss Jennie, daughter of James and Rebecca (Fox) Ash, natives of Pennsylvania. Two children have blessed this latter union. Mr. Evans is an ardent supporter of the Prohibition party, and is an energetic worker in the field of temperance.

Jonah Evans, butcher, Freeland, is a young man of integrity and strictness of business principle. He was born in South Wales, February 8, 1868, and is a son of Job and Elizabeth (Davis) Evans. His father was a miner. When Jonah was two years of age his parents determined to leave their native land, and boldly struck out for this country. They located at Drifton, where his father worked in the mines. He died in 1876, after being in this country but six years. In the family there are four children, viz.: William, Bessie, Jonah and Mary. The three last named and their mother now reside at Freeland. Mr. Evans was educated in the public schools, and at Coxe's Night School, at Drifton. He worked in various capacities around the mines, outside and inside, until he reached the age of seventeen, when he engaged in the butchering business, and opened a market in Freeland, where he now commands a large and profitable patronage. Besides his Freeland market, his wagons visit adjacent towns within a radius of five miles. He began business during the strike of 1885, when every industry was very much depressed,

and when butchers were failing by the score. He engaged in the business with a determination not to fail, and he has succeeded. Although not an active participant in political tugs of war, Mr. Evans is identified with the Republican party.

Raymond P. Evans, clerk in the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company's office, Ashley, was born in Mehoopany, Pa., November 16, 1850, and is a son of Darius W. and Ellen (Ruth) Evans; he is a grandson of Stephen and Myra (Cooper) Evans, and a great-grandson of Capt. John Evans, who came from Wales to America in 1756 as a soldier in the English army; he is also a grandson of George and Sarah (Scadden) Ruth, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. In his father's family there were fourteen children, six of whom are living: Esther (Mrs. Jeremy Van Buskirk), Raymond P., Charlotte (Mrs. J. R. Lynn), Mary E. (Mrs. John McIntyre), Jane (who lives with her father) and Carrie (Mrs. Stephen Marsden). Our subject was educated in the public schools of Forty Fort and in Wyoming Seminary, and then taught school five years, after which he followed lumbering in Luzerne and Wyoming counties four years, clerking in a store in Wilkes-Barre a year and a half, and in 1883 accepted his present position. Mr. Evans was married, January 22, 1871, to Miss Harriet Schuman, daughter of George Schuman, of Columbia county, Pa.; they had four children, two of whom are living, Inez and Howard. Mrs. Evans died January 8, 1885, and on November 15, 1887, he was married to Mrs. Eliza J. Knauss, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Johnson) Black, and widow of John Knauss, by whom she had three children. The issue of this last marriage was two children, one of whom is living, Ernest D. Mr. Evans and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is steward; he is a Republican in his political views, and is at present a member of the school board in Ashley borough.

Robert Davenport Evans, was born in Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa., August 17, 1856. He is a great-great-grandson of Joseph Evans, who in 1785, when Lewisburg was laid out, was a resident thereof. Beyond this fact little is known of this paternal ancestor of Mr. Evans; but the probability is that he came from Montgomery county, Pa., and was a descendant of one of the early Welsh settlers of Pennsylvania. William Evans, son of Joseph Evans, and Joseph Evans son of Williams Evans, as also Thompson Graham Evans, son of Joseph Evans, were all natives of Lewisburg. Thompson G. Evans is the father of Robert D. Evans, and is a prominent business man in that place. The mother of the subject of our sketch, and the wife of Thompson G. Evans, is Rhoda, daughter of the late Robert Davenport, of Plymouth. He was a son of Thomas Davenport, the ancestorof the now resident family in that place, who came from Orange county, N. Y., in 1794. Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, in his "Historical Sketches of Plymouth," says the Davenports are "of low-Dutch origin." He is in error in regard to this, as the family is of English descent, and removed from New England to Orange county, N. Y., and thence to Wyoming. The wife of Robert Davenport was Phœbe Nesbitt, daughter of James Nesbitt, Jr., who was a son of James Nesbitt, Sr., who emigrated from Connecticut in 1769, and was one of the "Forty;" he was in the Wyoming battle and massacre, and was one of the survivors of Capt. Whittlesey's company. Robert D. Evans was educated at the University of Lewisburg, and graduated in the class of 1875. He read law in Lewisburg, with the firm of Linn (J. M.) & Dill (A. H.), and was admitted to the bar of Union county, in September, 1880. He then removed to Wilkes-Barre, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, November 15, 1880, and has been in continuous practice in that city since his admission. In 1884 he was assistant secretary of the Republican County Committee, and later, was attorney of the county commissioners of Luzerne county, in which position he performed his duties well, to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and the profit of the county.

Samuel T. Evans, Wilkes Barre, brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was born in Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pa., March 1, 1862, a son of George F. and Sarah A. (Transue) Evans, and is of French, German and Scotch descent. His paternal ancestor in this country came from Holland (where he was married), and

settled in New York State; he was a soldier of the Revolution, died at Wolf Hollow, Pa., and is buried at Stroudsburg. Grandfather Samuel Evans was born at Stroudsburg, was killed at Ashley Plains, and is buried in the city cemetery at Wilkes-Barre; his wife was Mary Felker, of German parentage. The maternal grandfather, Abram Transue, was a native of Shawnee, Monroe Co., Pa., a son of Elias Transue, a native of France, and a pioneer of Shawnee. The father of our subject was born at Stroudsburg; was a brick contractor and cabinet maker in early life, later engaging in farming; he died in Wyoming county, Pa., and is buried in Overfield Green Cemetery, in Meshoppen, that county. Our subject was reared in Luzerne county, and received his education in the public schools, and at Factoryville Seminary. He began life as a clerk in a grocery store, but turning his attention to the science of electricity, he became an electrician, and built the Wilkes-Barre and Suburban Electric Railroad, on which he served nine years. Since July, 1891, he has held his present position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On March 6, 1883, Mr. Evans was married to Ida Moyer, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and they have three children: Ruth, Samuel Le Roy and Ida Grace. Mrs. Evans died November 22, 1889, and is buried in Holland Back Cemetery, Wilkes-Barre.

Professor Thomas Evans, principal of the public schools at South Heberton, is a native of Llanfair-Caereinion, Montgomery county, North Wales, and was born August 1, 1845. He is a son of David and Mary Evans, both natives of North Wales, the former of whom was a painter and plumber. The father died August 6, 1856, at the age of fifty-seven years, and the mother in 1874, at the age of sixty-seven years. When Thomas was about three weeks old his parents removed to Llanfyllin, where he was reared. He was educated in Carnarvon College, where he was graduated in the class of 1865. He immediately engaged in teaching, which profession he followed in his native land ten years. In 1876 he came to America to attend the Centennial, and by chance came to Foster township, where he has since been engaged in teaching, much to the satisfaction of all those who are interested in the welfare of our public-school system. Mr. Evans is an instructor whose competency has been well demonstrated by his work. He was united in marriage in 1878 with Miss Elizabeth Powell, second daughter of William Powell (Sr.), superintendent of mining. There have been born to Prof. and Mrs. Evans five children, viz.: Thomas, Jr., Lizzie, William, Mary and Beatrice. Our subject is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and the family are members of the English Baptist Church.

Thomas F. Evans, assistant foreman, Harwood Slope No. 5, Harwood Mines, Pa. This capable mine-boss was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, March 16, 1851, and is a son of Richard and Mary (Williams), also natives of Wales, who came to America in 1851, and settled at Beaver Meadows, Pa. The subject of this sketch is the sixth in a family of nine children. After a short sojourn at Beaver Meadows, the family removed to Scranton, where the children were reared. Thomas F. began, as all miners do, by picking slate and doing general work connected with mining. In 1868 he was assistant foreman at River Slope, Scranton, where he remained one year. He then removed to Tresckow, where he worked as a car-runner one year, then came to Harwood Mines as inside stable-boss, in which capacity he served sixteen years, and in November, 1891, he was given the position of assistant inside foreman at No. 5 Harwood Mines. In the art of mining, Mr. Evans is well informed, and is capable of filling any position about the mines. On August 18, 1872, he was married to Miss Katie Betts, of Tresckow, Pa., and three children were born to this union, namely: William M., Richard J. (deceased), and Thomas. Mr. Evans is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of M. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

Thomas M. Evans, engaged in Company work at the Oakwood Mine, Miners Mills, was born in Breckonshire, South Wales, October 10, 1847, and is a son of Evan M. and Mary (Williams) Evans, the former of whom was a greengrocer. They reared a family of twelve children, six of whom are living, and Thomas M. is the fourth, and the only one in America. Our subject began working in the mines at

the age of six years, and has made that the occupation of his life. He came to America in 1869, and was engaged in mining at North Point, Pa., six weeks; Ashland, twenty months, and Mill Creek, three years. Then, in 1874, he returned to his native country, where he also worked in the mines five years, after which he again came to America, locating at Miners Mills. Mr. Evans was married September 9, 1872, to Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph and Frances Parry, the former of whom died in Australia, the latter in Wales; she came to America in 1870. The fruit of this union has been eight children, two of whom are living, viz.: Evan M. and Jenkin. Mr. and Mr. Evans are members of the Welsh Presbyterian and Welsh Congregational Churches, respectively; he is a member of the Ivorites, and his son, Evan M., is a member of the Sons of Temperance. In politics the family is Republican. In 1889 Mr. Evans purchased his present residence.

Thomas R. Evans, general inside foreman, Parrish Mines, Plymouth, is a native of Caermarthenshire, South Wales, born October 10, 1842, a son of David W. and Ann (Richards) Evans, also natives of Wales. Our subject was reared and educated in Glamorganshire, Wales, and quite early in life learned the moulder's trade, which he followed for five years. He then engaged in mining, which he followed in his native country until 1866, in which year he came to America, locating at Swatara, Pa., and engaging in mining at that place, remaining there until 1868, when he came to Plymouth, and began work at the Gaylord Mine, then at the Jersey, operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company. He remained at these places until 1875, when he went to the Nottingham, working there as fire-boss and assistant inside foreman until May 7, 1884, when he accepted the position of general inside foreman at the Parrish Colliery, which position he has since creditably filled. He has under his charge about 400 men, and the average daily output of coal is 1,200 tons. Mr. Evans was united in marriage May 26, 1869, with Elizabeth W., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Brareton) Parry, natives of Brecknockshire, Wales. Ten children have been born to this union, viz.: Joseph P., Annie J., Lillie M. (deceased), Arthur (deceased), David R., Elmer (deceased), Edwin (deceased), Milton R., Lillian (deceased) and Leroy (deceased). Mr. Evans is a Republican and a member of the following orders: Ivorites, I. O. O. F., and Knights of Honor. The family attend the Welsh Presbyterian Church.

Thomas R. Evans, florist, Wilkes-Barre, was born March 1, 1845, in South Wales. His father, Thomas E. Evans, was also a native of that place. Mr. Evans came to Wilkes-Barre June 18, 1886, and secured employment in the Blackman Mines, at Ashley. He was a most expert miner, and speedily secured more remunerative employment in the Stanton Colliery, of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. He left the mines three years ago to engage in the culture of flowers. Mr. Evans is an expert horticulturist and florist, and is on a fair way to build up an extensive business. He was married July 16, 1872, to Miss Annie Hughes, a native of South Wales.

William Evans, proprietor of the "North Branch Hotel," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa., January 24, 1846, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Jones) Evans, natives of Wales, who came to America in 1842, and located in Pottsville, Pa., where the father worked as a miner four years; then removed to Summit Hill, Carbon county, and mined two years; thence proceeded to Middleport, Schuylkill Co., where he resided until 1852, in which year he was accidentally drowned. His children were four in number: Margaret (Mrs. Daniel Daniels), Daniel, William and Alfred. Our subject was reared in Pennsylvania and educated in the common schools. He worked in the mines of the anthracite region, fifteen years, and in January, 1871, located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since been the owner and proprietor of the "North Branch Hotel." Mr. Evans is a member of the I. O. O. F. and I. O. R. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

William B. Evans, proprietor of the "Evans' Hotel," Edwardsville, is a native of Carmarthenshire, South Wales, born July 29, 1845, and is a son of William and Rachel (Davies) Evans. He was educated in his native land, and in 1864 emigrated

to America, locating at Pittston, Pa., where he engaged in mining, and where he remained nearly four years, when he removed to Plymouth and embarked in the hotel business. After residing in the last-named place about three years, he went to California, and engaged in gold, silver and coal mining in various places in that State, during which time he made San Francisco his headquarters. In 1874 he returned to Luzerne county and located in Wilkes-Barre, where he again entered the hotel business, which he followed in that city for ten years, at the end of which time he removed to Edwardsville, and opened his present popular "Evans' Hotel," where he has deservedly won the patronage of the traveling public. Mr. Evans belongs to a family of considerable note in American history, as his mother was a niece of John Adams. He married, for his first wife, Margaret Davies, of Carmarthenshire, South Wales, by whom he had two children, viz.: Thomas, a clerk in New York City, and Rachel (deceased). The mother of this family dying, Mr. Evans was married in February, 1882, to May Ann, daughter of William Morgans, of Parsons, Pa., and they have two children: Elizabeth and Oliver Cromwell. In his political preferences Mr. Evans is a Republican.

W. D. Evans, wholesale and retail dealer in cigars and tobacco. This gentleman, who is among the active and successful young business men of Pittston, was born in that town December 17, 1855, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Howell) Evans, both natives of Wales. His parents came to the United States in 1844, first located at Carbondale, Pa., where the father was engaged in mercantile business. In 1857 he removed to Pittston, and became a member of the firm of Charles Law & Co., a large dry-goods concern of that city. He was connected with that firm until his death, in 1864. Mr. Evans was one of the pioneer citizens of Pittston, and to such men as he the city owes its growth and prosperity. He was always active in all measures tending to the advancement of the interests of his adopted city. As a business man he was eminently successful, and his clear and penetrating business ideas made sure the success of any venture he might have the control of. He was past master of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., and past grand of Carbondale Lodge, I. O. O. F. He was a charter member and one of the organizers of St. James Episcopal Church of Pittston. He had a family of four children, viz.: Louis H., a salesman for A. J. Medlar & Co., of Philadelphia; W. D.; Mary Jeannette; John Howell, deceased. Our subject passed his boyhood in Pittston, and was educated in the public schools of that city, also in private schools of Wilkes-Barre and the Wyoming Seminary. At the age of twenty he entered upon his business career, embarking in the grocery business, being associated with D. B. Shelly. He was in this business one year and sold his interest, and, with Mr. Hagedorn as partner, embarked in the wholesale tobacco and cigar business, occupying the store rooms at present occupied by himself and the one occupied by H. Ruggles. Mr. Hagedorn retired in 1890, and Mr. Evans has continued the business. He was united in marriage with Agnes McDougall, a daughter of John McDougall, a former merchant of Pittston. Mr. Evans has been manager of the Music Hall since 1880, and it is to his good taste and management that the theater-goers owe the first-class entertainments that this Opera House offers to the public. Mr. Evans is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 499, F. & A. M., and is past master of the same; and is past high priest of Pittston Chapter, No. 242, R. A. M. He is a member of Trinity Church of West Pittston. Politically he has cast his lot with, and is a stanch worker for the interests of, the Republican party. He was tax receiver for Pittston borough for the years 1888, 1889 and 1890, and on September 6, 1892, at the Republican convention held at Wilkes-Barre, he was nominated for sheriff of Luzerne county.

William T. Evans is a member of the firm of Hill & Evans, the leading hardware dealers of Nanticoke. They deal in all the branches and specialties of the trade, giving special attention to plumbing, in which they do an extensive business. Mr. Evans was born in Treskow, Carbon Co., Pa., May 22, 1871, and is a son of Owen R. and Margaret (Rosser) Evans, natives of Wales. When his parents came to this country they located in Schuylkill county, Pa., where they remained about seventeen

years; then removed to Carbon county, and here have since resided. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Carbon county, and at the age of thirteen engaged as door-tender in the mines. He followed mining until he was about seventeen, when he came to Nanticoke and learned the plumber's trade, serving his apprenticeship with R. W. Thomas. After completing his trade he entered the employ of the Welleber Hardware Company, where he remained three years, and in January, the present firm, of which he is a member, was formed, since when they have had a constantly increasing trade. Mr. Evans is an enterprising young man, and is much respected by all who know him.

John Evarts, farmer, P. O. Hunlock Creek, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1844, a son of John and Lucy (Stevens) Evarts, both of whom were born in Connecticut. They removed from that State to Wayne county, Pa., when their son John was six months old. The father died when the son was very young, and the mother married again; she reared a family of eight children by both marriages, John being the fourth in order of birth by the first. Our subject was reared and educated in Wayne county, and always followed agricultural pursuits. He entered the army in 1864, enlisting in Company F, Ninety-seventh P. V. I., for one year, served faithfully during the term of service, and was honorably discharged. On his return from the army he located in Plymouth township, where he and his brother Simeon purchased a farm of one hundred acres of unimproved land, and by hard toil, and close application to business, they have succeeded in making the forest "to blossom as the rose," having now forty acres under the plough. They are practical farmers and good citizens. John Evarts married, May 28, 1871, Miss Emma T., daughter of Joseph Nevel, and eight children have been born to them, as follows: Joseph, Alfred, Girtie, Myrtle, Ada, Arthur, James and Susan, all yet living. Mrs. Evarts was born in Ross township in 1854. Mr. Evarts is a member of the G. A. R.; his religious belief is that known as "Christian Science." Politically he is a Republican.

Wilson Eveland, carpenter, Plymouth. This skillful young mechanic was born June 30, 1863, in Luzerne county, Pa., and is the youngest in the family of ten children of John and Clarissa (Marr) Eveland, also natives of Luzerne county, and among the pioneer families of this historic Valley. Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native place, was reared on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he began carpenter work at Berwick, Pa., remaining there two years, and then going to Hazleton, same State. Here he worked at his trade until 1888, when he came to Plymouth and entered the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, with whom he has since been engaged. Mr. Eveland was united in marriage, in 1886, with Rosa, daughter of John and Mary Fink, natives of Plymouth, and one child has blessed this union, named Earl, born in August, 1888. Mr. Eveland is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the P. O. S. of A. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George Everhard, retired merchant, Inkerman, was born in Carbondale, Lackawanna Co., Pa., March 25, 1830, and is a son of William and Martha (Wallace) Everhard, who were of Puritan New England origin. They had a family of six children, of whom George is third in order of birth. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and learned the trade of upholsterer and cabinet maker. He worked at his trade in Carbondale, and in 1855, by his industry, was enabled to go into business for himself. In 1869 he sold out to good advantage, and removed to Pittston, where he went into the furniture business again, from which he retired in 1885. Mr. Everhard was united in marriage, May 12, 1855, with Jane, daughter of Isaiah and Mary A. (Henderson) Tasker, natives of Carbondale, and of English extraction. In his political preferments our subject is a Republican.

Andrew S. Evert, store-manager and postmaster, Lattimer Mines. This thorough business man was born June 10, 1855, at Lithopolis, Ohio, and is the son of John and Julia (Graver) Evert, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. He was reared and educated in Luzerne county, where the family located when he was but a child. After receiving a good business training, he

worked in a sawmill for a period of nine years. In 1882 he engaged with A. Pardee & Co., of Hazleton, as entry clerk, in which incumbency he remained six years. In 1888 he was given full charge of the company's store at Lattimer Mines, which position he now occupies. In January, 1892, he was appointed by Postmaster-General Wanamaker, postmaster at Lattimer Mines. Our subject has been twice married, first to Miss Lillian Kohl, of White Haven, Pa., who died in 1884 leaving two children, Ruth and Lillian. On February 18, 1887, Mr. Evert married Miss Lillian Doubt, of Hazleton, Pa. The subject of this sketch has, by his own efforts, succeeded in placing himself at the head of the list as a competent and energetic business man.

C. Edward Faas, dealer in stationery, cigars and tobacco, Freeland. This energetic young business man is a Philadelphian by birth, in which city he began his earthly existence, January 11, 1871. He is a son of Anthony J. and Mary (Weygandt) Faas, who now reside in Philadelphia, the former being a native of that city, the latter of Easton, both coming of German origin. In their family there are two children, C. Edward and Bertha, the latter of whom now resides with her parents. Our subject received his education in the High School of Philadelphia, and then went into the stationery business under Chas. J. Cohen, of No. 617 Market street, Philadelphia. From there he entered the employ of the *Ledger* job office as letter artist, where he remained until the summer of 1892, when he came to Freeland and established his present extensive stationery and tobacco business, in the conducting of which he commands a justly-merited large public patronage. Mr. Faas was married November 5, 1891, to Miss Edith Davis, one of Audenried's most accomplished young ladies. Our subject is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

Henry S. Fairchild, retired, Nanticoke. This gentleman is a descendant of early pioneer families of the locality of Luzerne county. He was born March 18, 1839, in the portion of Newport township which is now a part of Nanticoke borough, and is a son of John and Martha (Line) Fairchild. Our subject's father, also his grandfather, Solomon Fairchild, were born in Luzerne county. As far back as we are able to trace the Fairchild family, of which our subject is a member, is to three brothers of early New England stock, who lived in Connecticut. They all emigrated westward, one of them locating near the present site of Nanticoke, where he lived the remainder of his days in the unbroken wilds of the Keystone State, and there reared a family, one of whom was Solomon Fairchild, grandfather of the subject of this memoir. Martha Line, the mother of our subject, was born in Hanover township, and was a daughter of Henry Line, a native of New England, and who settled in Luzerne county at a time when there were more Indians than coal miners. Mr. Fairchild was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his native town.

William Fairchild, a prominent retired farmer, Nanticoke, was born February 7, 1837, in Newport township, Luzerne county, and is a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Alden) Fairchild, both of whom were natives of this county, and descendants of some of the earliest settlers of this Valley. Mr. Fairchild was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the tender age of eight years commenced work on the canal, which business he followed until 1872. He was chiefly engaged in boating between Nanticoke and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and various other shipping points in the locality of Chesapeake Bay. In 1864 he commenced business for himself on the canal, and it may well be said of him that he made boating a success. Upon abandoning the canal in 1872, he purchased a farm in Hanover township, where he resided until 1888, in which year he sold his farm and removed to Nanticoke, where he now resides in his handsome and cozy residence on West Main street. He was one of the promoters of the First National Bank of Nanticoke, and is at present a stockholder and a director in same. In the spring of 1860 Mr. Fairchild was married to Miss Anna, daughter of John Fairchild, of Newport. They have had five children, viz.: Monroe, who died at the age of twenty-four; Harvey, a machinist in Berwick, Pa.; Edith; Edna, who is a student at the State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, Pa.; and Byron. Our subject is a supporter of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

GEORGE FAIRCLOUGH, dealer in boots and shoes, Yatesville, was born in Monmouthshire, England, December 20, 1840, and is a son of William and Fannie (Harding) Fairclough, natives of the same place. He received his education in his native country, and in 1863 came to the United States, residing in Tioga county, Pa., nearly a year, and moving in 1864 to Yatesville, this county. He had learned his trade of shoemaking in England, but for six years after coming here he worked as a laborer in the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. In 1870 he opened a workshop, and now has as finely a stocked store and shop, equipped with all the latest improved machinery, as any country town in the State can boast of. Our subject was married in England June 16, 1861, to Sarah, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Dando) Greenwood, natives of Gloucestershire, England, which union was blessed with ten children, eight of whom are living, as follows: Fannie, born October 31, 1862; Nellie, born April 26, 1870, married to Joseph Kenny, clerk, Binghamton, N. Y.; Elizabeth, born December 3, 1872; Susan, born January 3, 1875; George, born June 18, 1877; Charles, born May 30, 1880; Alfred, born July 1, 1883, and Rena, born March 28, 1884. Our subject is a Republican, and was a member of the borough council for two terms; school director from 1885 to 1891, and was elected justice of the peace in May, 1891, for a term of five years.

JACOB FALK, butcher, Wilkes-Barre, was born near Cologne, Prussia, December 8, 1831, a son of Daniel and Eva (Marcus) Falk. He was reared and educated in Prussia where he learned the butcher's trade, and where he served three years in the Prussian army. In 1856 he came to America and worked at his trade as a journeyman one and a half years in New York City. In the fall of 1857, he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he opened a meat market, and has since conducted a successful business. In March, 1859, Mr. Falk married Miss Helen, daughter of Lyman and Mary Sulzbacher, of Bavaria, Germany, and by her has four children, Samuel, Matilda, Sarah, and Harry. Mr. Falk is a member of the Jewish Reformed Church, of the F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F. Encampment and Canton; and politically he is a Democrat, and served one term of three years as member of the Wilkes-Barre city council.

JOSHUA FALKENBRIDGE, carpenter in the repair shop of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Ashley, was born in Derbyshire, England, March 1, 1839, and is a son of William and Anna (Thorpe) Falkenbridge, the former of whom, who was a knitter by trade, emigrated to America and died in Utah. The family consisted of six children, three of whom are living, and of them Joshua is the youngest. Our subject worked about the mines in his native country, his education having been obtained by private study, and came to America in 1866. After passing a few months with his brother in New Jersey, he went to Scranton and worked for six months on the bridge then being built at that place across the river; then was successively engaged in mining as follows: at Port Bowkley, six months; Kingston, six months; Nanticoke, one year, and then removed to Ashley where he worked in the mines until 1886, when he accepted his present position. Mr. Falkenbridge was married July 31, 1865, to Miss Benedicta, daughter of William and Benedicta (Dronfield) Bradley, in whose family there were nine children, six of whom are living, and she was the sixth. Mr. and Mrs. Falkenbridge are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the Sons of St. George. He built his present residence in 1883.

REV. M. J. FALLIHEE, pastor of the St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, Hazle township. This gentleman is a native of Susquehanna county, Pa., born near Friendsville, August 15, 1844. He was reared on a farm, and in his early boyhood days attended the common schools of his native county. He then entered St. Joseph's College, at Choconut, Pa.; later went to St. Joseph's University, at Ottawa, Canada, where he spent one year. He then attended Niagara University, at Niagara, N. Y., and afterward entered upon the study of philosophy and theology, at St. Charles' Seminary, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the class of 1869. On September 17, 1869, he was ordained at Scranton by Bishop O'Hara.

He was then stationed at the cathedral at that town for a short time, when he was transferred to Eckley, at which place he was an assistant, but did not long remain as such, for shortly afterward he was made pastor of that parish, which at that time included White Haven, Drifton, Jeddo and Freeland. Father Fallihee has been an unceasing worker and a thorough organizer in his church. Previous to 1871, he said Mass in Upper Lehigh and Freeland, at the latter place in a schoolhouse. In 1870, Hon. Eckley B. Coxe donated to the congregation of these last-named places six acres of land to be used for a church, cemetery, convent and parsonage, and in 1885 he made an additional donation of six acres. In 1871 St. Ann's Church was built under the supervision of Father Fallihee. In 1881 he had completed his residence at Drifton, and removed from Eckley. In 1884, the convent was built, and here the parish school has been in progress since 1886. In 1890 the congregation numbered 2,000 above the age of nine, and the Church property, including convent, school and residence, was valued at $30,000. In his congregation Father Fallihee has organized many religious and temperance societies, which have had far reaching beneficial results.

Alexander Farnham has a New England ancestry on both his father's and mother's side. The Farnhams were with the earliest of the Puritan comers to the New World. Alexander Farnham's great-grandfather was a captain, on the American side, in the Revoluionary war, and died from the effects of hardships suffered while confined in one of the British prison-ships located in New York harbor, and largely used by the enemy for the safe keeping of their captives during that great struggle. Alexander's grandfather was Samuel Farnham, a native of New London, Conn., who removed to Oxford, N. Y., being the first merchant in that place of whom there is any record, and who organized the first artillery company in that town. Alexander's father, John P. Farnham, was born in Oxford, was educated for the practice of medicine, and shortly after graduating moved to Carbondale, then in Luzerne, now in Lackawanna county, Pa., where for a time he pursued that profession; but finding that his health was not equal to its requirement, he turned his attention successfully to mercantile business. His wife (the mother of Alexander) was Mary Frances Steere, daughter of Mark Steere, of Providence, R. I. (later of Norwich, N. Y.), who was a shipping merchant in the early part of the present century, and largely concerned in the West Indies trade. He was captured by the British during the war of 1812, in one of his own ships, called the "Comet," and imprisoned on the island of Jamaica for many months, his release being finally effected by a decision that the ship, when taken, was in neutral waters, and therefore not subject to rightful capture. Alexander Farnham was born in Carbondale January 12, 1834, and his general education was acquired at Madison Academy, Waverly, Pa., and at Wyoming Seminary. He was prepared for the practice of the law at the National Law School at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and in the office of Fuller & Harding, in Wilkes-Barre. He was just twenty-one years and one day old, when, on January 13, 1855, he was formally admitted to practice in the Luzerne courts. Mr. Farnham is a Republican in politics, and was district attorney of Luzerne county, through the favor of that party, from 1874 to 1877. He filled the position with ability, and to the satisfaction of the people of the county. Several times he has been prominently spoken of for judicial honors, and when the new county of Lackawanna was formed out of Luzerne, was solicited by a large number of the leading Republicans to become their candidate for the president judgeship, but declined. It is not doubted that, had he been at all anxious, he might long ago have occupied a seat upon the bench, or have represented his district in Congress. He was one of the most active of the Blaine adherents in the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1880. He has served as a director of the public schools of Wilkes-Barre (in the old Third District), and in the city council, occupying in the latter body the position of chairman of the committee on law and ordinances. He was also delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892. He is now president of the bar association of Luzerne county, having been elected in the fall of 1892 to succeed

Hon. A. T. McClintock (deceased), who was its first and only president from the time of its incorporation in 1867. July 18, 1865, he married Augusta, daughter of the late Rev. John Dorrance, who was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Wilkes-Barre, from August, 1833, until he died in 1861; his degree was conferred by Princeton College. Rev. John Dorrance's grandfather was Rev. Samuel Dorrance, a graduate of the University of Glasgow, Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1722, and preached at Voluntown, Conn., until he died, fifty-three years later. Mr. and Mrs. Farnham have three children—two sons and one daughter.

James Farrell, retired miner, Plains, was born in County Longford, Ireland, and is a son of James and Rose (Fox) Farrell. The father was thrice married, and had in all twenty-one children; the last family consisting of six children, of whom James is the second. Our subject came to America in the spring of 1846, and after remaining in Brooklyn two months, engaged in mining at Wilkes-Barre, where he remained four years; he was then employed in mining in Schuylkill county, two years; in North Carolina, one year, and then returned to Wilkes-Barre, in which vicinity he has since remained, and was engaged in mining until he retired from active life. Mr. Farrell was married, July 10, 1854, to Miss Catharine, daughter of John and Ellen (Lines) Farrell, natives of County Longford, Ireland, and this happy union has been blessed with eleven children, viz.: Ellen, born May 24, 1855, married to Edward Milot, of Scranton; James J., born October 10, 1856, was educated in the common schools at Plains, Niagara University, and the Montreal Theological Seminary (he was ordained in December, 1886, and after acting as curate at Freeland, Pa., for a short time, he was appointed pastor of the Catholic Church at Friendsville, Pa., where he is now located; he has had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him); Mary E., born January 8, 1859, married to J. J. Wisley; John C., born October 7, 1861, traveling salesman for Wallace Elliott, of New York, and A. B. Noys, of Georgetown, Mass., with sample rooms in the Welles Building, Wilkes-Barre; Garrett T., born August 10, 1863, engaged in the hardware business, Plains; Frank A., born June 19, 1865, for several years was in charge of the drug-store of O. B. MacKnight, Plains, and is now a student at Jefferson Medical College; Thomas, born February 20, 1867, died August 17, 1868; Catharine, born November 21, 1868; William L., born August 22, 1870, is engaged with John C., they together having charge of the State of Pennsylvania; Lawrence deceased in infancy; and Margaret A., born May 21, 1876. Mr. Farrell and family are members of the Catholic Church, and Democratic in their political views.

James Farrell, miner in the Delaware Shaft, Plains, was born in County Longford, Ireland, in 1842, and is a son of James and Bridget (Keenan) Farrell, the former of whom was a farmer. They reared a family of seven children, viz.: Catherine, who died in New Orleans at the age of twenty-five years; Thomas, a farmer in Ireland; Christopher, a miner in Plains; James, the subject of this sketch; Patrick, a farmer in Ireland; and John and Martin, stock-raisers about 200 miles from Buenos Ayres, South America. Our subject came to America in 1866, and locating in Plains, Pa., where he railroaded two years, labored in the mines nine years, and has been mining since 1876. During the years 1873–5 he traveled through the west as far as Omaha. Mr. Farrell was married, September 20, 1874, to Miss Mary, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Davin) Dailey, natives of Ireland, and they have eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Catherine, Mary A., Matthew, James, Ann, Agnes and John W. Mr. Farrell and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the Father Mathew Society, and in politics he is a Democrat. His uncle, Thomas Farrell, was a soldier in the Mexican war. Mr. Farrell purchased his present residence and removed therein in 1875.

William H. Faulds, physician, Luzerne, was born in Minersville, Schuylkill Co., Pa., January 20, 1845, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Wagner) Faulds, the former of whom was of Scotch descent, the latter of German. Our subject was educated and reared in Columbia county, Pa., and at the age of eighteen years began the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. Thompson, of Danville, Pa. He

soon afterward entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of '76, and not long thereafter located at Luzerne, where he has since enjoyed a large practice. In the medical fraternity he invokes much respect. He was the presiding officer of the Luzerne County Medical Society, for the year 1891, and is a member of the American Medical Society. Dr. Faulds has been twice married, first in 1869, to Miss Mary, daughter of Richard Thompson, and by her he had one child, Bertha, who is a graduate of Wyoming Seminary, class of '90, and who at present resides with her father. Mrs. Mary (Thompson) Faulds died in 1872, and the Doctor's second wife is Mary Ella, daughter of James and Christiana (Yorks) Curry, natives of Pennsylvania. One child, Agnes L., born October 2, 1883, is the fruit of this union. The Doctor in church connection is a Presbyterian; socially he is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the P. O. S. of A.; in politics he votes the Republican ticket.

Reuben Faux, carpenter and foreman, Knelly's Planing-mill, Conyngham, was born in Hollenback township, this county, March 31, 1842, a son of Michael and Mary (Eroh) Faux. His father, who was a native of Prussia, came to America in 1830, first locating in North Carolina, later he removed to Quakake, Schuylkill Co., Pa., after which he resided in Jeansville, this county, nine years, and has been a permanent resident of Hollenback township since 1855, where he has been engaged in farming, though by trade a carpenter. His wife was a daughter of Mathias and Mary (Boyer) Eroh, pioneers of Hollenback township, and by her he had seven children who grew to maturity: Catherine (Mrs. Samuel Swoortwood), Reuben, John, Richard, William, Frank and Michael. Our subject was reared in Luzerne county, and served an apprenticeship of two years at the carpenter's trade, which he has followed since 1869. Has been a resident of Conyngham since 1877, and held his present position since 1880. He was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting August, 1862, in Company F, One hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, as well as all the engagements of Sherman's army when on the march to the sea, and was at Johnston's surrender. Mr. Faux was honorably discharged June 5, 1865. In that year he married Susan A., daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Flickinger) Spaide, of Sugar Loaf township, and he has seven children: Horace U., Cora, Ezra W., Mary E., Bessie, Levi C. and Elwood R. Our subject's second wife was Mrs. Lydia (Ulrich) Voglie, of Conyngham. Mr. Faux is a member of the M. E. Church, and of the G. A. R.; in politics he is a Republican.

George Fear, Eckley. This gentleman, who is foreman of the machine department for Coxe Bros. & Co. at Eckley and Stockton, is a native of Germany, and was born April 2, 1854. His parents came to America, locating at Hazleton before he was two years old; the father died in 1886; the mother now resides at Wenton. At the age of seven our subject commenced picking slate at Stockton, and later worked inside. At sixteen he learned cabinet making; then served his time at pattern making, and later worked at the trade of machinist. His first machine work was for J. Leisenring & Co., at Eckley, and after remaining there a short time he went to Black Ridge, where he took charge of the work for eighteen months; then, in 1886, accepted his present position. Mr. Fear was married November 24, 1883, to Miss Emma Shelhammer, of Rock Island, Ill., and they have four children, viz.: Thomas, Frank, Eva and Carrie. Mr. Fear is a member of the F. & A. M., the American Legion of Honor, and in politics is a Republican.

M. Featherston, mine contractor, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, July 4, 1858, a son of James and Kate Featherston, natives of Ireland. They came to America in 1869, settling in Wilkes-Barre, where the father engaged in the market business until 1885. The family consisted of the following children: Arthur, Thomas, Eliza (Mrs. Hugh Nolan), Joseph, James (deceased), Mary (deceased), John (deceased), Michael, Anna (Mrs. C. Nolan) and Arthur. Our subject was reared in Ireland and England, and was eleven years of age when he came to Wilkes-Barre with his parents. He received a limited education in the common schools, began life

in 1869, in the mines as a breaker boy and later worked as driver-car runner, loader and miner. He has since followed mining and contracting on a small scale, and since 1882 has been in control of gang work. In 1882, Mr. Featherston married Miss Anna, daughter of Con and Annora (Hughes) McMunnigel, of Wilkes-Barre, and has two children, Kate and Anna. He is a member of the Catholic Church, also of the A. O. of H., Board of America. In politics he is a Democrat.

William A. Feist, White Haven, editor and proprietor of the White Haven *Journal*, was born October 24, 1857, a son of Albert and Delilah J. (Taylor) Feist, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, of German and English origin, respectively. Our subject, who is the eldest in a family of three children, was educated in the common schools of White Haven, and at the age of fifteen became a clerk in the general store of Kleckner & Schuler, where he was regularly employed for nearly three years. He subsequently entered the postoffice as clerk, where he remained three years, and in the fall of 1879 he purchased the plant of the White Haven *Standard*, and, changing the name to *Journal*, has since issued his paper once a week. It is a seven-column folio paper, bright and newsy, published every Saturday morning, and enjoys a large circulation. Mr. Feist does a large show-printing business, doing work for four circuses, and a dozen or more theatrical troupes. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and Royal Arcanum, and in politics is a Republican.

Michael J. Feldmann, of Feldmann & McVeigh, butchers, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Minersville, Schuylkill Co., Pa., January 1, 1868, a son of Louis and Ann (Bambrick) Feldmann, and of German and Irish descent. He was reared in Carbon county, Pa., educated in the common schools, and began life as a breaker-boy in the mines. Later, as inside driver, he spent six years in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he learned the butcher's trade, and in September, 1890, located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has followed his business one year. In December, 1891, he embarked in business for himself as senior member of the firm of Feldmann & McVeigh, having one of the best-equipped butcher shops in the city. Mr. Feldmann is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Daniel Ackley Fell, attorney at law, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city November 23, 1858, a son of Daniel A. and Elizabeth (Gray) Fell. His first paternal ancestor in America was Joseph Fell (a son of John and Margaret Fell), who was born October 19, 1768, at Longlands, county of Cumberland, England, and came to America in 1705, settling in Bucks county, Pa. The paternal grandparents of subject were Jacob and Mary (Ackley) Fell, the former of whom was a son of Amos and Elizabeth (Jackson) Fell, all among the pioneers of Luzerne county. Amos was a son of Thomas and Hane (Kirk) Fell, and Thomas was a son of Joseph Fell above mentioned. Daniel Ackley Fell, father of our subject, was born at Pittston, Pa., May 29, 1817, and is an architect, contractor and builder. He has superintended the erection of many of the principal buildings of Wilkes-Barre, among them being the present courthouse and the "Wyoming Valley Hotel," and for several years he was master builder for the Lehigh & Susquehanna division of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, having succeeded to that position from: first, the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company; second the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad Company, then the Lehigh & Susquehanna division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. His wife was a native of Wilkes-Barre, and a daughter of Alexander Gray, born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1804, whose wife was Jane Russell, a native of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. In 1832 his maternal grandfather settled in Wilkes-Barre, and superintended the works of the Baltimore Coal Company, holding this position until 1862, when he operated the Hollenback Mines; he later began mining operations in Schuylkill county, Pa., and subsequently removed to Princeton, N. J., where he died. D. A. Fell, Sr., is the father of two children living, Daniel A., Jr., and Alexander, a prominent physician of Wilkes-Barre. The subject of this sketch was reared in Wilkes-Barre, educated in the public schools of his native city, at Wyoming Seminary (Kingston), at Lawrenceville (New Jersey) High School, from which he graduated in 1878; at the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and at Princeton College,

where he was graduated in 1883. He read law with E. G. Butler, Esq., and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar July 27, 1885, and immediately began the practice of the profession in Wilkes-Barre, where he still resides, and is now serving his first term as councilman of the city. Mr. Fell married, October 18, 1888, Frances L., daughter of Arnold and Adelia A. (Stevens) Bertels, of Wilkes-Barre, and has one son living, named Harold.

Harvey Edgar Fell, engraver, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city March 16, 1862, and is a son of Henry Nicholas and Elizabeth (Beissel) Fell. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Nicholas Fell, formerly of Easton, Pa., was at one time a resident of Luzerne county. He was supposed to be a descendant of Joseph Fell, formerly of England, who settled in Bucks county, Pa., in 1705. The father of the subject of this sketch is a native of Northampton county, Pa.; he is a wheelwright by trade, and has spent most of his life in Wilkes-Barre. His wife was a native of the Conyngham Valley, and by her he has had eight children: Alice (Mrs. Fred B. Fregans), Clara, Harvey E., Milton (deceased), Charles, Mary, and John and Josephine (twins). Our subject was reared in his native city, educated in public schools, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the engraving trade with T. C. Parker, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, with whom he afterward worked seven years as a journeyman. In 1890 he embarked in business for himself, in which he has since continued. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, and in politics is independent.

Charles M. Felter, manager of Miner & Co.'s Flour and Feedmill, Plymouth, was born at Exeter, Luzerne Co., Pa., January 11, 1859, and is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Dichinson) Felter, natives of Pennsylvania. There were eight children in the Felter family, the subject of this sketch being the fifth in order of birth. He was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, and at an early age began work in and about the mines. He then took a position as fireman, in which he continued until a position was offered him by Miner & Co., as shipping clerk. This position he filled for four years, at the end of which time he came to Plymouth and took charge of the large feed and flourmill, which is now under his management. Mr. Felter was married December 2, 1879, to Martha J., daughter of Edwin K. and Eliza M. (Philo) Townsend, natives of Pennsylvania. Five children have blessed this union, viz.: Lela B., Edith and Emma (twins), Willard E. and Anna M. Mr. Felter was elected assessor of Plains township for two terms in succession, on the Republican ticket; he and his family are members of the Methodist Church.

James K. P. Fenner, insurance and real estate agent, Ashley, was born in Shawnee, Monroe Co., Pa., July 20, 1844, son of Abraham and Catherine (Smoke) Fenner, natives of Pennsylvania, and of early German origin. His father, who was a stonemason by trade, and later a farmer, reared a family of fifteen children, three of whom died in infancy. The others were: Mary A. (Mrs. Josiah Coleman, of Howell, Mich.); Hiram, a retired tailor in Bucyrus, Ohio; George W., carpenter and contractor, also in Bucyrus (he was a veteran of the Mexican war); Benjamin P., contractor, in Elmira, N. Y.; Susan (deceased wife of James H. Price, of Henryville, Pa.); David (deceased), a physician; Amanda (Mrs. Philip W. Cyphers, Wilkes-Barre); Sarah (Mrs John B. Wallace, Ashley); William, who was the predecessor of his brother as justice of the peace, and who was for twelve years deputy prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Luzerne county (he died in Ashley at the age of fifty-three years); Catherine (Mrs. Eldwood Gardner, Ashley); James K. P., and John W., a commission merchant in Wilkes-Barre, with residence in Ashley. Our subject received a common school education, and afterward taught school in Monroe county for two years. In 1863 he came to Wilkes-Barre, where he clerked in a drug store for three years, and thence coming to Ashley, and engaging in a general mercantile business for seventeen years, after which he embarked in his present business. In 1882 he built the portion of Fenner's Block, known as the "hotel block," and the rest, adjoining and including his residence, in 1885. Mr. Fenner was married September 7, 1870, to Miss Caroline P., daughter of J. Turvey

and Marilla (Pettibone) Fellows, of Scranton, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. The issue of this union was five children, viz.: James, Carrie May, George L., Samuel R., and Charles A., who died at the age of five months. Our subject and his family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and the K. of H., and a Democrat in his political views. On February 27, 1890, Governor Pattison appointed him justice of the peace to succeed his brother, William, to which office he was duly elected in 1891; he has also held the commission of notary public, about twenty years; in 1891 he was elected burgess of Ashley, being re-elected in 1892. He has also been a member of the school board and council, and served as postmaster from 1885 to 1889.

John W. Fenner, wholesale produce merchant, Wilkes-Barre, residing on Ross street, Ashley, was born in Shawnee, Monroe Co., Pa., June 27, 1846, and is a son of Abraham and Catherine (Smoke) Fenner. He was educated in the public school of his native town, and the Delaware Water Gap Academy; he then taught school two years in Monroe county and one year in Luzerne county, after which he clerked in the company store at the Franklin Mines three years, and in the store of his brother James, at Ashley, six years. He then served as deputy warden of Luzerne county prison, three years, after which he engaged in the hardware business in Ashley as the junior partner of Florey, Dreher & Co., and in 1881 engaged in his present business, which he has since successfully followed. Mr. Fenner was married November 5, 1874, to Miss Emma King, daughter of Levi and Julia (Greenamayer) King, natives of Monroe county and Holland, respectively; the King family have been in this country for many generations. Mr. and Mrs. Fenner have had four children: Edwin K., Warren B., Ernest, who died at the age of five and a half years, and Nellie. This gentleman is a member of the F. & A. M.; he is a Democrat in his political views, and has been a member of the council in Ashley borough.

John A. Fenstermacher, farmer, P. O. Beach Haven, was born in Salem township, September 13, 1846, and is a son of John and Susan (Hess) Fenstermacher. His paternal grandfather, John Fenstermacher, formerly of Lehigh county, Pa., was one of the pioneers of Salem township, and his wife was Mary Andress, by whom he had nine children: George, John, Susan (Mrs. Michael Hess), Julia A. (Mrs. William Weiss), Polly (Mrs. Jacob Hasnacht), Nancy (Mrs. Andrew Seely), Kate (Mrs. Andrew Seely), Sarah (Mrs. Silas Rumbach), and Elizabeth (Mrs. Catline Stookey.) The father of our subject was a native of Conyngham township, and was a blacksmith by trade, which occupation he followed for many years in Salem township, in connection with farming. He has been a resident of that township for seventy-five years, and is still living, now in his eightieth year. His wife was a daughter of Jeremiah and Catharine (Fenstermacher) Hess. Our subject, who was an only child, was reared in Salem township, where he has always resided; was educated in the common schools and New Columbus Academy, and has followed farming. He married February 23, 1868, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Hannah (Croll) Mifflin, of Salem township, and has five children: Minnie E., Fred H., Lizzie, John and Grace. Mr. Fenstermacher is a member of the German Reformed Church; is a Democrat in politics, and has been constable of Salem township nine years.

Lewis D. Ferrell was born in Lehman township, this county, December 1, 1863, a son of Samuel R. Ferrell, who was of Irish extraction; his mother's people were of Dutch and German stock. His father was a farmer, and the lad's chances for securing a common-school education were very limited.

When Lewis D. was ten years of age his parents removed to Waverly, N. Y., remaining there, however, but a short time when they moved to Wilkes-Barre, where our subject attended the public school one term and a portion of another. About this time the boy's mother was left a widow with two children, and only her own resources to depend upon. Being possessed of that spirit which characterized her forefathers when they settled in the wilderness, she went to work, but the hard times of the "seventies" coming on, she was forced to take the boy from his studies and put him to work. A position as errand boy in the large dry-goods house of Isaac

Long was secured for him, and here he remained a little over five years, when he was given an opportunity to learn the machinist's trade at Ashley. Here he served his full apprenticeship, remaining a few months over, when, desiring to see something of the country, he secured a promise of work in Denver, Colo., and so started west. In Denver he remained about fourteen months, and by practicing close economy he saved a neat little sum, most of which he gave to his mother. Meeting with a painful accident which cost him a finger, he returned to Luzerne county, and again secured a position at Ashley, but in a short time he embarked in the butchering business. In this not being successful, he accepted a position with the Sheldon Axle Company, in which he remained until November, 1887, when he took a trip through some of the Southern States, locating in South Pittsburgh, Tenn., only for a short time, as in the latter part of December he received an offer of a position as assistant foreman in one of the departments of the Sheldon Axle Works, and he returned to Wilkes-Barre, but remained there only a few months. He next embarked in the newspaper business, being offered a position on the Wilkes-Barre *Telephone*, where his labors met with high appreciation, and April 14, 1890, he was called to his present position as editor and office manager of the Nanticoke *Sun*, where his abilities have had full play in successfully resurrecting the dead. October 14, 1889, he was married to Eva Jackson, of Wilkes-Barre, and he attributes much of his success to her assistance and advice.

George S. Ferris, attorney at law, Pittston, who is among the most prominent attorneys of the Luzerne county bar, was born in Pittston, Pa., April 28, 1849. He is a son of Edwin F. Ferris, who was born in Unadilla, N. Y., February 19, 1822; he came to the Wyoming Valley in company with the late Rev. Reuben Nelson, D. D., and after the opening of the Wyoming Seminary, September 24, 1844, was a teacher in that institution. He resided in Pittston many years, and in 1847 was made superintendent for Lord and John L. Butler during their early coal operations. He subsequently engaged in the milling business, and was in partnership, at various times, with James Mott, Theodore Strong, J. A. Wisner and Charles Steel, until the summer of 1861, when he accepted a civil service position at Washington. He died at Pittston, June 7, 1877. Edwin F. Ferris married, December 7, 1877, at Hanover, Margaret, daughter of Joseph Steel. Our subject was educated at Columbia College, Washington, D. C., and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., graduating from the latter in 1869. In 1870 and 1871 he was clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, and while in that position studied law in the Columbia Law School of that city, graduating from that institution in 1871, and being at once admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He now returned to Pittston and entered the law office of the late C. S. Stark, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, February 19, 1872. He soon entered upon the practice of his profession in the Luzerne county courts, and shortly won for himself a position among the first attorneys of the county. Mr. Ferris was married, September 1, 1875, to Ada, daughter of Lewis G. Stark, of near Nicholson, Pa. This union has been blessed with one child, Edwin F. Mr. Ferris is a member of the West Pittston Presbyterian Church, and politically is a stanch Republican.

Homer B. Ferry, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born in Eaton, Wyoming Co., Pa., December 1, 1841, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Alonzo and Catharine (Garrison) Ferry, both of whom were born in Wyoming county. They removed to this county in 1869, locating in this township, where they remained about two years, then moving to Iowa, where the father farmed for twenty years, after which he came east again, but feeling dissatisfied with the country returned to Iowa, where he now resides. His family consisted of ten children, eight of whom are now living. Homer B. is the second in order of birth. He has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1862 he enlisted for three years in Company A, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, but, on account of disability, was discharged from the service. In 1864 he again enlisted, this time in Company G, Two Hundred and Tenth P. V. I., and served to the close of the war. In 1866

Mr. Ferry was married to Miss Olive, daughter of George and Sally Ann Munson. There were five children born to them, four of whom are now living: George M., born October 28, 1871; Harry W., born August 15, 1875; Walter L., born December 14, 1883; and Homer B., born June 21, 1889. Mrs. Olive (Munson) Ferry was born April 26, 1844, in Franklin township, on the farm adjoining her present residence. She is a daughter of George, who is a son of Walter and Mehetable Munson. Walter was a son of Obadiah, who removed from Connecticut to this county in about 1772, and owned a large tract of land. He was a son of Obadiah Ferry, and was descended from Danish stock. Walter located in Exeter in 1806, where he owned six hundred acres of land. The Munsons were among the first settlers, but are fast dying out. Homer B. Ferry is an enterprising farmer, always keeping abreast of the times. In 1866 he moved on his present farm, which formerly belonged to the Munsons. It consists of seventy acres, and is mostly cleared. He has made many improvements in the line of buildings and farm improvements. He and his worthy wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church.

James Ferry, proprietor of the "Ferry House," Hanover township, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, October 26, 1852, a son of Patrick and Sophia (Coyle) Ferry. The family came to America in 1869, two years after the arrival of Michael and Daniel, and consisted of five sons, viz.: Michael, employed in the Ashley shop; Hugh, who is in Australia; Daniel, who lives in Scranton; James, and John, who works with a steamfitter in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Ferry's education was limited to the meager advantages afforded in Ireland, where he worked on a farm, and after reaching America he commenced mining. He followed this occupation for seventeen years, but in that interval engaged in braking on the Central Railroad. He turned his attention to his present business in 1888. December 16, 1878, Mr. Ferry married Miss Mary, daughter of Patrick McCloskey, of Port Carbon, Pa., and of this union have been born five children, viz.: Sophia, John, Patrick, Sarah, and Mary. The latter died November 25, 1891, at the age of three years, seven months and fourteen days. Our subject and his family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views.

Irwin E. Finch, coal and iron police, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, was born in Wilkes-Barre February 20, 1845, a son of Silas and Minerva (Horton) Finch. His paternal grandfather, Darius Finch, a native of New York State, and a stone mason by trade, settled in Wilkes-Barre in 1822, where he resided until his death. Silas Finch, his son, was also a stone mason by occupation, and has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre since 1822. He has reared a family of five children, namely: Edwin, Deborah (Mrs. William Stevens), Emily (Mrs. P. L. Hoover), Irwin E. and Ada (Mrs. Elgin May). Irwin E. Finch was reared and educated in Wilkes-Barre, and is a plasterer by trade, which occupation he followed for ten years. For six years he has been in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, as coal and iron police. He enlisted, April 16, 1861, in Company F, Eighth P. V., and was honorably discharged after three months' service. He re-enlisted August 16, 1864, in Company A, Fifty-second P. V., as fourth sergeant, and was honorably discharged as second sergeant in November, 1864. During the years 1875 to 1886 he was a member of the Wilkes-Barre police force. In 1868 he married Marilla, daughter of David and Sarah (Preston) Wise, of Wilkes-Barre, and has four children living, viz.: Williston W., Bertram K., Anna and Monroe. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

Patrick Finn, proprietor of hotel, Miners Mills, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, June 25, 1861, and is a son of Martin and Ellen (Wallace) Finn. His father, who was a farmer, came to America in 1863, and located in Wilkes-Barre, where he worked in the mines until his death, which occurred in 1881. The family consisted of seven children, viz.: Bridget (died at the age of twenty-three), Thomas, Patrick, Anna, John, Dennis and Martin. Our subject began life working about the mines, which vocation he followed twenty-one years, and in 1867 engaged as clerk in Michael Mayock's store, where he remained eight years, and then improved his

place to its present condition, and engaged in the hotel business. Mr. Finn was married, April 13, 1887, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Kane) Corcoran, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have three children, viz.: Alice, Anna and James. Our subject and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the C. M. B. A. and the A. O. H. In his political views he is decidedly Democratic, and has rendered his party much valuable aid; he is jury commissioner of Luzerne county at present, and has held the offices of school director, assessor and collector in Miners Mills.

Capt. Frank N. Finney, Ashley, was born at Bristol, Addison Co., Vt., March 19, 1834, a son of Noble and Maria (Smith) Finney. He was reared and educated in his native State, where he learned a general mechanical trade, and was in the employ of the Howe Scale Works at Brandon, Vt., for five years. On November 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Vt. V., and was promoted from the ranks of Company B to Company G as second lieutenant, from this to Company D as first lieutenant, and then to Company H as captain, and was mustered out of the service April 2, 1866, having served four and one-half years. After the mustering out of the regiment, he was retained as assistant mustering officer, military division of the Gulf. After his discharge he located at Great Bend, Pa., where he was in the employ of the American Scale Company three years, coming with them on their removal to Wilkes-Barre in 1868, and remaining with them there for three years. From 1870 until 1883 he was foreman of the Wyoming Valley Pattern shops and foundry, and then entered the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Hollenback Shaft No. 2, serving as outside foreman one year. He was then transferred to Ashley, holding the same position for same company at New Jersey Colliery, No. 8, until February, 1891, since which time he has been in their general supply store in Wilkes-Barre. He was married, July 12, 1857, to Sarah J., daughter of James and Mary Kelly, of Vergennes, Vt., and has one son, Will N., born February 12, 1859, now a resident of Delano, Schuylkill county, and in the employ of the L. V. R. R. Company as pattern maker. Capt. Finney is a F. & A. M., R. A. M. and K. T., also a member of the G. A. R. and Royal Arcanum; in politics he is a Democrat.

E. E. Fisher, butcher, P. O. Sybertsville, was born in Hazleton, Pa., March 19, 1864, a son of Anthony and Mary (Henry) Fisher. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Fisher, a butcher by trade, was a resident of Hazleton and Conyngham for many years, and died in Hazle township. His wife was Mary Charles, and his children were Anthony, Emeline (Mrs. Theodore Soliday), Martha (Mrs. John Williams), Rose (Mrs. Lewis Reed), Bella (Mrs. David Dodson), Eliza, Maria (Mrs. Samuel Fetter), Matilda and J. Frank. The paternal great-grandfather of subject was Anthony Fisher, a pioneer of Nescopeck township, and at one time a resident of Sugar Loaf township. The maternal grandfather was Jacob Henry, a pioneer of Nescopeck township. Anthony Fisher, father of subject, was a native of Luzerne county, a butcher by occupation, and for many years in business at Hazleton, and now a resident of Sugar Loaf township. The children yet living are six in number, viz.: Viola (Mrs. William L. Beisel), Ida, Elmer E., Annie (Mrs. Eugene Beisher), Mary (Mrs. G. P. Beisher), and Theodore. Our subject was reared and educated in Sugar Loaf township, and has followed the butcher business sixteen years. On May 1, 1888, he married Lizzie, daughter of Evan and Mary Reese, of Sugar Loaf township, and has two children, Viola M. and Carrie L. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

George W. Fisher, proprietor of the "Beach Haven Hotel," Beach Haven, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., a son of Jacob Fisher, and of German descent. He was reared in his native county, and is a millwright by trade, which occupation he followed sixteen years. In 1852 he settled in Salem township, where he has since resided. He helped to erect the "Old Josiah Beach Gristmill" (since burned down), and which he operated in 1854-5, after which he was engaged in the grocery and canal supplies businesses for several years. In 1856 he built a hotel at Beach

Haven, which burned down in 1857, but he rebuilt same year, and has since been engaged in that line of business. On January 18, 1852, he married Caroline E. Nolf, of Salem township, by whom he has four children, viz.: Anna M. (Mrs. Dr. William Morris), Lydia (Mrs. Michael Frett), Ellen (Mrs. John White), and Margaret. Mr. Fisher is a a member of the F. & A. M., and he is a Republican.

Henry I. Fisher, salesman, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Gordal, Staffordshire, England, December 21, 1851, and is a son of Isaac and Maria (Marinin) Fisher. They came to America in 1853, and located in Nesquehoning, Carbon Co., Pa., where the father engaged in mining and died in August, 1891. His children who grew to maturity were five, viz.: Anna I. (Mrs. B. F. Holvey), Henry I., George, Maria (Mrs. R. L. Thomas) and Hannah (Mrs. John Cox). Our subject was reared from the age of two years in Carbon county, where he received a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen began work about the mines, where he was employed in various capacities until 1873. He then engaged in the greengrocery trade at Nesquehoning, continuing until 1876, when he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided; up to 1880 he was helper in a blacksmith shop; was for two years in the book and sewing-machine business, and since 1882 has been employed as salesman in a leading tea house of his city. Mr. Fisher was twice married; his first wife was Elda Barnes. She dying, he married, for his second wife, Effie M., daughter of Jesse and Louisa (Squier) Silvius, of Susquehanna county, Pa., and by her he had three children: Edna M., who died May 29, 1892; George S. and Emma L. Mr. Fisher is a member of the M. E. Church, and of the Y. M. C. A. In politics he is a Republican.

Patrick Fisher, tax collector, Nanticoke, was born in Donegal, Ireland, and is a son of Hugh and Ann (Scanlan) Fisher. Our subject was educated in the national schools of Ireland, and at the age of twenty-four came to America, locating at Summit Hill, Carbon Co., Pa., and began working in the mines. Here he remained about eighteen months, when he removed to Trenton, N. J., where he was engaged as an iron worker, remaining from January 1, 1867, until June, 1871. He then came to Nanticoke, and engaged in mining in the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company until August, 1866, where he was elected tax collector of Nanticoke, which office he has since held by reëlection; he was also assessor during the year 1888. Mr. Fisher was united in marriage, July 16, 1865, with Miss Ellen Sweeney, of Summit Hill, and they have six children, viz.: Miles, Mary, Hugh, Margaret, James, and Patrick. Mr. Fisher and his family are members of the Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

Mrs. Lydia Fisk, widow of the late S. A. Fisk, farmer, Sweet Valley, was born in Exeter township November 26, 1842, a daughter of Israel and Maria Letteer. S. A. Fisk was born at Abington, where he was reared and educated. He was a son of Welcome Fisk, a native of Rhode Island, and removed to this county about 1847. He located in Ross township, near the North Mountain, where he purchased 150 acres of woodland, out of which has been produced, by the combined efforts of himself and sons and grandsons, a most beautiful and productive farm. Mr. and Mrs. Fisk were married in 1863, and they had eight children, seven of whom are living: Ida M., Loxley W., Alfred M., Sarah R., Dora R., Alice B. and Sydney D. Of these, Ida M. married Steven D. Lord. Mr. Fisk was an active man and a practical farmer, enjoying the full confidence of his fellow citizens. He held several township offices with credit. He died September, 1890, aged fifty years. His widow is a most estimable woman, carrying on the farm with the aid of her sons, two of whom are young men.

Andrew Fitzsimmon, stable-boss at No. 6 Colliery, Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1842, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (McDermot) Fitzsimmon. The father, who came to America about 1857, worked in New York City thirteen years, and then removed to Pittston, Pa., where he died in 1877, being survived three years by his widow. The family consisted of six children, one of whom died in Ireland, and four are yet living, viz.: Mary, Walter,

Ann, and Andrew. Our subject embarked in life working about the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, doing all the various kinds of work, and was promoted to his present position in 1880, when he removed to Inkerman. Mr. Fitzsimmon was married November 3, 1887, to Miss Maria Langan, who was born February 2, 1857, a daughter of Patrick and Catherine (Langan) Langan, natives of Ireland. Our subject and wife have two children, Walter and Andrew. Mr. Fitzsimmon and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the Father Mathew Society, and in his political views is a Democrat.

Thomas J. Fitzsimmons, jeweler, Pittston. Distinction and universal recognition is attained by some men through the efforts of their political friends; others become subjects of public notice by virtue of the unavoidable drifts of circumstances which force them to be factors in mighty national or social events. But there is a class of men who, by their own constant efforts and their high standard of intellectual acquisitions, justly merit the praise and admiration of the whole world. These are the inventors, the mechanical geniuses, who have made the nineteenth century the great epoch of electricity. In this list of marvelous men the name of Thomas J. Fitzsimmons may appropriately be recorded. He was born at Pittston, January 17, 1865, and is a son of Simon and Hannah (Cawley) Fitzsimmons, natives of Ireland. He attended the public schools of Pittston, and from his early childhood evinced a strong desire for the use of tools, and for mechanical work of all kinds. When he was but a mere child he would frequent some workshop, and there would spend all his leisure hours instead of at play. He would get watches and clocks and repair them, make his own tools, etc. At the age of fifteen he began the construction of the celebrated "Fitzsimmons Automatic Clock," which in its mechanical construction was certainly astonishing, ranking second to none of the great mechanical wonders of the age. He was about seven years engaged in its construction, for it was a tedious piece of work, and he made every piece in the whole structure with his own hands. The clock was about eleven feet in height and eight feet wide, and, along with its complicated machinery for recording time, numerous automatons representing various characters performed their several offices with more than human precision. Among them was a train of cars which at regular intervals dashed along a railroad—the movements of the engine and car wheels being perfect. At the approach of the train a gate-tender came out of his shanty, lowered the safety gates, and after the train passed hoisted them and again returned into the shanty. Stars rose and fell, and the movements of the sun and moon were correctly imitated. The clock kept perfect record of the minutes, hours, weeks, months and years until 9,999, thus necessitating an extensive and nice calculation in adjusting the requisite wheels, cogs, pulleys, etc. The clock was completed January 10, 1890, and the next day its inventor placed it on exhibition at Pittston, where its movements were witnessed by thousands of people. After showing it for a week at this place, Mr. Fitzsimmons started on a tour through the principal towns of the country, where he purposed placing it on exhibition. His trip was most successful; but just as he was fast earning a fortune from the clock upon which he had labored so long, and which he loved so well, disaster overtook him. At Owego, N. Y., March 9, 1890, the building in which the clock was on exhibition was destroyed by fire, and the result of his seven years' thought and labor was reduced to ashes. The disaster almost rendered him disconsolate, and for a time it seemed as if malicious fate had conspired to rob him of that which his genius had called into existence. Shortly after the destruction of the clock he returned to Pittston and engaged in the jewelry and watchmaking business, in which he has since enjoyed a lucrative public patronage. Mr. Fitzsimmons was united in marriage October 27, 1891, with Miss Sarah J. Rielley, an accomplished young lady of Pittston.

Martin Flanagan, miner, Kingston, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in March, 1826, and is a son of John and Mary (Welsh) Flanagan, both of whom were also born in that county. They were honest and industrious farmers, and lived and died in their native isle. They reared a family of three children, two of whom are

now living: Bridget and Martin; the former is still a resident of Ireland. The latter, the subject of this sketch, emigrated to this country in 1857, and located in Pittston, soon removing to Wilkes-Barre, and thence to Kingston township, where he has since resided. He was thirty years of age when he came to this country, and has followed mining continuously from that time to this, during which period he has met with no serious accidents. In 1867 Mr. Flanagan purchased a lot on Prindle Hill, and was the first man who built on that place. He now enjoys a beautiful home, the result of hard, honest, faithful and persistent toil. In 1867 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of John Kelly, and they have had nine children, five of whom are living: Charles, Martin, Mary, Joseph and James. Mr. Flanagan is a member of the Emerald Society. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church; Martin, Jr., is a member of one of their benevolent societies. Politically our subject is a Democrat.

Michael J. Flanley, stationary engineer, Ashley, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, March 27, 1859, a son of John and Catherine (McCarty) Flanley. The family came to America in 1866, preceded one year by the father, and located in Hanover township. There were four children, viz.: Mary (Mrs. George Evans), Catherine (Mrs. Edward Casey), Michael J. and John. Our subject was educated in Ireland and in Ashley, and at the age of nine years began picking slate in the breaker, where he has since worked, doing every kind of work but mining, and has occupied his present position for eight years. In 1886 he built the "Hanover House," which he still owns. He is a member of the Catholic Church; a Democrat in his political views.

Hon. John T. Flannery, Pittston. In glancing over the many young men of Luzerne county, whose industry and ability have ushered them into the front rank of enterprise, we find the subject of this memoir to be one of the most conspicuous figures. Pittston is his native town, having been born there June 24, 1862. His parents, Patrick and Mary (Kelly) Flannery, natives of Ireland, now reside at Pittston, where the family is well known and highly respected. Our subject, not unlike the average boy of the anthracite coal regions, at a very early age experienced real life on the culm-bank and in the breaker, where shrewdness is developed and a knowledge of worldly affairs prematurely acquired. He attended the public schools of Pittston till he became well advanced in years, when he entered the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, where he was graduated in the class of 1886. He then embarked in the insurance business, and has since been very extensively engaged in that line. On April 12, 1881, before he had reached the age of twenty, he enlisted in Company C, Ninth Regiment N. G. P., and was honorably discharged, by reason of the disbandment of the company November 28, 1882. On May 28, 1883, he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Regiment N. G. P., and in the following August he was appointed first sergeant; on September 1, 1887, he was elected captain of the company. The Captain is well known in military circles as a very popular officer in the National Guard; and it may be here said that his company is the best-drilled military body in the Ninth Regiment; they took first honors in the regiment competitive drill in 1888-9 and '90, every soldier in the company being a qualified marksman. In 1888 they won the regimental trophy for company marksmanship, and in 1888 the Captain won the colonel's badge by the highest score in the regiment. In 1890 Mr. Flannery was elected representative of the Fifth District with a majority of seven hundred, by the Democratic party, which office he has ably and honorably filled. He was secretary of the Pittston borough council from 1885-90; was chairman of the Democratic borough committee from 1887 to 1890, and in 1891 was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. He is a member of the A. O. H., and in 1892 was a delegate to the National Convention of that order at New Orleans. On February 24, 1892, Capt. Flannery was united in marriage with Miss Bridget Tigue, one of Pittston's most accomplished young ladies.

Dr. Edward C. Fletcher (deceased) was at the time of his death a resident of Plymouth, and was one of the most prominent physicians in the borough. He was

born at Netherton, Staffordshire, England, July 3, 1843, and received his education at Townsend House School, Kidderminster. At the age of seventeen he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Durur, of Dudley, Worcestershire, England, continuing with him five years, at the expiration of which term he entered Queen's College, Birmingham, England, and successfully passed his preliminary examination, prior to attending the course of lectures. In August, 1866, he came to America, locating at Scranton, Pa., and in November, 1866, he opened an office at Hyde Park where he practiced until 1871. About this time he was married to a daughter of William Pierson, of Scranton, and removed to Providence, Pa., where, after eighteen months of wedded life, death claimed the partner he had chosen, and his home was made desolate. He soon afterward came to Plymouth and opened an office, where he built up a large practice, in the meantime making many friends, who were ever ready to serve him. He was married, the second time, July 16, 1874, to Miss Mary, daughter of George P. and Sarah (Thomas) Richards, pioneers of Plymouth, and four children blessed this union, viz.: Sally (deceased), George P., Richards Edward, and William Challingsworth. The Doctor was a stanch Republican; the family were members of the Episcopal Church. He was at one time a leader of the Sons of St. George, and although a patriotic American, yet he believed in recognizing and remembering the land that gave him birth. His death occurred May 10, 1890, and he will long be remembered as one of Plymouth's intelligent, prominent and liberal-minded citizens.

Patrick E. Flood, salesman, P. O. Ashley, was born in County Meath, Ireland, January 15, 1856, a son of Patrick and Mary (O'Neill) Flood, who came to America in 1863, locating at Ashley, this county, where the father resided until his death, which occurred in 1886. Their children were six in number: Patrick E., John, Edward, Catharine (Mrs. Michael Devenay), Anne (Mrs. A. F. McGuire, now deceased) and Ellen (Mrs. James Bennan). Our subject was reared at Ashley from seven years of age; he was educated at Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda, Pa., and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. He began his business career in 1883, as a teacher in the common schools, which occupation he followed until 1890, and has since been employed as salesman by the leading school furniture companies of the United States. He married, November 25, 1885, Mary A., daughter of Philip and Mary (Masterson) Riley, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Flood is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

Frank Flosser, proprietor of the "Flosser's Hotel," Nanticoke, and one of the most popular hotel-men in the Wyoming Valley, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born July 21, 1843. He received his education in his native land, and at the age of thirteen years came to America. Young as he was, he came all the way alone without the aid or direction of friends or relatives, and stopped at Wilkes-Barre, where he remained until August 21, 1861, when he enlisted in the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was discharged August 11, 1862, and then re-enlisted September 21, same year, in the First Battalion, U. S. Regulars, better known as "Sherman's Regiment." He was in the following engagements: Chickasaw Bayou; Arkansas Post; Falling Fork; Black Bogre; Haines' Bluff; Champion Hills; Vicksburg; Collier's Mill, and Mission Ridge, and was mustered out of service, September 21, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He then went to Philadelphia, where he worked in a hotel and restaurant, remaining there until February 1, 1867, when he came to Wilkes-Barre and engaged in general mercantile business. He was in the last named place during the great strike, which proved very disastrous to his business. In 1890 he came to Nanticoke, and engaged in the hotel business. Mr. Flosser was united in marriage, March 10, 1867, with Miss Margaret, daughter of Adam Turkes, of Wilkes Barre, Pa., and they have children as follows: William T., Sherman, Lillie, Maggie, Kate and Minnie. Mr. Flosser is a member of the F. & A. M., Knights of Honor, American Legion of Honor, Royal Society of Good Fellows, and G. A. R.; his political views are Republican.

Frank Flynn, merchant, Plains, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, August 15, 1851, and is a son of James and Celia (Laden) Flynn, the former of whom was a

farmer. They reared a family of eight children, three of whom are living, and Frank is the seventh. Our subject came to America with his mother and sister in 1854, and located at Port Griffith, where they remained three years; then removed to Midvale at the time that vicinity was a forest. Here our subject obtained a common-school education, and at an early age began working about the mines; he did all the various kinds of work including twelve years' mining, chiefly at Midvale. In 1872 he embarked in the mercantile business at Port Bowkley, and built his present place of business, and removed thereto in 1875. Mr. Flynn was married, July 11, 1869, to Bridget, daughter of Michael and Mary (Flynn) Flynn, natives of County Sligo, Ireland, and they have three children, Thomas, Francis J. and Michael. Our subject and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a Democrat in his political views, and has held the office of assessor in Plains township.

Thomas Flynn, miner, Port Blanchard, was born in Port Griffith, Luzerne Co., Pa., March 26, 1860, and is a son of Martin and Mary (Figue) Flynn, of the same place, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, who reared a family of nine children, of whom Thomas is fifth in order of birth. Our subject received his education in the common schools, and in 1872 went to work as a slate-picker in the mines. In 1875 he worked as driver, in 1877 as laborer, and has been employed as a miner by the Pennsylvania Coal Company since 1882. Mr. Flynn was united in marriage December 27, 1887, with Mary J., daughter of Michael and Mary (Walsh) O'Brien, of Port Griffith, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and their union has been blessed with the following-named children: Frank, born November 19, 1888; Esther, born April 30, 1890, and Marie, born July 16, 1891. Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1881 was elected assessor of his township for a period of three years.

Elwin D. Fogel, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Pennsville, October 31, 1863, and is the eighth son of Joseph Fogel, a native of Whitehall, this State. Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native place, and afterward learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed at Whitehall for a short time. In 1883 he came to Wilkes-Barre, and secured employment with W. H. Pethick, the contractor, and for the past six years has occupied the responsible position of foreman for that gentleman. He is one of the most expert wood-workers in this section, and specimens of his art are to be seen in the new People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Fogel was married December 25, 1883, to Mary J. Hummel, a daughter of William Hummel, of Kreidersville, Pa. Mr. Fogel owns a cozy residence on Moyallen street, Wilkes-Barre.

Patrick J. Foley, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Minersville, Schuylkill Co., Pa., May 17, 1847, a son of Owen and Alice (Tininons) Foley, natives of County Kilkenny, Ireland. His parents came to America in 1845 and settled in Minersville, Pa., where his father engaged in mining, and where he died. Their children numbered six: Patrick, Joseph, Michael, David, Mary (Mrs. Adam Boyer), and Luke. Our subject was reared in Minersville, and received a limited education in the common schools. When eight years old he began life in the breaker, and from 1855 to 1861 was employed as slate-picker and driver. July 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers (afterward Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers), and after serving three years was honorably discharged. May 5, 1864, he was wounded in the right arm in the battle of the Wilderness. From 1864 to 1879 he was employed in the mines. He has been a resident of Luzerne county since 1871, and in 1879 was elected justice of the peace of Wilkes-Barre township, serving one term of five years. In 1889 he was appointed notary public by Governor Beaver, confirmed by the Senate, and still holds the office. From 1884 to 1892 he was engaged in the liquor business. He was married, March 14, 1883, to Rose, daughter of Hiram and Mary (Davis) Freeman, of Wright township, this county. Mr. Foley is a member of the Catholic Church, also of the G. A. R. and A. O. H. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mrs. Anna M. Folk, farmer, P. O. Pittston, was born in Germany, August 7, 1839, and is a daughter of John and Eva Terffessin, both also natives of Germany. They emigrated to this country in 1865, locating in West Pittston, where they both died, the former in 1882, at the age of eighty years, the latter in 1876, at the age of seventy-six years. There were nine children born to them, five of whom grew to maturity, and four of whom are now living. Mrs. A. M. Folk is the fourth in order of birth. She was reared and educated in Germany, and accompanied her parents on their emigration to this country in 1865. In 1870 she married Jacob Myers, a farmer, which union was blessed with nine children, six of whom are living: Emma, Metta, Albert, Theodore, Bertha and Lydia. After the death of Mr. Myers, she married on February 5, 1892, for her second husband, John Folk. Her beautiful and accomplished daughter, Emma, married Prof. John German, a professor of music. Mrs. Folk owns a farm of forty acres of surface land, devoted to gardening; the coal was removed and belongs to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. Mrs. Folk is a hard-working, thrifty woman, hospitable and entertaining. She has a beautiful home on a very desirable site, about one and a half miles from Pittston postoffice.

George W. Foltz, Freeland. This gentleman was born at Hamburg, near Washington, D. C., June 7, 1863, a son of Martin and Sarah Bromheller, both natives of the District of Columbia, of German descent, and both now deceased, the father having died in 1886, at the age of sixty-eight; the mother in 1876, at the age of sixty-two. Mr. Foltz was educated in the common schools, and in his boyhood days worked with his father, who was a cooper. At the age of eleven he learned the trade of barber at Danville, where he remained seven years; he spent a short time at Bloomsburg. He then went to Jersey City, where he worked at his trade one year, afterward working at Williamsport, Lock Haven, Muncy and Danville. In 1884 he came to Freeland, and opened a shaving parlor, where he has since enjoyed a liberal patronage. Mr. Foltz is a thorough master of his art. On December 18, 1883, he was married to Mary Gallagher, of Eckley, and they have four children, viz.: Francis, John, Mary and Louisa. Mr. Foltz is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Eben Foote, retired, Duryea, was born in New York State, April 18, 1819, and is a son of Gideon and Lavinia (Gillette) Foote, natives of the same place. They reared a family of eight children, of whom Eben is the eldest. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and came to this county in 1834, where he worked as a teamster; in 1836 he bought a pair of horses, and went into the business for himself. In 1844, when Groovan Bros. opened the first mine in this vicinity, he accepted a position with them, and remained there twenty years, proceeding, in 1864, to Mill Creek, where he was outside foreman for the Delaware & Hudson Company until 1868, when he retired. He was united in marriage June 30, 1839, with Martha, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Blanchard) Shiffer, natives of Luzerne county, Pa., and their union has been blessed with the following issue: Andrew, born March 19, 1840, died February 1, 1863; William L., born April 16, 1842; Harriet L., born April 16, 1842, married January 13, 1862, to Howard Knapp, carpenter, Duryea; Jeremiah, born December 2, 1846; Nancy E., born November 9, 1850; Nettie, born June 17, 1854, married June 6, 1877, to Robert Lamont, physician, Scranton, Pa.; Clarin, born March 10, 1856, married May 25, 1881, to John A. Wood, station agent, Lackawanna; Alice, born March 4, 1858, married September 26, 1883, to Henry L. Edsall, merchant, Duryea. Our subject is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is independent. He has held the following positions in his township: supervisor, poor director and school director.

Isaac Ford, justice of the peace, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Bristol, Gloucestershire, England, March 23, 1848, and is a son of Samuel and Ann (Brant) Ford. He was reared in England, where he received a public-school education, until seventeen years of age, and was employed in a warehouse two years in his native city. October 1, 1866, he sailed from Liverpool for New York, landing October 13. He soon after located in Scranton, Pa., and was there employed in the mines nine

months, and has since spent most of his time in Wilkes-Barre, where he was engaged in mining until 1890. He married Mary A., daughter of Henry and Emma (Whaler) Ashford, of Wilkes-Barre, and has ten children: Samuel, Emma, Harry, Isaac, Sallie, Thomas, Annie, Mollie, Stanley and Nellie. Mr. Ford is a member of the Episcopal Church; in politics he is a Republican, has held the office of tax collector one term, and is now serving the second year of his second term as justice of the peace.

Joseph Ford, outside-foreman, Stockton, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 18, 1836, and is a son of James and Martha (Swift) Ford, also natives of England. His parents came to America in 1851, settling at Pottsville, Pa., where the children, six in number (Joseph being the eldest), were reared and educated. At the outbreak of the Civil war, our subject enlisted in the Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the three months' service, and served under Gen. Nagle until the expiration of his term of enlistment. In his youth Mr. Ford worked about the mines, and has done every kind of work connected with mining. In 1878 he was made outside foreman at Breaker No. 6, Stockton Mines, operated by Linderman, Skeer & Co., and has occupied that position at No. 6 and No. 7 ever since. At present he has charge of nineteen men, and the works produce 150 tons of coal daily. Mr. Ford was married, in 1856, to Mrs. Johanna Fraw, which union has been blessed with four children: William, Albert, Elizabeth and Selina. Mr. Ford is a stanch Republican, and the family are supporters of the Primitive Methodist Church.

M. J. Ford, miner and constable, Inkerman, was born March 31, 1862, in the house where he now resides, and is a son of Patrick and Margaret (Glynn) Ford, natives of County Galway, Ireland, who settled in this county in 1837, and reared a family of six children, of whom our subject is the youngest. At the age of eight years he commenced work as a slate-picker, but in 1874, when twelve years old, he went to school, continuing until 1878. He then commenced the study of medicine, and graduated in 1881, but the profession not agreeing with him, he traveled to Colorado, where he engaged in mining. In 1882 he went to Mexico, where he followed the same line of business, and in the latter part of 1883 he returned to Inkerman, where he was employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company in his present position as a miner. On December 25, 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice, daughter of James and Ann (Cassidy) Harkins, natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish descent. This union has been blessed with three children: Michael and Frank (twins), born October 4, 1889, and Sarah, born February 19, 1891. In religion Mr. Ford is a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which he is county secretary, and is president of Division No. 10. He is also a member and treasurer of the Father Mathew Cadets. In politics he is a Democrat, and is now serving as constable of the township.

F. C. Forschner, jeweler, Nanticoke. This gentleman, who is one of the representative jewelers of Luzerne county, was born in White Haven, this county, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Delay) Forschner, the former a native of Germany, the latter being one of the fair daughters of this county. Our subject received his early education in his native town, and has worked at his trade from his boyhood, at White Haven, where his father is still in the same business, being the oldest and most sucessful jeweler in the place. F. C. worked in his father's store until he reached the age of nineteen, when he went to Freeland and in 1879 embarked in the business for his own account. There he remained until 1886, when he sold out the entire business and came to Nanticoke, where he began the trade again with an entire new stock, and where, by strict business methods, he has made himself a popular and reliable watchmaker and jeweler. Mr. Forschner was united in marriage, July 8, 1891, with Miss Mary E. Williams, an accomplished lady of Freeland, and this happy union has been blessed by five children, viz.: Myrtle, Edith M. and Eva L. (twins, the latter deceased), Ada and Frances.

Rev. Nicholas Forve, pastor of Holy Trinity (German) Catholic Church, Hazleton, is a native of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., having been born January 17, 1860. His

parents, John and Mary (Becker) Forve, natives of Germany, came to Wilkes-Barre, where the father died and the mother yet lives. Father Forve received his classical education at Calvary, Wisconsin, where he was graduated in the class of 1880; he then took a theological course in the Grand Seminary at Montreal, Canada, and was ordained at Scranton, Pa., August 26, 1883, by Bishop O'Hara. He was then appointed assistant to Father Schelly, at St. Mary's, Scranton, where he remained from September, 1883, until October, 1884, when he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church at Pittston, where he remained until September, 1887, at which time he came to Hazleton, and has since been an untiring worker in the organization and development of his congregation there. He is justly entitled to the glory and reward of being the pioneer priest of the German Catholic denomination of Hazleton. The work of God which he has accomplished had long been neglected in that place. He has not only organized a healthy colony of Christians, as members of the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, but has promoted and organized many church societies within his congregation, which all tend to carry with them the glory of God and the good of Christianity.

Peter Forve, plumber, gas and steamfitter, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Obernkirchen, Prussia, March 3, 1847, a son of Jacob and Mary (Miller) Forve, who came to America in 1852. The father who was a carpenter, followed his trade in the mines until 1885, and then retired. The family consisted of the following children: John (deceased), Jacob (deceased), Nicholas, Peter, Philip, Kate (Mrs. Fred Zimmerman), Margaret (Mrs. Anthony Myer), Mary (Mrs. Jacob Brown), Lizzie (Mrs. William Weiss), Theresa and Lena. Our subject has lived in Wilkes-Barre since five years of age, and was educated in the Catholic parochial school. He served three years' apprenticeship at the gunsmith's trade, four years at the plumber's trade, worked as a journeyman several years, and August 17, 1870, embarked in business for himself, and in this successfully continued alone until 1888. He then admitted his brother, Philip, as a partner, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of P. Forve & Brother. Mr. Forve married Miss Lizzie Kinley, of Wilkes-Barre, and by her has six children: Jacob, Peter, George, Louis, Marie and Carl. He and his family are members of the German Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

Charles Dorrance Foster. In this gentleman mingles the blood of several families, notable as among the earliest English settlers of New England, and in connection with the troublous times of the first comers to the beautiful and rich Wyoming Valley. Through his paternal grandfather's marriage, he comes from the Nash family. Thomas Nash, the founder of the American branch of the family, came to Boston in 1637 with a wife and five children. In 1638 the company, mostly merchants and artificers of London, with whom Thomas Nash came, removed to and founded in Connecuticut a town called Quinnipiack, now New Haven. A second and third generation abided in New England, solid men and women in their several communities. Phineas Nash, of the fourth generation, came to Plymouth several years before the massacre, where he became one of the first three directors chosen for that settlement, under the rule of the Susquehanna Company. At the age of eighty-three, he rode four hundred miles to Shelburne, Vermont, and died at ninety-three. His daughter Lowly married February 10, 1791, Edward Foster, who came to the Valley from Montpelier, Vermont, in 1803, and died in 1814. His son, Phineas Nash Foster, who was seven years old when his father came to Wyoming, lived more than seventy-five years, and died on his large farm in Jackson township. His wife was Mary Bailey Foster, daughter of Rev. Jacob Johnson, who came to Wilkes-Barre in 1772, and was the first permanently located minister west of the Blue Mountains, in the territory now comprising the State of Pennsylvania. He was a Congregationalist, the teachings of which church were for more than half a century the prevailing religion of the Wyoming Valley. He was a remarkable man, was especially influential with the Indians, speaking fluently the language of more than one of the tribes, and was a conspicuous figure on the Connecticut side,

through all the so-called Pennamite troubles. Of the union of Phineas Nash Foster with Mary Bailey Johnson came Charles Dorrance Foster, who was born in Dallas, Luzerne county, November 25, 1836. He attended the local schools, giving his vacations to work on his father's farm. This continued until he had attained the age of twenty years, when he entered Wyoming Seminary. After a three years' course at that institution, he taught school in Jackson township for a year, and subsequently went to Illinois where, for a short time, he followed the same calling. He later, however, returned to Luzerne, and after putting in another year at farming, was entered as a student at law in the office of the late Lyman Hakes. He was admitted to the bar April 23, 1861. Clients soon came to him, but having inherited an area of more than a mile of choice farm land in Dallas and Jackson townships, he found that possession sufficient to occupy most of his time and for all of his wants, so he gave only incidental attention to legal practice. Mr. Foster is a Republican in politics, and an active worker in the party. He was nominated for the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1882, but was defeated by the late Hon. Herman C. Fry, who had served one term acceptably and was a candidate for a second. Two years later Mr. Foster was again his party's candidate, and was elected. In 1884 he came within fifteen votes of being nominated for Congress, against Gen. E. S. Osborn. He has been prominently identified with many of Wilkes-Barre's business institutions, among them the Wilkes Barre & Kingston Street Railway Company, of which he was in turn secretary, treasurer and president, and the Wyoming National Bank, of which he has been for a number of years a director. Mr. Foster married, October 4, 1865, Mary Jane Hoagland, of the New Jersey Hoaglands, who have been leading people in New Jersey, since before the Revolutionary war. Our subject and wife have one surviving child, a daughter, Narcissa Florence, wife of Dr. Frank Hornto Jenkins, of Philadelphia, whose father, Hornto A. Jenkins is a rear admiral in the United States navy, and during the war was appointed chief of staff, by Admiral Farragut.

E. D. Fowler, farmer, P. O. Prichard, was born in Union township, March 16, 1851, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of William E. and Mary (Stroud) Fowler, the former of whom was born in Berwick, February 5, 1819, the latter in Stroudsburg, April 10, 1824, and they were married at the latter place in 1840. In the following year they removed to this county, locating in Union township, where the father has carried on blacksmithing ever since. He is a strong, muscular man, in the enjoyment of robust health. He owns a house and lot in Hunlock township, to which he removed in 1879, and where he now resides. He has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for forty years. His family consisted of eleven children, of whom seven were reared, Edmund D. being the fourth in order of birth. Our subject married Miss Eliza S. Naugle, who was born in Hanover township in 1855, a daughter of Charles and Mary A. Naugle. They have no family to gladden their declining years. Mr. Fowler is a practical farmer, and now owns eighty-seven acres of good land, sixty of which are under improvement. He removed to his present place about eight years ago. He is a promising young man, and will yet surpass in agricultural attainments. Politically he is a Republican.

Owen Fowler, Freeland. Among the active and successful business men of this county may well be noted the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He was born in Light Street, Columbia Co., Pa., May 29, 1859, a son of Thomas C. Fowler, also a native of Columbia county. Mr. Fowler was educated at the high schools, and at the age of twelve years entered the office of the Danville *Intelligencer* as an apprentice to the printer's trade. He remained here five years, when he went to Hazleton as foreman on the *Mountain Democrat*, and afterward to Omaha, Neb., being there employed on the Omaha *Herald*. He returned to Danville and worked at his trade about one year, afterward going to Mauch Chunk, where he remained a short time. He then accepted a position as foreman and local editor of the *Mountain Echo*, Shickshinny. In 1881 Mr. Fowler came to Freeland and began the publication of *The Progress*, the pioneer newspaper of the town. He published it as a

weekly journal until May, 1887, when he made it a Daily, which he continued six months as an experiment: he then concluded that a semi-weekly was just what the people wanted, and *The Progress* has since been so published, the paper being now known as the *Semi-Weekly Progress*. Mr. Fowler received an appointment as postmaster at Freeland, which he still holds. He was united in marriage with Miss Nettie Sherman, and they have one child, Howard S., born July 7, 1885. Mr. Fowler is a Republican, and through the columns of his paper champions the principals of his party. Socially, he is a member of the A. L. of H., P. O. S. of A., I. O. O. F. and S. of V.

William Fox, carpenter in the Ashley carshops, was born in Cornwall, England, April 14, 1838, and is a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Harvey) Fox. The family were originally gardeners, but his father was a miner. The family consisted of eight children, viz: Thomas, who died on Lake Superior, at the age of fifty-five years; Nicholas, who was killed in a pit in Ontario, Canada, at the age of thirty-four years; Elizabeth, widow of Richard King (deceased), of Michigan; Kittie, who died at the age of twenty-five years; William, the subject of this sketch; John, who was drowned in Lake Superior; Catherine, wife of Nicholas Richards, Cornwall, England; and Richard, a farmer by occupation. Our subject was educated in England, where he worked at mining. He came to America in 1865, locating in Canada, and working in the Bruce mines for five years; he then removed to Mahanoy City, Pa., where he remained six months, and went to Reading, where he worked at mining, and contracted on the cellar foundation of the Market house for eight months. In December, 1870, he came to Ashley, and worked at mining until 1881, at which time he engaged in his present occupation. He built his present residence in 1872, and owns much valuable property in Ashley. March 20, 1860, Mr. Fox married Miss Susan, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Kneebone) Richards, of Cornwall, England. Her father, a blacksmith by trade, reared a family of eight children, seven of whom are living and of whom she is the third. Mr. and Mrs. Fox have five children: William J., a painter in the Central shops, Elizabethport, N. J.; Fred, married to Martha L., daughter of William Kelly, ex-chief of police, Wilkes-Barre, by whom he had one child, William H. (Fred is head clerk at Livy's carpet store, Wilkes-Barre); Clara, Nicholas and Susan live with their parents. Mr. Fox is a member of the A. O. F.; he is a Republican in his political views, and he, together with the other members of his family, belongs to the Episcopal Church.

William A. Franklin, farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Huntington Mills, was born in Huntington township, Luzerne Co., Pa., September 14, 1826, a son of William and Ann (Hann) Franklin, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and of German and English origin respectively. The father, who was also an agriculturist, died June 15, 1829, aged thirty-seven years; he was a son of Samuel and Mary (Ransom) Franklin, natives of Connecticut, who came to the Huntington Valley about 1775, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject. Samuel Franklin was a son of John and Kezia (Pierce) Franklin, the former of whom was a brother of Col. John Franklin. Our subject is the fourth in a family of five children, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and has devoted his whole life to agricultural pursuits. When he was an infant, his father died, so that from early boyhood he was obliged to do whatever work he could, and he has always lived on the farm owned by his forefathers. When he was twenty-two years old, he taught the district school for four winters. He was married, October 23, 1852, to Ann E., daughter of David and Phœbe A. (Carpenter) McDaniels, natives of New Jersey and of Scotch and English origin, respectively. She is the second in a family of nine children, six of whom are living, and was born March 6, 1834. This union was blessed with six children, viz.: Permelia A. (Mrs. Sam H. Harrison, of Huntington township), born March 29, 1854; John Everett (of whom mention is made further on); Mary J., born April 8, 1857, died March 4, 1870; David C., born July 31, 1858, residing in Wilkes-Barre, as general agent for the A. F. Hawthorn's U. S. Roof Paint (he married, September 11, 1881, Miss Cornelia J. Wolf; he is a member of the Junior

Order United American Mechanics); Maud Gertrude, born March 7, 1868, died March 4, 1870; and Howard H., born July 9, 1871, working for his brother in Wilkes-Barre (he is a member of the P. O. S. of A.). Mr. Franklin is a Republican, and has held the office of overseer of the poor. The Franklin farm is situated one-quarter of a mile south of Huntington Mills postoffice, and contains about one hundred acres of prime land.

JOHN EVERETT FRANKLIN, a progressive young farmer, residing at Huntington Mills, was born March 10, 1855, and was married July 20, 1881, to Cora E., daughter of Edward and Mary (Hutton) Hult, of Irish and Dutch origin, respectively. She is the eldest in a family of six children, five of whom are living, and was born November 30, 1858. By this union there are four children, namely: Edward B., born April 12, 1882; Charles H., born July 23, 1883; William R., born July 22, 1886, and Tacy M., born January 23, 1891. Mr. John E. Franklin is a member of the Junior Order American Mechanics and of the I. O. R. M. Mrs. Franklin is a member of the M. E. Church.

ELIAS H. FRANTZ, farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born in Kingston township, January 11, 1846, and is a son of George W. and Sarah M. (Wilson) Frantz, both of whom were born in Kingston township. George W. was a son of Jonas, who came from Northampton county to this in its early settlement, locating in Kingston township on a large tract of land. Jonas was a man of integrity, a practical farmer, and a loyal citizen. He lived to be over seventy years of age, and died in 1871. His family numbered five sons and six daughters, all of whom grew to maturity and seven of whom are now living. George W. began life on a farm, as a farmer in Kingston, and in 1848 bought a farm of his own consisting of 100 acres, in Wyoming county, where he has since resided, and where he is now living with his wife at the age of seventy. He has been honored with several offices in the township, and discharged them with credit. His family consisted of five children, four of whom are now living. E. H. is the first of the family, and was reared and educated in Wyoming county. At the age of twenty-seven, February, 1873, he married Miss Eliza, daughter of George and Ann M. Sutton. They have had three children: George W., Elizabeth and Clarence. In 1882 Mr. Frantz moved on his farm of eighty-four acres, known as the De Mon farm. He is an enterprising man of natural ability, honest, industrious and persevering, with an eye to business, and a man of influence in his own neighborhood. Politically he is a Democrat. Mrs. Eliza (Sutton) Frantz was born in Mehoopany, Wyoming county, September 16, 1855.

E. L. FRANTZ, farmer, P. O. Sweet Valley, was born near Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pa., August 8, 1851. He is the son of Thomas and Eunice (Metzger) Frantz, both of whom were born in Monroe county, the former in Ross, the latter in Hamilton township. Thomas is the son of Jacob, who was a native of France, and who emigrated to this country when a young man. His family consisted of nine children, eight of whom are living. He lived to a good old age. His son, Thomas, began his active business life in Monroe county. By occupation he was both a cooper and shoemaker, and has the reputation of being an expert at both. He is at present in good health, and an active man of his years. There were eight children born to him, five of whom are living. E. L. is the sixth in order of birth. He was reared and educated in Monroe county, and is a man of marked intelligence for his limited opportunities. He removed from Monroe county to Lackawanna county, locating in Daleville, where he was engaged in the manufacture of clothes pins—the first factory of the kind in what was then Luzerne county. In 1873 he removed to this county, locating at Orange, in Franklin township, where he served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade with a Mr. Williams. He has worked at his trade more or less ever since. Mr. Frantz is a first-class mechanic and a keen business man. In 1877 he removed to Ross township, where he now resides. In the same year—January 2, 1877—he married Miss Lizzie, the accomplished daughter of Dr. A. P. and Lizzie Gardner, and to them have been born three children: Sarah A., Parcel G., and Lizzie A. Mrs. Lizzie Frantz was born in Carbon-

dale, May 9, 1849. Her father, Dr. Gardner, owns the beautiful residence known as "Glen Home Farm." In 1882 Mr. Frantz took a western trip, by way of exploring. He went to Kansas and Colorado, down to the Mexican line, and visited many other places of interest. During his trip he kept his eyes and ears open, consequently he makes it deeply interesting to listen to his experiences. He is highly entertaining at all times. He owns 100 acres of valuable land in Sweet Valley. He has also a beautiful house and lot attached to his extensive wheelwright and blacksmith shop. Mr. Frantz has held several township offices with much credit to himself. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. He and his family are devout Christians. Politically he is a Republican.

Reuben Frantz, farmer, Lehman township, was born October 4, 1827, and was reared and educated in Monroe county, Pa. He is a son of Michael and Mary Frantz, both born in Monroe county, the former of whom was a son of Peter Frantz, who was of German extraction, and who settled in Monroe county. All of them were tillers of the soil, and were honest and industrious. Michael's family consisted of four children, all reaching maturity, and of them is now living the subject of this sketch. In early life Reuben Frantz learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he was an expert. In 1852 he came to this county, locating first in Wyoming, where he worked at his trade two years, after which he moved to Trucksville, where he remained eleven years, earning, by honest toil, dollar after dollar, and where the ring of his anvil was heard far and wide. Thus with brawny muscle and determined will, circumstances yielded to his will. After the lapse of eleven years he moved to Lehman township, where he now resides. In these days he worked at his trade and on his farm, but at no time confined himself to agriculture exclusively. His farm consists of ninety-two acres, which he has materially improved since he moved on it; his land is good, his buildings neat, and his stock is excellent. At the age of twenty-four he married Miss Emily, daughter of John and Sarah Shaver, of Wyoming, by which marriage there were born six children, three of whom arrived at maturity, and are now living: James F., Edgar B. and Charles W. James F. married Miss Emma Ketchan, by whom he has one child; Edgar married Miss Kate Montgomery, by whom he has two children. Mr. Frantz is a practical farmer, looking with a masterly eye to all the interests of his fertile fields. He has held various offices in his township, offices which he honored by the discharge of duties well performed. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian; he is a member of the Grange; politically he is a Democrat.

Sherman P. Frantz, butcher, Luzerne, Pa., was born on the Frantz farm, Luzerne county, April 13, 1864, and is a son of Perry and Jane (White) Frantz, natives of Pennsylvania. After receiving his education Mr. Frantz engaged in the butcher business at Dallas, Pa., which he followed a short time, removing from there to Luzerne, where he has a first-class market, and caters to the wants of his many patrons, who highly appreciate his methods of doing business. Mr. Frantz was married to Miss Rose, daughter of Walter J. and Caroline (Welter) Wilson, natives of New Jersey. This union has been blessed by three children, Howard P., Walter J. and Hazel. Mr. Frantz is a member of the M. E. Church; he votes with the Republican party, and belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Daniel Frederick, one of Ashley's oldest and most respected citizens, was born in Northampton county, Pa., December 24, 1807, a son of John and Christiana (Foglan) Frederick, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. His father, a farmer, came to Ashley in 1821, and for two years managed the "Red Tavern," and next engaged in farming, and afterward moved to the village of Ashley. The family consisted of six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Isaac, Millersville, Ill.; Daniel and Joseph, Hanover township. Our subject was educated in his native county and in Luzerne county, and then learned the carpenter's trade which he followed till 1877, when he retired from active life. In 1834 he built the residence which he still occupies, and hewed out most of the lumber of which it is made, with his broad-ax. Mr. Frederick was married February 24, 1832, to Miss

Christiana, daughter of Adam and Mary (Ross) Steel, natives of Bethlehem, Pa., and of German and Yankee origin. They removed at a very early date to Hanover township, where Christiana was born October 29, 1808. Her grandfather, Thomas Ross, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner and saved his life by picking grains from an ear of corn concealed in his pocket. Mr. Frederick and his wife are a nice, sweet-tempered old couple who have always lived happily together, and it is pleasant to note that they have by their industry and good habits provided themselves with a comfortable home in which to pass their declining years. They have been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Mary (Mrs. Alonzo Quick); Charles, farmer, Iowa; Howard, carpenter and machinist, Wilkes-Barre; Merritt, mine foreman, Plymouth; Annetta (Mrs. Stewart McIntosh); Catherine (Mrs. Peter Farley,) and Ruth (Mrs. Clarence S. Detro). Mr. Frederick's political views are at present in sympathy with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder, and of which she has been a member forty-six years.

Merritt Frederick, foreman at the Parrish Colliery, Plymouth, was born at Ashley, Pa., July 24, 1841, and is the fourth in the family of seven children of Daniel and Christina (Steel) Frederick, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of New Jersey. Our subject was educated in Luzerne county, and learned the machinist's trade, which he worked at in this county for fifteen years. In 1864 he was employed by the Parrish Company as machinist, working in that capacity until 1871, when he accepted a foremanship at the Hartford Mine, Ashley, Pa. He remained in charge here from 1871 to 1885, when he was given the outside foremanship at the Parrish Colliery, where he has since been employed. Mr. Frederick was married in August, 1872, to Miss Margaret Barre, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and children were born to them as follows: Daniel, Millie, Edith (deceased), Walter (deceased), Lida, Gertrude, Charles (deceased) and Harry. Mr. Frederick belongs to one of the pioneer families of the county, and one that has always been identified with the Republican party. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

Samuel Y. Frederick, outside foreman for C. H. Knelly, Conyngham, was born in Conyngham village, July 29, 1863, a son of Ernst and Elizabeth (Benner) Friedrich. His paternal grandparents were Lawrence and Barbara (Jacobs) Friedrich, of Germany, and his maternal grandparents were Christopher and Mary (Strunk) Benner, pioneers of Butler township, this county. His father was born in Saxon-Coburg, Germany, in June, 1829, learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, and in 1852 came to America, locating in Sugar Loaf township, where he has since resided, engaged in the shoe business. The subject of this sketch was reared in Conyngham village, and educated in the public schools; he served a three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, worked as a journeyman five years, and since 1886 has been in the employ of C. H. Knelly, of Conyngham, as outside superintendent of his business. He was married, December 1, 1883, to Emma M., daughter of Solomon and Mary (Fetter) Klinger, of Sugar Loaf township, and they have two children, Mabel L. and Charles C. Mr. Frederick is a member of the Reformed Church, I. O. O. F. and P. O. S. of A. In politics he is a Democrat.

P. H. French, coal operator, Pittston. This enterprising and successful gentleman was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 9, 1852, and is the youngest in a family of twelve children—eight sons and four daughters—of Maynard and Julia (Eams) French, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of New York origin. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Cincinnati (Ohio) and Utica (N. Y.), receiving a liberal education at the highest educational institutions of those cities. After completing his studies he entered the mercantile business as a dry-goods salesman at Evansville, Ind., where he remained six years, afterward going to New York City. There he continued in the mercantile line for eight years, at the end of which time he came to Pittston. He has since been engaged in the coal business in Luzerne county, and he has at the present time an interest in the coal separator near the Washington Mine, at Plymouth, which is capable of turning out about three

hundred tons of coal daily. The father of our subject was in the hardware business the greater part of his business career, and for many years prior to his death, which occurred in 1867, he was president of the Indianapolis, Rochester & Chicago Railroad Company, and was always considered a proficient, able man in all his ventures. He commenced business at Cincinnati in 1835, and continued it there for over thirty years. The subject proper of this sketch is single. He votes the Republican ticket, and attends the Presbyterian Church.

Capt. S. L. French was born at Plymouth, which has ever since been his place of residence. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifty-second Regiment, commanded by Col. John C. Dodge, and subsequently by Col. (afterward governor) Henry M. Hoyt; was in Gen. MacClellan's command during his Peninsular campaign before Richmond, participating in the battle of Fair Oaks, and was the last to leave the Chickahominy during MacClellan's retreat to Malvern Hill and the James River, being on guard at Bottom Bridge. In 1862 and 1863 he was second lieutenant of a company organized in Plymouth, and as Company G, Thirtieth Regiment, was stationed on the southern border during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania; in 1872 he was elected register of wills of Luzerne county, and as such, under the new constitution, became the first clerk of the Orphans Court; was chief burgess of Plymouth for several terms, and is president of the board of trade, president of the board of armory trustees, and holds several other offices in different organizations.

Company I, Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., was organized December 12, 1888, at which time it was mustered into the Guard by Col. Morris J. Keck, at McAlarney's Hall, Plymouth. The original members of the company were: S. L. French, captain; Stanley W. Davenport, first lieutenant; F. L. McKee, M. D., second lieutenant; A. E. Gregg, first sergeant; Frank Madden, second sergeant; W. E. Renshaw, third sergeant; William H. Croop, fourth sergeant; P. H. Gallager, fifth sergeant; I. A. Weil, first corporal; C. H. Jacobs, second corporal; William J. Williams, third corporal; Chauncey L. Naugle, fourth corporal; Samuel French, fifth corporal; John P. Harris, sixth corporal; John Crossin, seventh corporal; John Davenport, eighth corporal. Privates: E. F. Bisher, G. P. Bisher, Eli Bittinbender, William Crossin, A. C. Compton, Chris. Conrad, Harry Davenport, John J. Flaherty, C. A. Furguson, T. F. Gwillym, John F. Griffin, James Griffin, George K. Hendershot, J. M. Hamway, John Krothe, William Krothe, George B. Kostenbader, Henry T. Lees, John J. Lynch, George H. Monk, D. W. Megines, James P. Murray, John Mutchler, A. McDaniels, E. Lloyd Marks, John May, Robert J. Nevins, Harry W. Pierce, George G. Pritchard, David Percy, William F. Powell, Frank H. Price, I. M. Renshaw, John J. Renshaw, Max Reese, John J. Richards, Adam Smeaton, Thomas H. Smith, D. M. Shafer, Irvin Vanloon, James Ward, R. E. Williams, Martin Walsh, I. M. Weil, Charles E. Waters, Freas Yaple and Harvey Zimmerman.

From the time of its organization, Company I made rapid progress, and soon took a prominent position in the Ninth Regiment, which place it has thus far maintained. During the first year of its existence, and before it had attained a full year's growth, it succeeded in qualifying, as marksmen, every member of the company—a circumstance without parallel in the history of the National Guard. This record has since been maintained, and in the third year of its existence its record of sharpshooting is excelled by only one company in the regiment. Soon after the company was organized, its need of a permanent home and place for drill became apparent to the captain who, after mature deliberation, boldly determined to attempt the erection of an armory. At first, it was thought that a wooden structure, at a cost of about $8,000 for lot and building, would serve the purpose, but, after further consideration, a brick structure was determined upon. A desirable lot on Gaylord avenue, 60x130 feet, was offered for the purpose, and Capt. French, in full confidence of the success of his project, purchased the same for $1,900 in his own right. A petition was in the meantime circulated, soliciting subscriptions for bonds to be issued, payable in ten years, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, the pro-

ceeds of which were to pay for the building. It took considerable time and much persuasion to secure the required amount of subscriptions for bonds—in some instances a personal guarantee for their payment being necessary before a subscription could be secured. However, by persistent and indomitable perseverance the necessary amount, $11,000, was finally secured, and the building commenced upon plans which had already been adopted. The property was turned over to trustees—these trustees being named—and the future disposition of the property being provided for in the deed of Capt. French. In event of failure to maintain a military company in the town, the building was to revert to the town for a hospital or public library. The armory was opened with appropriate ceremonies on April 20, 1891, there being an immense attendance of people from the surrounding country, and many distinguished people from a distance, of both civil and military dignity—the Lieutenant-Governor and the Governor's staff, Major-General Snowden and staff, and the Ninth Regiment. The fair, which continued eight days, realized over $7,000, and marked an event in the history of the town of Plymouth, which will long be remembered.

Francis Frew, miner, P. O. Plains, was born in the parish of Irving, Ayrshire, Scotland, March 24, 1854, and is a son of John and Mary (Patterson Frew). The father, who was a miner, reared a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living, and our subject is the fourth. He came to America in 1880, and located at Plainsville, where he engaged in mining, which occupation he has since chiefly followed; he built his present residence and removed there in 1884. Mr. Frew was married June 12, 1877, to Miss Jane, daughter of Alexander and Jane (Taylor) McCall. There have been seven children born to them, four of whom are living, viz.: Mary P., Elizabeth T., Francis, and William M. He and his wife are members of the Free Church of Scotland, but usually attend the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the K. of H., and in politics sympathizes with the Republican party.

Emil Friedrich, butcher, Conyngham, was born in Sugar Loaf township, July 21, 1860, a son of Ernest and Elizabeth (Benner) Friedrich. His father was born in Sachsen Coburg, Germany, in June, 1829, a son of Lawrence and Barbara (Jacobs) Friedrich. He served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade with his father, and in 1852 came to America, locating in Sugar Loaf township; since 1859 he has been a resident of Conyngham, where he is engaged in the shoe business. His wife was a daughter of Christopher and Mary (Strunk) Benner, of Butler township, and by her he has three children: Emil, Minerva J. (Mrs. William M. Heller), and Samuel Y. Our subject was reared and educated in Conyngham, and at fourteen years of age entered a general store as clerk, in which capacity he served three years, and then engaged in the produce business four years. In 1881 he embarked in the butchering trade, in which he has since successfully continued. On August 15, 1882, he married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Knelly) Beishline, of Sugar Loaf township, and has one daughter, Getha A. Mr. Friedrich is a member of the German Reformed Church, of the I. O. O. F., and P. O. S. of A.; in politics he is a Democrat.

Rev. Abraham Frisbie, farmer, P. O. Lehman, was born in Wayne county, Pa., October 16, 1825, a son of Solomon and Charlotte (Morgan) Frisbie. Solomon Frisbie was a son of Abraham (first), who was a native of Connecticut, and came to this State in the early history of Luzerne county. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his son Solomon was a soldier in the war of 1812. A man of genius, he was one of Nature's mechanics in the true sense of the word. He settled in Wayne county where he owned a well-cultivated farm, and his family consisted of sixteen children, thirteen of whom reached maturity, nine of them now living. Abraham, who is the fourth in this numerous family, was educated in Plymouth at the common school. He always carried on farming as his chief business, but for fifteen years he followed mining in conjunction with it. Mr. Frisbie has always resided either in Plymouth or Jackson, in the former twenty-

three years, in the latter thirty-five years. For twenty-nine years he has lived on his present farm, which consists of 100 acres of well-improved land, and he deserves great credit for the improvements he has made on his place, whilst his two sons, George C. and A. P., have proved invaluable aids in this arduous task. There is a mineral which Mr. Frisbie has discovered on his place that proves to be aluminum, with a mixture of silver, and if it proves to be in large quantities, it will make Mr. Frisby and family rich and affluent. He is an able preacher of primitive Christianity, a true believer in the Apostle's doctrine, taking the Word as his infallible guide in faith and practice. He has preached with marked success for twenty years, and has been a consistent member of the Christian Church for fifty years. He has held several offices in his own town, such as assessor, supervisor, and poor master. He is also a successful auctioneer, and is in great demand as such. On August 22, 1847, Mr. Frisbie married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Chester and Mary Nesbit, of Plymouth, and there were born to them five children, three of whom are now living: George C., A. P. and Emma G. Of these, George C. married Miss Ella M. Edwards; A. P. married Miss Sarah D. Wilkinson, by whom he had two children: Cora B. and Wilber P.; Emma G. married Alfred Ayers, a wealthy farmer residing in Dallas township. Mr. Frisbie is proud of his family which has proved to be a blessing to him, causing him to rejoice as he passes down the declivity of life's journey. He is a member in good standing in the I. O. O. F.

George C. Frisbie, mechanic, Cease's Mills, was born May 5, 1849, in Plymouth, a son of Rev. Abraham and Mary Ann (Nesbit) Frisbie, the former born in Wayne county, Pa., the latter in Plymouth, Luzerne Co. In early life our subject learned the trade of wheelwright, at which he has become an expert, and he devoted himself to the service of his father in clearing the farm, which was in those days unimproved. On March 22, 1873, he married Miss Ella M., daughter of Michael and Sarah J. Edwards, and by her he had four children: Walter A., Charles M., Ira B. and Rosie M., all yet living. In 1890 Mr. Frisbie purchased the old mill property of Chester Ransom, which he has renovated and improved, and in which he intends manufacturing lumber, shingle, lath and pickets. He has also erected on the ground a cider-mill, which has proved lucrative. Mr. Frisbie's facilities for manufacturing can not be surpassed, as he is situated on a never-failing creek (Harvey's) having a fall of eighteen feet, and has easy and near approach to market (Nanticoke), four miles from the river. He is a thorough-going man, and with the development of upright principles instilled in his mind in his younger days, must be successful. Politically he is a Republican.

Charles Fritsch, photographer, Pittston, was born in Scranton, February 11, 1863, son of Jacob G. and Margaret (Walter) Fritsch. His parents were natives of Baden, Germany, and his father, while a resident of that city, was a carpet weaver by trade. They came to the United States in 1855, and located at Cherry Ridge, Pa., after a short sojourn there removing to Scranton, where his mother yet resides; the father died at Scranton, December 31, 1877. The parents had a family of eight children, viz.: Mary, deceased; Michael, a mechanic residing at Scranton; Jacob, a carpenter, of Scranton; John, a baker, of New York City; Elise, married to Harry Harder, a real estate dealer, of Scranton; two, who died in infancy, and Charles. Our subject passed his boyhood in Scranton, and attended the public schools of that city until his fourteenth year. His father dying at this time, he was compelled to leave school, and contribute his aid to assist in the support of the family. From that time until 1880 he was employed as a slate picker at different coal breakers, in the vicinity of Scranton; he then secured a position as brakeman on a railroad, and served in that capacity until 1883, when he entered the Keystone Academy and pursued a course of study there for one year; then returned to Scranton and began the study of photography. After mastering the art he was employed in the capacity of an expert photographer in the cities of Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Lebanon and Factoryville. March 1, 1891, he opened a studio at his present quarters on North Main street, Pittston, where the excellency of his work soon secured for him a large

patronage. He was united in wedlock November 7, 1890, with Jessie Hollenback, of West Pittston; this union has been blessed with one child, Frances Florence. Mr. Fritsch worships at the M. E. Church of West Pittston, and politically is a Republican. During his short residence in Pittston he has secured a host of friends.

Hon. James M. Fritz, an able lawyer of the Luzerne county bar, Nanticoke, was born March 10, 1857, at Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa. His father died when he was but eight years old, and his mother having five small children to support, found herself, soon after the death of her husband, hard pressed by the hand of poverty. James M. was the second eldest child; when but ten years of age he was sent to work on a farm, where he remained two years, working during the summer and attending school during the winter; during this time doing all he could to assist his mother in supporting the little household. While he was in his twelfth year his mother and family removed to New Brunswick, N. J., where he found employment in one of the city grocery stores as errand boy. After working there one year he changed his vocation, obtaining employment in a hosiery factory, where he also remained a year. By this time he began to get acquainted in the city, and by his courteous and modest demeanor, his strict honesty and uniform habits of industry, he attracted the notice of a dry-goods merchant, by name W. K. Lyons, in whose store he was proffered employment as errand boy. Accepting the position, he at once assumed its duties. Here he soon commenced to display his inborn industry, fidelity and promptness. His wages were but four dollars per week during the first year, after which they were increased to five, then to six. This pittance he devoted to the wants of his mother and little sisters, excepting a very small amount which he invested in a loan fund until he was able to buy out two shares at fifty dollars each. When he was about eighteen years of age, his mother died. James had been her main stay through life; he paid the doctor's bills incurred during her last illness. During the five years he worked in the dry-goods store, he never allowed an opportunity to pass to improve his growing mind, his pliant intellect, his natural genius. When he first entered the store he could scarcely write his own name. Becoming conscious of the advantages of an education, he formed a resolution to teach himself the rudiments of English. When his day's work was done, he would go home and instruct himself in reading, writing and other common branches, purchasing books whenever he could spare the money. Step by step he stored his mind with knowledge, and soon mastered the rudiments of an English education. After five years of arduous labor, he graduated from his own academy, and soon after accepted a position as a teacher in the public school of Cole's Creek, Columbia county, this State. This was in 1875; in 1876 he went to Orangeville, where he attended school in the summer and taught in the winter. After two years of hard work, he had prepared himself to take a classical course, and the fall of 1879 found him registered in Lafayette College. When he entered he had only $100, which he knew would not go far toward paying his expenses, so he began to look around for some means to supply the deficiency. In this he was successful, for the beginning of his third term found him the manager of a boarding club, which duty he performed for his board and one dollar per week. During his summer vacations he was not idle, but taught school; and one winter, finding his finances running low, he taught a school at Rupert Station, Columbia county, keeping up his college studies at the same time. Although he had continually practiced a very strict economy, he had, nevertheless, found it necessary to borrow money to assist himself, so that when he graduated, in 1883, he found himself $300 in debt; but be it said to his credit that he paid back every dollar. After graduating, he registered with Charles G. Barkley, a leading lawyer of Columbia county, and began the study of law, at the same time accepting an offer to teach a private school in Fishing Creek township for a few months. In the fall of 1884 he was elected principal of the Shickshinny high school for one year, at the expiration of which time he was elected to a similar position at the New Columbus Academy. In December, 1885, he entered the office of Mr.

Barkley, and began the study of law in good earnest, and on December 13, following, he was admitted to the Columbia county bar. Soon after this Mr. Fritz removed to Nanticoke, and in January, 1887, was admitted to practice at the Luzerne county bar, where he now commands an extensive practice, and is regarded by all who know him as an esteemed citizen and an advocate of unusual talent and ability. In 1890 Mr. Fritz became the candidate of the Democratic party for the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was elected by a good majority. He was married in September, 1886, to Annie E., daughter of John Stackhouse, one of the leading members of the Salem Coal Company at Shickshinny, Pa. This union has been blessed with two children, Margaret and John.

Eugene K. Fry, of Richards & Fry, dealers in wall-paper and stationery, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city, December 22, 1863, a son of Herman C. and Ellen R. (Phillips) Fry. His paternal grandfather, Conrad Fry, was of German descent, a brick and stonemason by trade, and had been a resident of Wilkes-Barre for many years when he died. His father was a native of Northampton county, was a brick manufacturer and contractor, and resided in Wilkes-Barre upward of fifty years. He was a member of the city council several terms, and represented Luzerne county in the State Legislature two terms. He died in May, 1891. Of the children of Herman C. Fry, eight reached maturity: Wilbur W., Ada (Mrs. H. N. Bard), Herman R., Hendrick W., Mary E. (Mrs. A. C. Luder), Eugene K., Augusta M. and Annie L. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre, educated in the public schools, and served for a time as clerk in a wall-paper store. September 1, 1890, he embarked in business as a member of the firm of Richards & Fry, and is meeting with great success. December 31, 1891, Mr. Fry married Miss Mary J., daughter of Rev. George and Malvina (Rowland) Frear, of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Chester Fuller, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born January 22, 1815, in Lehman township where he was reared and educated. He is a son of William and Amy (Allen) Fuller, both of whom were born in Stockbridge, Mass., the former December 17, 1778, the latter December 30, 1782. William was a son of Bennajah Fuller, who was a valiant soldier and did good service in the Revolutionary war in defence of liberty and independence. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Allen, was also a Revolutionary soldier. Both families (the Allens and Fullers) moved to this county; the Allens about 1800, and locating near Trucksville; the Fullers about 1795, locating near Huntsville on the property owned by Mr. Ittle. Those pioneers did much for their adopted country, both by their own individual efforts, and in giving to the town, county and country, descendants worthy of their name. Bennajah Fuller owned about 700 acres of land in company with his brother Joshua; they were both pioneer farmers, honest and hard-working. Bennajah died in 1830 at the age of eighty-five. He reared a family of eight children—four sons and four daughters. William, one of his sons, began life in Huntsville, remaining with his father until 1801 when he married Miss Amy Allen, and in 1802 he moved north of Huntsville onto the farm now owned by his son Chester. He was an honest and industrious man, teaching his children those principles of truth and integrity that they afterward practiced. He was an extensive and practical farmer, his place comprising 165 acres. He was the first poor master and school director in the town. The Fullers were patriotic citizens, devoted to their country, as the following will illustrate: William received a captain's commission from Gov. Snyder; Jeremiah was first lieutenant, while Isaac was drummer, all in the same company, and did active service in the war of 1812. In religious sentiment, William was a Baptist; politically he was a Whig. After a life of much usefulness, he died May 2, 1848, at the age of sixty-nine years. There were born to him eight children, four of whom grew to maturity, and two are now living, Chester being the sixth in the family. Our subject has always confined himself to agriculture, and is now living on the farm on which he was born. He is a practical farmer, enjoying the full confidence of his fellow citizens. He has held several offices in the town, such as

school director, constable, supervisor, etc. In February, 1843, he married Miss Mary J., daughter of Samuel and Nancy Elston, and there were born to them five children, four of whom are now living: Nettie, Clarissa, Matilda M., Albertine and Estella. Mr. Fuller is a gentleman in the full sense of the term, an extensive farmer, raising a general crop, giving preference, however, to grain-raising. He deals in live stock considerably, supplying the dealers in the adjacent towns and cities. He has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for the last forty years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., in good standing. Politically he is a Republican.

THOMAS M. FUREY, clergyman, Yatesville, was born in Springville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., May 21, 1860, son of Rev. John G. and Keturah (Rhoades) Furey, natives of County Londonderry, Ireland, and of Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. J. G. Furey is a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and is at present engaged on the Board of City Missions in Philadelphia. Our subject was educated in the public schools and the Philadelphia Episcopal Academy. In 1877 he went to learn the wholesale drug business, and followed that vocation until the latter part of 1879; during that time he was a student at the College of Pharmacy, but his health failing, he was compelled to abandon the trade. He then went into the Conference of the M. E. Church, and in 1881 commenced to preach, his first charge being at Berrysburgh, Dauphin county, following which he was at Fairfax Court House, Va. In March, 1884, he was transferred to the Wyoming conference; since that time he has been stationed in Fairdale, Susquehanna county; Oakland, Susquehanna county; Union Centre, Broome Co., N. Y.; Lake Como, Wayne Co., Pa.; Thompson, Susquehanna county; and in May, 1892, to his present charge at Yatesville. He was united in marriage October 14, 1881, with Martha Annie, daughter of William and Sarah J. (Breech) Wilson, natives of Schuylkill county, and of English extraction. Our subject is a member of the Prohibition party.

ADAM GABEL, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born in Jackson township, this county, February 17, 1856, a son of Jacob and Barbara Gabel, natives of Germany. Jacob came to the United States about 1850, landing in New York, whence after a few years he came to this county, locating in Jackson township, where, by honest toil and perseverance, he accumulated a large farm which he cleared and beautified, adding, ever and anon, acre after acre until he could give each of his sons a farm when they were able to commence life for themselves. His family consisted of four children, Adam being the second. Our subject was educated in Jackson township, at the common schools, where he made marked advancement in the branches taught. He worked on his father's farm until he reached the age of twenty-five, when October 4, 1881, he took to himself a wife in the person of Miss Maggie, daughter of Adam Shidel, and by her he had six children, five of whom are living, viz.: William, Jacob, Kate, Edward and George. Mr. Gabel has lived on his present place since 1881, improving and beautifying it as only a young man of taste and ambition can, proving himself a general and practical farmer of marked ability. He has built on his place a cider-mill, run by horse power, with a capacity of manufacturing 600 gallons per day. He is a good citizen, an upright man, a member of St. Nicholas Catholic Church, and also a member of St. Peter's Society. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has been chosen by his fellow citizens to the offices of assessor and register.

CHARLES S. GABEL, proprietor of "Hotel Gabel," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 21, 1839, a son of Thomas and Maria (Segfried) Gabel, and comes of the sturdy German stock who were among the pioneers of Pennsylvania. He was reared and educated in his native city; learned the tobacconist trade with his father, who conducted a tobacco store in Philadelphia many years, where he still resides. In August, 1862, our subject enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, which company he, with others, raised in Wilkes-Barre. He was elected a corporal, promoted to sergeant and detailed to headquarters under Gen. Crawford, Fifth Corps, as sergeant of provost guard;

served in that capacity three months, when he was sent to New York City on conscript duty, where he had charge of the examination of all discharges. He was honorably discharged at close of war, at Hart Island, New York Harbor, and returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he had previously located in 1861. After working at his trade for a time, he engaged in the cigar trade two years, and for fourteen years has been in the hotel business. He has occupied his present hotel since April, 1891. In 1866 Mr. Gabel married Miss Mary Zaun, whose father was for many years proprietor of the "Old Fell House," the oldest hostelry in the city. Mr. Gabel is a member of Zion Reformed Church, G. A. R., State and U. S. League of Red Men (being brigadier inspector of latter), and P. O. S. of A. In politics he is a Republican.

L. C. Gabrill, hotel proprietor, corner of Main and Market streets, Nanticoke, is a native of Kurnik, Prussian Poland, born May 11, 1851, and was educated in his native land. His father, Michael Gabrill, is a prosperous butcher at Edwardsville, Pa., and our subject naturally learned that trade of him when yet a mere boy. At the age of twenty he came to America and located in Philadelphia, where he followed his trade about a year; then moved to Scranton, Pa., and worked as a striker in a blacksmith shop about eight years, when he came to Mill Creek, Luzerne county, where he worked as a miner about four years. In 1882 he came to Nanticoke, and entered the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company, first at picking slate, and later had charge of the lumber distributing department. He followed this about four years and then opened a meat market, later engaging in the hotel business, still continuing the meat market. Mr. Gabrill was married in 1878, at Nanticoke, to Miss Agnes Mekloski, and they had one child, John. This wife dying, our subject was afterward married to Miss Maksymi Tesar, by whom there are three children: Mary, Edward and Frank. Mr. Gabrill is a member of the Polish Alliance and the Polish Church; in his political views he is a Democrat.

James Gallagher, miner, Inkerman, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, October 12, 1840, and is a son of John and Mary (O'Malia) Gallagher, natives of the same place, who reared a family of seven children, of whom James is fourth in order of birth. The family came to the United States in 1848, and settled in Pittston, this county. Our subject went to work at an early age in the mines, and since 1868 has been employed as a miner by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. He was united in marriage December 28, 1867, with Mary, daughter of William and Bridget (Welsh) Boulton, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and their union has been blessed with the following-named children: Mary, born November 12, 1868; James, born February 12, 1871; and John, born August 6, 1873. Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the A. O. H.; in politics he is a Democrat.

Patrick Gallagher, Plains, was born in the parish of Crossmolina, County Mayo, Ireland, on Quinquagesima Sunday, in February, 1818, and is a son of Dominick and Susan (Mullan) Gallagher, in whose family there were two children, Patrick alone surviving. Our subject came to America in 1847, and began working on the railroad in Carbon county, which he followed there a few months, and then was successively engaged in mine labor as follows: in Carbon county, eighteen years; in Providence, Pa., three years; and in Plains, fourteen years. In 1883 he retired. Mr. Gallagher was married, September 9, 1847, to Miss Bridget, daughter of John and Bridget (Garret) Goughan, and they have had born unto them seven children, of whom are living John, Mary (Mrs. Ferris Branigan), Ellen (Mrs. Christopher Westfield), Catherine (Mrs. Thomas Weatley), and Bridget (Mrs. Daniel Fallan); one daughter, Rose, died November 4, 1890, at the age of twenty-four years. Mr. Gallagher and family are members of the Catholic Church. In 1874 he built his present residence.

Mrs. Jane Gallup, P. O. Lehman, widow of the late Ira Gallup, was born in Lake township, this county, September 12, 1847, a daughter of Clark and Alathea Wolf. On August 19, 1865, she was married to Ira Gallup, who was a son of George N. Gallup, a native of Wyoming county, and a prominent farmer. George N. was a son of George N., who moved to Centremoreland, Wyoming county, in its

early history, being one of the early pioneers there. George N., his son, moved from Wyoming county to Jackson township, this county, in 1853, when his son Ira was nine years of age, and here owned and worked a farm. In 1869 he moved to Lehman, one-half mile east of the Centre, where he bought a farm of eighty acres of unimproved land, which he improved with the help of his son Ira. George N. was an enterprising farmer, and after living an uneventful life, died in 1881 at the age of sixty-eight years. His only son, Ira, who fell heir to the estate, was born in Centremoreland, Wyoming county, October 20, 1844. Ira was reared and educated in Centremoreland and Jackson township (this county), and like his father, followed agricultural pursuits. He died of typhoid fever, April 18, 1885, at the age of forty one years. He was a young man of promise, a prominent member of the Baptist Church, and a deacon in the same for several years. His family consisted of four children: William H., born June 13, 1866; James D., born March 21, 1872; George C. (deceased) born April 23, 1875, and Ira E., born January 6, 1882. Of these, William H. is a natural mechanic, but gives special attention to painting (he was married in Wilkes-Barre, October 10, 1889, by Rev. Dr. Frear, to Miss Olie Crago, who was born in Wayne county February 17, 1869, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine Crago, and one child, Floyd, was born to them, August 15, 1890). James D. is in charge of the farm, and is a promising youth. Mrs. Jane Gallup is an estimable lady of marked ability and intelligence. She is a prominent member of the Baptist Church.

Michael Galvin, mine carpenter, Plains, was born in Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, October 31, 1833, and is a son of Jeremiah and Julia (Crehan) Galvin, whose family consisted of three children, viz.: Michael, Mary and Timothy. In 1835 the family started for America, but the captain of the ship being stupidly drunk they wandered about the Irish Sea for twenty-one days, and were then glad to land again on Irish soil. The passengers brought suit against the ship-owners for damages, which they received by proving the condition of the captain, and that the ship was not sea-worthy. Jeremiah Galvin was determined to get to the United States of America, but being unable to persuade his wife to undertake so perilous a journey again, they shipped from Galway, Ireland, to Swansea, in Wales, where they remained about one year; then removed to Merthyr Tydvill, where Timothy was born. The family lived in Merthyr Tydvill about fourteen years, and, in 1850, they again sailed for the United States. The family then consisted of Jeremiah Galvin, wife and three children—Michael, Mary and Timothy—John Galvin, father of Jeremiah, Mrs. Bridget Langan and son James, who were the sister and nephew, respectively, of Jeremiah. They landed in New York on July 12, 1850, after a voyage of fifty-two days, and same afternoon started for Wilkes-Barre, arriving there at about nine o'clock the following evening. Here they were met by John Galvin's wife, Mary, and their son James, who had emigrated about one year before. In 1855 Jeremiah bought some land of Jeel Bowkley, and built a residence thereon, where he lived until his death, which occurred October 26, 1871; his wife survived him till January 19, 1887.

Michael Galvin served an apprenticeship of three years (from 1850 to 1853) with Robert Killmer and Myles Johnson, at cabinet making; he then went to Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade for three years, and then returning to Wilkes-Barre resumed work with his old boss, Myles Johnson. Since 1865 he has worked as carpenter in and around the mines. In March, 1854, Michael Galvin was married to Miss Mary Anderson, of Philadelphia, whose parents were natives of Ireland. The names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Galvin are John, William, James, Frank, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Phœbe, Adelia, Sarah and Julia. Our subject's family are members of the Catholic Church; in his political views he is a Republican.

John Gannon, carpenter, Inkerman, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, June 23, 1863, and is a son of John and Margaret Gannon, also natives of County Mayo, Ireland. In 1872 our subject emigrated to this country with his parents and settled in Pittston, Pa. He received his education in the common schools, and at an early

age went to work in the mines. He learned the trade of a carpenter, and at present is a contractor and builder. On November 6, 1889, he was united in marriage with Ellen, daughter of Peter and Ellen Heslin, natives of Pittston, Luzerne Co., Pa. Mr. Gannon is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Charles Gardner, proprietor of the "North Wilkes-Barre Hotel," was born in England April 6, 1849, and is a son of William P. and Jane (Richardson) Gardner, who emigrated to America in 1849, locating in Pittston, this county, where they remained twelve years; then removed to Plains, where they lived nine years; thence came to Wilkes-Barre, where they have since resided. Our subject began life as a miner at Mill Creek, which occupation he followed twelve years; afterward served as agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, four years; and was a member of the Wilkes-Barre police force, four years. In 1885 he engaged in the hotel business, in which he has since successfully continued. Mr. Gardner married, November 6, 1868, Mary, daughter of John and Margaret (Young) Walker, natives of England, and they have six children: William P., Margaret, John G., Charles H., Frank R. and Lizzie M., of whom John G. and Charles H. were drowned July 9, 1879. Mr. Gardner is a member of the I. O. O. F., S. of St. G., and S. P. K. Politically, he is a Republican.

Aaron Garinger, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born in Hanover township, this county, March 3, 1830. He is a son of John and Mary M. (Hess) Garinger, both of whom were born in Northampton county, near Easton, Pa. John was a farmer, and moved to this county, locating in Hanover township about 1810, where he purchased a farm of 150 acres, and lived a life of industry and soberness, clearing and tilling the soil until, by perseverance and honesty, and a close attention to business principles, he succeeded in making a comfortable home. He died on June 17, 1836, at the age of fifty-one years. His family numbered fifteen children, thirteen of whom grew to maturity, and five of these are now living, Aaron being the youngest in the family. Our subject was educated in Hanover township, at the common school, and in early life learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked seven years, afterward as a farmer. On January 17, 1876, he married, at Pittston, Miss Caroline, daughter of William and Annie Coolbough, by which union there were born eight children, seven of whom are living: Anna, May, Lydia, John, George, Jessie and Emma. Of these, Anna is married to Charles Case, who is both a farmer and carpenter. Mrs. Garinger departed this life May 15, 1886, a loving wife and a devoted mother. Mr. Garinger moved on his present farm of seventy acres in 1877, where he has made marked progress and extensive improvements, on field, fence and buildings. Mr. Garinger is a prosperous and thrifty farmer, and keeps well abreast of the times. He is a man of good social standing, of moral principles, and a loyal citizen. All his children are consistent members of the M. E. Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

Oliver P. Garnett, farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born, July 24, 1840, reared and educated in Wyoming. He is the son of Jonathan and Mary (Wright) Garnett, who moved to this county about 1846, locating near Mount Pleasant, in Dallas township. He was a blacksmith by trade, at which he successfully worked. His family consisted of thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity. He died at the age of eighty-six, in the year 1886. Oliver is the tenth of the family, and remained in Plymouth until he went into the army. In 1861 he became a member of Company H, Seventh P. V. C., for the term of three years. He participated in the following battles: Stone River, Chickamauga, Stone Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Franklin, Unionville, Lookout Mountain and other engagements. He was honorably discharged for disabilities, and in 1864 re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, and served to the close of the war. He now enjoys a pension. On October 29, 1880, he married Mrs. Mary A., widow of the late Samuel Brace. No children have been born to this union. Mrs. (Brace) Garnett was born in Sussex county, N. J., May 5, 1850. She is the daughter of Peter and Catharine Ann Gallaway, who

came to this county from New Jersey about 1856, and located in Franklin township. Her father died at the age of eighty-six. He reared a family of six, three of whom are now (1891) living. Mr. Garnett lives on a farm of forty acres, and is a general and industrious farmer. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Republican.

THOMAS A. GARRAHAN, foreman of the Lewis Manufacturing Company, Dallas, was born in Plymouth, November 28, 1852, a son of James and Mary Ann (Pringle) Garrahan, both also natives of Plymouth. James was a son of Christopher Garrahan, who was a native of Ireland and emigrated to the United States about 1792, locating in Plymouth, this county, about 1805. He was a man well informed, of good principles, and a gentleman in every sense of the word. He reared a family of six children, five of whom grew to maturity, and he died in 1872, at the age of seventy-five years. His son, James, was also a man of education and refinement, and in his early life taught school, confining himself to teaching during the winter months, while the summer months he spent in boating. In May, 1862, he came to Dallas, where he became engaged in mercantile business, at which he continued for twenty years with marked success, retiring from business in 1882. In 1884 he died from the effects of cancer in the mouth. He was a justice of the peace for twelve years, and was a man of influence and ability. He reared a family of three children, all of whom are yet living, Thomas A. being the eldest in the family. Our subject was reared and educated in Plymouth, and in early life he attended to his father's lumbering interests, for, in addition to his store in Dallas, the latter had two sawmills, one located at Kunckle, the other at Beaumont. This business Thomas A. has always followed, and has at the present time full control of Mr. Lewis's large manufacturing establishment at Dallas. He married Miss Jennie M., daughter of Thomas Barringer, and by her has had five children, all yet living: Frank M., Harry H., Emma G., Inez and Ruth. Mrs. Garrahan was born in Beaumont, in 1855. Mr. Garrahan is a member of the I. O. O. F., and P. O. S. of A. Politically he is a Democrat.

ABRAHAM GARTHWAITE, farmer, P. O. Prichard, was born in Yorkshire, England, July 7, 1821, son of John and Nancy (Oldroyd) Garthwaite, both of whom were natives of Yorkshire, England. They emigrated to this country in 1842, locating in Union township, where they bought twenty-five acres of land. In his native country Mr. John Garthwaite was a man of influence, and held several township offices. He was by occupation a cloth-dresser, a sober, honest and industrious man, and a member of the Swedenborgian Church. John Garthwaite died in his seventy-first year. He reared a family of ten children, three of whom came to this country with him; two of these are living; those who remained in England are dead. Abraham is the eighth of the family in order of birth; he was reared and educated in Yorkshire, and was twenty-one years old when he emigrated with his father. With the exception of one year spent in Philadelphia, he has been a continuous resident of the county. In his early life he learned the shoemakers' trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of seven years in England. Mr. Garthwaite has been twice married. For his first wife he married at Manayunk, Miss Rachel, daughter of Henry and Mary Hudson, of Yorkshire. There were born to them seven children, five of whom are now (1892) living: Annie, Elizabeth, Mary J., Sarah A. and Addie M., all of whom are married. Mr. Garthwaite was for a short time a resident of Muhlenburg, returning here after a stay of one year. In 1867 he bought a farm of 105 acres, in what is now Hunlock township, on which he resided twenty years. In 1887 he sold it, and removed to Prichard's Corners, and purchased a small farm of twenty seven acres, where he and his second wife now reside. In 1888 he married, the second time, Mrs. Matilda, widow of John Downs. Mr. Garthwaite has always enjoyed the full confidence of his fellow citizens. He has filled the offices of supervisor, tax collector, and other local positions with much credit. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for forty years; has been Sunday-school superintendent several years, also class-leader and trustee, and is a strong Prohibitionist. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, and believes in Primitive Christianity.

D. W. Gathercole, member of the firm of Hildreth & Co., and manager of their general store at Nanticoke, where he resides, was born at Sutton, St. Mary, Lincolnshire, England, in 1844. At the age of fourteen he came to America and located at Carbondale, where he was engaged as drug clerk, remaining in that position until he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, P. V. He was detailed as hospital nurse. At the close of the war he returned to Carbondale, shortly afterward removing to Wilkes-Barre, where he remained a short time, and then came to Nanticoke and embarked in a general mercantile business, which he yet carries on. He has also a branch store at West Nanticoke and one at Glen Lyon, altogether carrying the largest stock of general retail merchandise in Luzerne county. Mr. Gathercole has been twice married: first to Miss Augusta Moore, of Wilkes-Barre, and she dying he married, for his second wife, Miss Lora Thayer, of Syracuse, N. Y. Politically our subject is a Republican.

John J. Gaughan, late merchant at Port Griffith, died at his residence May 16, 1891. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, June 2, 1827, and was a son of John and Bridget (Garrett) Gaughan. In his father's family there were nine children, of whom he was the second. The family came to America in 1848, and located in Beaver Meadows, where our subject fired a stationary engine for two years, and then removed to Port Griffith, at which place he was engaged successively as miner, fireman and engineer. In 1863 he built the store and established the business which is now operated by his daughter, Margaret. Mr. Gaughan was married August 18, 1848, to Miss Margaret, daughter of James and Margarat (Quinn) Temple, natives of County Donegal, Ireland, and the issue of this happy union was thirteen children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Michael E., a clerk in Wilkes-Barre; James W., a bottler in Leadville, Colo.; Francis H., a grocer in Leadville; Margaret; John P., a bottler in Leadville; Joseph J., a clerk in Pittston, and Martin C., principal of the graded school, Newtown, Pa. This family are all members of the Catholic Church, and in their political views are Democrats.

John Gavin, miner, Inkerman, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, May 12, 1834, and is a son of John and Bridget (Flannery) Gavin, natives of the same place, who reared a family of seven children, of whom John is fourth in order of birth. Our subject lived in Ireland until he was twenty-one years of age, receiving his education there, and came to the United States in November, 1885, at once settling in Sebastopol, this county. Here he worked in a brickyard until 1858, when he commenced laboring in the mines, which occupation he followed until 1864, when he became a miner, working for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, by whom he is still employed. In the community in which he resides he bears the reputation of a book-worm, being particularly devoted to the study of history—both ancient and modern. On November 12, 1858, Mr. Gavin married Ellen, daughter of John and Mary (Healy) McAndrew, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and their happy union has been blessed with the following issue: Bridget, born September 16, 1862, married December 25, 1883, to John Coggles, bottler, Omaha, Neb.; Kate, born July 16, 1864, married October 28, 1891, to James Heslin, carpenter, Inkerman, this county; Joseph, born July 31, 1866; Ellen, born September 16, 1868; Annie, born January 31, 1870; John, born April 22, 1872, and Mary, born June 30, 1880. Our subject is a devout Roman Catholic, a member of the Father Mathew F. A. B. Society, and St. John's Young Men's Literary Society. In politics he is a Democrat, and held the office of school director four years—from 1879 to 1883—being treasurer of the board in 1882.

Michael J. Gavin, merchant, Plains, was born in Orange county, N. Y., December 3, 1847, son of Patrick and Mary (Brown) Gavin, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. The family came to America in 1846, and located at Scranton, where his father worked for Mr. Scranton, after whom Scranton was named. He later removed to Washington, D. C., where he worked in a foundry for a time, and then opened a grocery and liquor store, which he operated until his death, which occurred in April, 1864. His father's family consisted of ten children, of whom he is the eldest. He began work in the mines at Girardville, where he remained thirteen years, and then

worked in the mines at Plains for five years, after which he embarked in the green market business in which he is now engaged. Mr. Gavin was married, September 22, 1870, to Miss Margaret, daughter of William and Margaret Canfield. They have four children, viz.: William J., Patrick Henry, John and Mary. This gentleman and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of Father Mathew Society, of the Emerald Society, and of the C. M. B. A., and in politics he is a faithful Democrat.

N. L. Gavitt, mayor of the city of Hazleton. This gentleman, upon whom the people have seen fit to bestow the honor of being the first mayor of the new, beautiful and prosperous city of Hazleton, is a native of the fertile county of Susquehanna, Pa., born at Montrose, December 25, 1857, and is a son of Peter and Emelie (Parks) Gavitt, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of French origin, the latter of English lineage. Mr. Gavitt's father was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, while serving as a member of Company A, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. The case of the Gavitt family is another of those sad coincidences of war, where father and son offer up their lives for their country's glory. Charles Gavitt, the eldest brother of our subject, was a member of the One Hundred and Forty-first New York Cavalry, and lost his life in the Second Bull Run conflict. N. L. Gavitt attended the Harford Soldiers' Orphan School, five years, and then went to work at the carpenter's trade at Montrose, which he there learned and worked at until 1871, when he came to Hazleton and here continued to work at his trade as a journeyman until 1888, when he engaged in contracting and general building, which business he has since successfully carried on. On April 20, 1875, Mr. Gavitt was united in marriage with Amelia Leisenring, of Conyngham, and they have three children: Carrie, George and Fred. Mr. Gavitt was chief of police of Hazleton, two years; burgess, one term, and at the organization of Hazleton as a city, in 1892, was elected mayor. His political views are Republican.

Giles E. Gay, farmer, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Overfield township, Wyoming county, August 2, 1856. He is a son of Milo and Semantha (Letteer) Gay, the former of whom was born in Eaton township, Wyoming county, the latter in Franklin township, Luzerne county. Milo is the son of Harris Gay, who settled in Wyoming county. Milo Gay is now living at Orange, and is retired from active life. His family consisted of seven children, five of whom are living. Giles is the first in order of birth, and was reared and educated in North Moreland and Franklin. In early life he confined himself to farming, and since then has worked at various vocations. He is a thorough-going and practical man of business, who knows not failure. He has lived some time in Pittston, where he carried on the butcher business to considerable extent. He afterward removed to Pleasant Valley, where he was engaged in the general feed and milling business. In 1885 he removed to Franklin township, settling on a farm of fifty acres, on which he has erected a fine barn, store-house, lumber, shingle and feed-mill; the latter is run by water power. He has a never-failing spring, which supplies his barn and house with a two-inch stream of pure water, besides numerous improvements and facilities. His mill is doing a good business in the lumber trade, while his store is well patronized, being stocked with a full line of country supplies. He keeps well abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his business, and is a man of genial disposition and even temperament. In November, 1878, he was married to Miss Estella E., daughter of John H. and Harriet Snyder. Two children have been born to them: Maud and Arthur. Mrs. Estella E. Gay was born in Kingston borough, April 13, 1859. They are both consistent members of the M. E. Church at Orange. Since writing above he has received his commission as postmaster of Suttons Creek, a new office that was granted through his efforts.

George Gemeinder, loading boss, Stockton, was born at that place March 1, 1869, and is the third in the family of five children of John and Elma (Knech) Gemeinder, natives of Germany. Our subject was educated in Stockton, and at an early age began work about the breaker, doing general work for about two and one-half years,

when he was given the position of loading boss at No. 3 Colliery, operated by Coxe Bros. & Co. He has charge of fifteen loaders. Mr. Gemeinder attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and in politics he is a Republican.

Ira C. George, Nanticoke. This gentleman is a representative of one of Nanticoke's oldest and most respected families. He was born, in 1868, in that borough, on that exceptional day of all days, which comes only every fourth year, February 29, and is a son of Samuel and Martha (Vandermark) George. Samuel George was a native of Hanover township, this county, and in early life embarked in mercantile business at Nanticoke, being one of the first merchants of the place. He followed this business until his death, which occurred February 4, 1890, when he was aged fifty-five years. He was in business at that place during the great panic of 1873, and his books to-day show that he furnished over one hundred and ten thousand dollars worth of goods to the people of Nanticoke on credit, for which neither he nor his heirs ever received a dollar. The reader can easily understand that in order to continue business with such results as this a vast amount of capital must have been required. Samuel George was a son of Henry and Catharine (Cocher) George, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, in 1797, and came to Hanover township, this county, where he died in 1841. This Henry George was a son of Henry George, a native of Germany, and who was one of the early pioneers of New Jersey. Samuel George, the father of the subject of this notice, was twice married: First to Miss Martha Vandermark, by whom he had five children, viz.: Anna, married to William Shelly, foreman in Hildreth & Co.'s store at Nanticoke; Charles W. (now twenty-nine years old), a tile layer in New York City (he married Anna Ruck, of Berwick, this county, and had one child, Carrie); Susie, married to John G. Harton, assistant foreman in the Wilkes-Barre *Leader;* Ira C. (our subject), and Addie, (a teacher in Nanticoke). For his second wife Samuel George married Hattie E. Totten, of Orange, Pa., by whom he also had five children, viz.: Martha, Mary, Grover C., Edna and Russel, all of whom reside with their widowed mother at Dallas, this county.

Ira C. George, whose name opens this sketch, was educated in Nanticoke, and spent most of his time clerking in his father's store until the latter's death, when he assumed the management until April, 1891, at which time he sold out the entire stock. In October of the same year he engaged as bookkeeper for M. J. Rees, where he is now employed. On November 11, 1891, he was married to Miss Stella, daughter of Randolph and Margaret (Lazarus) Bennett, of Nanticoke. Mr. George is a member of the S. P. K., and in politics is a Prohibitionist.

John R. George, a popular dealer in general merchandise, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Dowlais, Wales, August 7, 1866, a son of Richard and Margaret (Daniels) George, who came to America in 1868, locating in Schuylkill county, Pa., later at Scranton, and finally settling in Wilkes-Barre in 1870. Here the father, who is a carpenter by trade, was overseer of carpenter work at the Empire Shaft of the Lehigh & Wilkes Barre Coal Company, until 1881, when he embarked in general merchandising, in which he continued until 1889, when he retired on account of ill health. He is a member of the Welsh Congregational Church, of which he was deacon about eighteen years and treasurer nineteen years. His children were three in number: David (deceased), Daniel R. (bookkeeper and shipper for the Langcliffe Coal Company, at Avoca) and John R. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre from four years of age, educated in the public schools, and began life as a clerk in his father's store, serving in that capacity eight years. He was then employed as shipping clerk in a wholesale grocery house of Wilkes-Barre, one year. In February, 1889, he was one of the incorporators of the Newell Clothing Company, of Wilkes-Barre, of which he has since been a stockholder, and was also bookkeeper and shipping clerk for that corporation until December 24, 1891. On February 16, 1892, he embarked in business as a general merchant at the stand of the Old Red Ash Coal Company's store, and has already built up a lucrative business. Mr. George mar-

ried, December 25, 1887, Maggie J., daughter of Bernard and Elizabeth Roberts, of Sharon, Pa., formerly of Wales, and he has had two children: David B. (deceased) and Henry. Mr. George has been a member of the Welsh Congregational Church since twelve years of age, has been organist eight years, deacon two years, and secretary four years. He is a member and secretary of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Loyal Knights of America. He is a genuine Welshman, is proud of his native land and language, but nevertheless is a true American citizen.

Levi George, a prominent farmer, of Buck township, P. O. Bear Creek, was born in Carbon county, Pa., June 2, 1822, and is a son of Peter and Sallie A. (Burrier) George, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. The father was a lumberman, and in that respect Levi followed in his footsteps, for he also chose that occupation and carried it on from the time he left home, in 1841, until the spring of 1871, when he bought the farm he now lives on in Buck township, and, though Mr. George is seventy years old and has worked hard all his life, he is as active as most men are at fifty. In 1844 Mr. George married Amelia, daughter of Fredrick and Susanna (Smith) Knecht, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. George reared a family of twelve children, viz.: Susanna; William H., Emmett P., Mary E., Joseph A., Amelia, Sally L. and Alice S. (all of whom are married), and John Leonard, Oscar L., Samuel H. and Fredrick G. (who are still living with the parents). All the family are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. George is a Democrat.

William O. George, miner, Plains, was born in Plains, this county, June 27, 1867, and is a son of William and Anna (Gibbs) George, natives of England and Wales respectively, and of English origin. In their family there were ten children, of whom William O. is the youngest. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at Wyoming Seminary, and at the age of ten years began working on the breakers, since when he has risen step by step to the position he now holds; at present he is engaged in loading coal. Mr. George was married January 8, 1887, to Miss Matilda, daughter of Edward and Charlotte (Thomas) Soden, natives of England, and they have three children, viz.: William O., Elsie A. and Letta C. Mr. George is a member of the O. U. A. M., and in politics has always given his support to the Republican party.

Philip Geritz, watchmaker and jeweler, Freeland, is a native of Holstein, Germany, and was born April 15, 1848. He received his education in his native town, and at the age of thirteen began an apprenticeship at the jeweler's trade in the same place. He worked here five years, and then entered the Glasshutten Watchmakers Institute, of Saxony. After finishing a course of three years there, he went to Copenhagen, Denmark, where he worked at his trade until 1881, when he emigrated to this country, finding employment at his trade in New York City. After one year there, he went to Wilkes-Barre and entered the employ of a jeweler, and in June, 1882, he came to Freeland, where he has since been engaged in business for himself. Mr. Geritz is doing a good trade, and commands a large patronage. He carries a large and valuable stock of fine jewelry, diamonds, etc., also musical instruments. Mr. Geritz was married in 1882 to Miss Emma Liem, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have three children, viz.: Clarence, Barbara and Joseph. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P. and the A. L. of H., also of the Jewelers Association of New York. His political position is governed purely by principle, and not by party zeal.

William Gerlach, foreman of Laurel Hill Mine, was born at Darmstadt, Province of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, October 11, 1837, and is a son of John and Catharine (Strack) Gerlach, also natives of Germany. In June, 1855, he came to America, locating at Hazleton, Pa., where he engaged in general blacksmithing, an occupation he followed for a number of years. In 1857 he commenced in general work about the mines, and so continued until 1860, when he resumed his old trade at the anvil, remaining until 1865, when he secured a position as foreman under A. Pardee & Co., which he has creditably filled ever since. Mr. Gerlach is an honored

and respected citizen, fully meriting the responsibility imposed on him by his employers. At various times he has had charge of the Crystal Ridge, Cranberry, Hollywood, No. 3, and Laurel Hill Collieries. At present he has about 150 men under his charge, and the daily output of coal is 600 tons. Mr. Gerlach was united in marriage, December 23, 1860, with Miss Catharine, daughter of Jacob Stumpf, of Hazleton, and they have seven children living, namely: Elizabeth, now wife of Lewis Grebe, Hazleton; Catharine; Sophia, wife of Louis Seffler, of Hazleton; William D., Henry S., Mary and Charles S Mr. Gerlach is an adherent of the German Lutheran Church; socially he is a member of the Legion of Honor, and Knights of the Golden Eagle; politically, he is a firm Republican.

Henry German, hotel and restaurant-keeper, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Hesse, Germany, September 3, 1857, a son of John G. and Catherine (Gerth) German. He was reared in Germany, where he served an apprenticeship in cooking. In 1876 he left Germany and spent one and one-half years in South Africa, after which he boarded a sailing vessel, serving in the capacity of cook and steward, on a voyage around the globe. In 1879 he landed in New York, and followed his occupation in the various cities of the United States up to 1891. In 1889 he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, and in the spring of 1891, embarked in the hotel and restaurant business, in which he still continues. In 1884 Mr. German married Miss Mary Stuart, of Greenock, Scotland, and has four children: Stuart, Henry, Carl and Catherine. Mr. German is a popular citizen, a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Saengerbund. Politically, he is independent.

Jacob D. Getting, proprietor of the Conyngham Plow Works, Conyngham, was born in Sugar Loaf township, December 16, 1849, a son of John and Sarah (Heimbach) Getting. His paternal grandparents, Jacob and Anna E. (Hiester) Getting, and his great-grandparents, Henry and Elizabeth (Scheide) Getting, all of Berks county, Pa., were among the pioneers of Sugar Loaf township, where they settled about the year 1812. The father of Anna E. Hiester was John Hiester, of Berks county. The children of Jacob and Anna E. (Hiester) Getting were Catherine (Mrs. Henry Yost,) William, Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Santee), and John. The maternal grandparents of subject were Daniel and Elizabeth (Kern) Heimbach, of Sugar Loaf township. John Getting, father of our subject, was born in Sugar Loaf March 15, 1823, has always been a farmer, and owns the homestead cleared and improved by his father, also three farms, and cleared over one hundred acres of land himself. He was twice married his first wife being Sarah Heimbach, by whom he has two children living: Polly A. (Mrs. Hiram Ritter), and Jacob D.; his second wife was Hannah M. Snyder. Our subject was reared in Sugar Loaf township, educated in the common schools, and was engaged in farming up to 1879. He then purchased the Conyngham Foundry and Plow Works, which he has since successfully conducted. He has been twice married: his first wife being Amelia F., daughter of Samuel and Susannah (Buff) Benner, of Conyngham, and by her he has one daughter, Amelia F.; Mr. Getting's second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Fralich) Bishop, of Sugar Loaf township. Mr. Getting is a member of the Reformed Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Edward J. Gibbons, miner in the Delaware Colliery, Hudson, Plains township, was born in Ireland, August 15, 1844, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Payne) Gibbons. His father, who was a farmer, reared a family of six children, four of whom are living, of whom Edward J. is the third. He came to America in 1859, and located in Washington, D. C., where he remained till the fall of 1861, when he joined the United States Construction Corps; he remained with this branch of the army till March, 1865, when he enlisted, in Washington, in the Gulf Squadron of the United States Navy, and served till he was honorably discharged in the fall of 1867 at Port Royal, S. C. He then went to Ireland, and spent three years in the land of his birth. In 1870 he returned to America, and located in Hudson, entering the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, where he has since remained; he has been engaged in mining for over twenty years. He built his

present residence in 1885, or rather rebuilt the old residence of his wife's people; besides his comfortable home he owns several other properties in Plains township. Mr. Gibbons was married, November 10, 1868, to Miss Maria, daughter of Austin and Sarah (Hughes) Gibbons, natives of Ireland, whence they emigrated in 1869 and located in Hudson; the fruits of this union have been eight children, one of whom is living, John P., a teacher in Laflin borough; he was educated in the Plains high school, and passed a teacher's examination before he was fourteen years of age. Mr. Gibbons and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the A. O. H. (American Board), C. M. B. A. and the G. A. R.; he is a Democrat in his political views, and has held the offices of school director and tax collector in Plains township.

JOHN GIBBS, engineer, No. 1, North Shaft, Susquehanna Coal Company, Nanticoke, was born December 2, 1832, in Monmouthshire, South Wales, the only child of Samuel Gibbs. He was reared and educated in his native land, where he learned the machinist's trade and became master of engineering, remaining there until 1854. In that year he emigrated to America and located at Pottsville, working at St. Clair, where he was engaged as hoisting engineer about one year. He then went to Wadesville, following engineering for Spenser & Co. about two years; then to Minersville, Pa., in the same capacity, for the same company, where he remained a few years when he was made master mechanic at Pine Knot Colliery, where he remained about ten years. He then removed to Mt. Loffy, where he was engaged as contractor about one and one-half years, thence going to Jeansville where he was employed twenty years by the Spring Mountain Coal Company, during which time he never lost a day. In 1887 he came to Nanticoke, and engaged in his present position. He is a tried and trusted manipulator of the levers. In July, 1864, he enlisted in the United States service, serving three months. He was married in 1851 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Catharine (Martin) Edwards, natives of Wales. There were born to them thirteen children, only three of whom survive. Mr. Gibbs attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the Sons of Temperance, the I. O. O. F., and the F. & A. M. In politics he is neither troubled by party prejudices, nor guided by party zeal, but takes a purely independent position in all public problems.

WILLIAM GIBSON, outside foreman at the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Colliery, No. 18, Wanamie, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., January 17, 1840, and is the sixth in the family of fourteen children of Thomas and Maria (Crum) Gibson, natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject was reared and educated in Schuylkill county, and very early in life began work about the mines, doing almost everything in connection with mining, including engineering and the machinist's trade. He was soon promoted to the position of outside foreman at the Kalmia Colliery in Schuylkill county, which position he held for four years, when he moved to Shenandoah, same county, and accepted a foremanship in the Lost Creek Colliery, where he had charge for about one year. Mr. Gibson then went to Colorado, and engaged in mining there two years, at the end of which time he proceeded to Central America, where he was engaged in gold and silver mining. In that country he remained about one and one-half years, and from there traveled through various parts of South America. Returning to his native country, he was given the position of assistant mine foreman at the Keley Run Colliery, in which capacity he was employed until 1888, when he came to Wanamie, and has since had charge as outside foreman at the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Colliery, No. 18, where there are about seven hundred men employed, the daily output of coal being about fourteen hundred tons. During the Civil war Mr. Gibson enlisted in the nine months' service, in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-third P. V., under Capt. Samuel B. Greaff, and served his time, having been mostly assigned to special duty during his term of enlistment. Mr. Gibson was united in marriage, January 20, 1861, with Miss Hannah L., daughter of Philip and Eliza (Shaffer) Huber, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gibson attends the German Reformed Church, is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and in politics is a Republican.

James Gilbert, engineer, Fairview township, P. O. Mountain Top, was born October 27, 1839, in Buckinghamshire, England, and is a son of James and Sarah (Tavana) Gilbert; the father was a merchant, and a veteran of Waterloo. James, the subject of this sketch, was the eighth in a family of seventeen children. He was educated in the national schools of England, and at sixteen years of age he accepted a position with the London & Western Railroad Company, where he remained for about one and a half years, when he joined the British army, doing service in Lucklow, India, Gibraltar, Ionian Islands, in the West Indies, on the West coast of Africa, and at the insurrection in Jamaica. He was wounded, twice in Lucknow and twice in Jamaica. He left the English service on November 18, 1867, and on the 27th of the same month accepted a position from the London & Western Railroad Company, and held it until 1870, when he came to America and secured employment as stationary engineer in a rolling mill in Bolton, N. J., where he worked until February 14, 1871. He then came to Fairview township and secured work as fireman on the Ashley Planes. He was promoted to engineer on the same Planes on March 15, 1878, and has worked there steadily since, except for a few months that he spent in traveling for his health, being much benefited thereby. On September 20, 1852, Mr. Gilbert was united in marriage with Jane, daughter of William and Sarah (Collins) Franklin, both of England. Their marriage was blessed with one child, Sarah J., who is married to Richard Keemer, of Black Creek township. Mr. Gilbert was at one time ruling elder of the Fairview Presbyterian Church, but is now a member of the Episcopal Church, of Ashley. Mrs. Gilbert and daughter, Sarah J., are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gilbert is a prominent member of the F. & A. M., being a master mason, and has "passed the chairs" in the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

John W. Gilchrist, tax receiver, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wilkes-Barre June 15, 1840, and is a son of Peter McC. and Elizabeth (Horton) Gilchrist. His paternal grandfather, John Gilchrist, a native of Scotland, spent most of his life in Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and died there. Peter McC. Gilchrist, father of subject, was a native of Charlton, N. Y., and came to this county, settling in Wilkes-Barre about 1827. He served as clerk in a store a short time, later engaged in stage business, and for thirty years was proprietor of the old "Phœnix Hotel" where the "Wyoming Valley Hotel" now stands. He died March 1, 1870. His wife was a daughter of Miller Horton, a pioneer of Wilkes-Barre, and their children were eight in number, viz.: Grizzie E. (Mrs. George N. Richard), Millen H., John W., Tom McC., Harry S., Agnes, Anna C., and Isabel M. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre, where he has always resided, and was educated at Wilkes-Barre Academy, and Wyoming Seminary. On August 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-second P. V. I.; re-enlisted in same company and regiment in 1863, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. After the war he engaged in the livery business in Wilkes-Barre, and later, in the hotel business, at Port Blanchard. He was chief of police of Wilkes-Barre, 1878-9; warden of county prison, from 1879 to 1882; was appointed tax collector of Wilkes Barre in 1883, and is now serving his fourth term to end in 1895. On December 23, 1861, Mr. Gilchrist married Ruth A., daughter of Thomas C. and Abigail (Church) Reese, of Wilkes-Barre, and is the father of four children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas W. Haines), Emily (deceased), William B. and John W. Mr. Gilchrist is a member of the G. A. R. and is a Knight Templar. Politically, he is a Republican.

Peter J. Gillespie, physician and surgeon, Avoca, was born in Pittston, Luzerne county, May 25, 1861, a son of John and Ellen (Keating) Gillespie, natives of Ireland, the former of whom came to this country in 1840, and followed the carpenter's trade. They were the parents of four children. Peter J. Gillespie was educated at Pittston High School and Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated in the class of 1890. Immediately after he began the practice of his profession at Avoca, where he still remains. On February 4, 1891, he was united in marriage with Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Bridget (McKale) Blewitt, natives of

Ireland, whence they immigrated to this country about the year 1840. Of this union there is one child, Helen, now (1892) aged ten months. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He was at one time school director for three years in the borough of Hughestown.

PATRICK M. GILLIGAN, general merchant, Wilkes-Barre, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, April 29, 1846, and is the son of James and Mary (Carty) Gilligan, also natives of County Sligo. The father came to America in 1822, and located in Luzerne county; was a laborer by occupation, and worked on the Catawissa and other roads. In 1841 he returned to Ireland, married there, and in 1850 came back to Wilkes-Barre, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1886, when he was aged eighty-two years; his wife died April 15, 1887, at the age of sixty-four years. Their children were: Margaret (Mrs. Thomas Devany), Patrick M., Owen, Michael, John, James, Mary (Mrs. James McGreevy), and Winifred (Mrs. James McGuigan). Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre from four years of age, was educated in the public schools of Hanover township, began life in the mines, and was for eleven and one-half years engineer for the Wilkes-Barre Coal & Iron Company. In 1877 he embarked in general merchandising, in which he has since continued; he has been highly successful in speculation and dealing in real estate. In 1867 Mr. Gilligan married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Tigue) Reape, of Scranton, Pa., and has three children living: James (who is engaged with his father), John (a medical student in the University of Pennsylvania), and Frank. Mr. Gilligan is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and served one term of three years as one of the jury commissioners of Luzerne county.

JAMES GILMORE, conductor on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, with residence at Plains, was born in Providence, Pa., November 13, 1862, and is a son of Robert and Agnes (Noble) Gilmore, natives of Scotland, the former of whom was a stationary engineer. Robert Gilmore brought his family to America in 1851, and located first at St. Clair, Pa., and afterward lived seven years at Providence, same State, five years in New York State, and then came to Luzerne county. The family consisted of nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Robert, Jennet, Isabella, James, Ellen, Anna and Benjamin A. Our subject received a common-school education, and at the age of ten years began working about the mines, which he followed eight years, at the end of which time he began as brakeman on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and has held his present position since 1887. Mr. Gilmore was married, June 16, 1888, to Miss Rhoda, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Davis), Howell, natives of South Wales, and the fruit of this union has been one child, Alice. The Howells emigrated to Schuylkill county, Pa., and later, in 1887, moved to Luzerne county; the family consisted of ten children, four of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth, Dinah, Rhoda and Rachel. Mr. Gilmore is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and in his political views is a Republican.

JOHN GILMORE, farmer, Bear Creek township, P. O., Miners Mills, is a son of James and Ann (Riley) Gilmore, both natives of Ireland, where John was born June 15, 1843. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-two years old, and then came to this country. He secured employment in the mines in Ashland, Schuylkill Co., Pa., where he worked as a miner two years; leaving Ashland, he came to Plains township, this county, entering the mines again for the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, where by close application to his work, he was soon considered one of the company's most trusted employes. He worked for the above company for about twelve years, during most of which time was engaged as a contractor, driving tunnels, etc. Mr. Gilmore then engaged with Waddell & Co. to sink a shaft, which he did in a highly satisfactory manner. After finishing his contract with Mr. Waddell, in 1882, he purchased a farm of 125 acres in Bear Creek township, most of which he has under cultivation; and he has replaced the old log hut and barn by buildings of more modern appearance. On January 12, 1869, Mr.

Gilmore married Bridget Coffee, a native of this State, of Irish descent, and their union was blessed with four children, three of whom are dead. John, the eldest child, is still with his parents on the farm. The family are all members of the Roman Catholic Church; in politics, Mr. Gilmore is a Democrat.

M. F. Gilroy, merchant tailor, Pittston. This gentleman, one of Pittston's most prosperous young business men, was born in Pittston, Pa., July 20, 1860, and is a son of Martin and Mary (Loftus) Gilroy, natives of Ireland, who were married at Syracuse, N. Y. During his residence in the old country, the father of our subject, followed agricultural pursuits, but after coming to the United States he was first engaged in the salt works of Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained many years. About 1858 he came to Pittston, and was engaged in coal mining up to the time of his death. He had a family of nine children, viz.: Patrick, a carpenter residing in Pittston; John, a carpenter, of Pittston; Margaret, the widow of Michael Redington, and residing in Pittston; Michael, a carpenter, of Pittston; M. F.; James, a plumber, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mary, residing in Pittston; and Kate and Annie, both deceased. Our subject passed his boyhood in Pittston, and had the advantages of a limited public-school education. At the age of twelve he began working in the Old Tompkins Coal Breaker, being employed there for one year, and then became a driver-boy in the mines, which occupation he followed until the age of seventeen, when he began working as a laborer in the mines, continuing at that occupation until 1883. He then entered the merchant tailoring establishment of U. Green, at Pittston, and there began to learn the trade of cutter. For one year he was with Mr. Green, and then entered the employ of Mr. Stevens, of Wilkes-Barre, with whom he remained until 1885, when he returned to Pittston and opened a merchant tailoring establishment for his own account, in a room of the James H. Craig building on South Main street. He continued in this room for about eighteen months, and then removed to his present quarters at No. 35 South Main street. Although Mr. Gilroy has been in business here but a short time, he has built up a very large trade, and the superior work which he sends out is constantly increasing his business. He is located in comfortable quarters in the central portion of the city, and has shelves amply stocked with an elegant line of suitings of every variety. He employs the best workmen that money can secure, and uses every endeavor to please his customers. The fact that his trade is so large that it necessitates the employing of twenty workmen, shows that he is meeting with a large patronage and is very successful. Mr. Gilroy was united in marriage February 2, 1887, with Kate E. Cummings, a daughter of Patrick Cummings, a retired gentleman of Pittston. This union has been blessed with three children, viz: Joseph, Mary and Robert. Mr. Gilroy and family are members of St. John's Catholic Church. He is a member of the Father Mathew Temperance and Benevolent Society of Pittston; politically he is identified with the Democratic party. Mr. Gilroy has been eminently successful in his business venture in Pittston, and owes his success to his straight-forward and honest business methods, and he has secured an enviable position among the substantial citizens of his native city.

Monroe Girton, blacksmith, West Nanticoke, was born in Columbia county, Pa., July 14, 1862, and is a son of Cornelius and Rosanna (Hess) Girton, natives of Pennsylvania. He is the second in a family of four children — two boys and two girls. Our subject was reared and educated in Luzerne county, and learned the blacksmith trade at Benton, Columbia county, where he worked three years. He then went to Hunlock Creek, where he worked at his trade a short time, after which he proceeded to Dakota, where he was engaged at his trade about six months, and then returned to Hunlock Creek, and opened a shop for his own account, working five years. He then went to Central, where he worked a short time, and in 1889 he came to West Nanticoke, and here he has since been engaged at his trade. On March 23, 1887, Mr. Girton married Anna, daughter of William and Mary (Varner) Shultz, of Nanticoke, Pa., and three children have been born to them: Flossie I., Lillie, and Daniel H. Our subject is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and in politics is a Democrat.

Patrick F. Glennon (deceased) was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, and received his education in the Irish national schools. He came to the United States in 1846, and settled in Lowell, Mass., where in June, 1848, he married Catherine E., daughter of John and Mary (Early) Loftus, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. Mr. Glennon and his wife came to this county in 1851, settling in Pittston, where he worked as a miner. He was killed in the mine November 3, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Glennon reared a family of five children, namely: Mary E., born November 9, 1850, was married on November 12, 1872, to Edward J. Gibbons, breaker foreman, Port Griffith; Joseph H., born January 26, 1855; Theodolph J., born September 9, 1859 (he received his education in the common schools, and went to work when eight years of age, picking slate at the mine; in 1870, he worked as a driver, in 1874 as a laborer, and in 1879 as a miner, at which he stayed until 1883, when he was appointed deputy recorder of deeds, which office he held until 1887, when he was appointed to the position he still holds, that of collector for the firm of Hughes & Glennon, of Pittston. In politics he is a Democrat, and holds the office of school director; he is a member of the A. O. H., and president of the division to which he belongs); David, born April 11, 1863, principal of the Port Griffith public schools, and Agnes V., born November 3, 1867, a teacher. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Jacob Goeltz, foreman in the Empire Coal Yards, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Annweiler, Bavaria, Germany, December 3, 1840, a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Schnebele) Goeltz. His father came to America in 1841, locating in Wilkes-Barre, where he worked as a laborer, later becoming a merchant, and died there in 1870. His children were Sybille (Mrs. Christian Baker), and Jacob (our subject), who was reared in Germany until fourteen years of age. He then came to America, and spent one year in Sparta, Wis. Afterward he resided in Wilkes Barre three years, at the end of which time he went to Kansas, remaining there two and a half years. In 1860 he returned to Wilkes-Barre, and in April, 1861, enlisted in Company G, Eighth P. V., serving three months and eight days, and was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, Pa. On August 14, 1861, he re enlisted at Harrisburg, as a member of Company A, First Battalion Twelfth U. S. Infantry, and served three years, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to Wilkes-Barre, he has here since been in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. Mr. Goeltz married, October 15, 1864, Caroline, daughter of John Ruhs, of Wilkes-Barre, and by her he had three children: Kate, Isabel, and Jacob A. (deceased). His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Landmesser, of Wilkes-Barre, by which union there are three children: Daniel, Helena, and Louisa. Mr. Goeltz is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and of the G. A. R.; in politics he is a Republican.

Warren F. Goff, lumberman, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Monroe township, Bradford Co., Pa., April 7, 1835, and is a son of William and Anna (Decker) Goff. His paternal grandfather, William Goff, a native of Connecticut, was one of the pioneers of Bradford county, where he cleared and improved a farm in Monroe township, and there died. His maternal grandfather, Decker, was one of the first surveyors in Bradford county, where he died in the early part of the present century. The father of subject was born and reared in Bradford county, and is now a resident of Canal Dover, Ohio. Warren F. Goff was reared in Bradford county, received a common-school education, and in early manhood engaged in farming. In 1863 he located in New York City, where for three years he was a contractor on sewer building. He then spent three years in Wyoming county, engaged in lumbering and general merchandise. In 1869 he located in Wilkes-Barre, and has since been the junior member of the lumber firm of Sturdevant & Goff. On February 7, 1866, Mr. Goff married Harriet M., daughter of Levesius D. and Ada (Morley) Sturdevant, of Braintrim township, Wyoming Co., Pa., and he has one son, William S. Mr. Goff is a member of the Central M. E. Church of Wilkes-Barre; politically he is a Democrat, and is now serving his second term as councilman of the Fifteenth Ward.

A. J. Good, farmer, P. O. Carverton, was born in Pittston township, October 9, 1834. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Irwin) Good, the former of whom was born in Northampton county, Pa., the latter in New York. Samuel's father was a native of Germany, but served in the army of his adopted country during the Revolutionary struggle, proving himself a good soldier and a loyal citizen. After he returned to a life of peace he located across the river from Wyoming, where he resided for a number of years. He was a worthy man of good moral principles which he practiced during his entire life. His family consisted of seven children, all of whom are deceased. Samuel Good, son of this old pioneer, began his business career as an agriculturist in Pittston township, where he owned a large farm which he worked with perfect skill, for he was a practical farmer. He was also a man of influence, who took an active part in all political gatherings; during his lifetime he held several township offices. Of a family of ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity, four now (1892) living. A. J. is the sixth in the family in order of birth, and was reared and educated in Kingston township. In his early life he worked some at the carpenter's trade, but is, by choice and the force of circumstances, a farmer of no small experience. Like most boys, his life was uneventful until he reached the age of twenty-five, when he fell in love with and married in 1860, Miss Lucinda, daughter of Conrad and Sarah Sax. To this happy couple were born six children, two of whom are living: Carrie and Belle. Carrie married J. J. Howell, a farmer; Belle is unmarried. Mrs. Good was born in Pittston township in 1841. Mr. Good has been living on his present farm of ninety-five acres for over fifty years, and has retained the good name he inherited from his ancestors. He is a genial man, full of dry and harmless jokes, the "cracking" of which he hugely enjoys. He purchased the property after his father's death; he bought out the heirs and kept on beautifying and embellishing the farm until it has reached its present state of perfection. He has held all the township offices except justice of the peace, and that he refused. He is a member of the F. & A. M., P. H. and I. O. R. M. He is also, in company with his wife, a member in good standing in the M. E. Church at Carverton. Politically, he is an old time Jacksonian Democrat.

Charles Good, merchant and postmaster, Waterton, was born July 10, 1832, in Plains township, this county, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Courtright) Good, natives of Pennsylvania, of German and English origin, the former of whom, a farmer by occupation, died July 19, 1881, aged ninety years. Our subject is the second in a family of seven children, four of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty began life for himself in the lumber business in Clinton county, where he remained two years. He then worked for Good & Davenport in a general store at Shickshinny, for two years, after which he located on the Pennsylvania Canal, three years, when he embarked in mercantile business for himself at Shickshinny, continuing therein about two years. He then took a trip to California on business, and after a year returned and rented a farm at Town Line, where he carried on agriculture two years. He then moved to Fairmount Springs, thence to Waterton, renting a farm until 1882, when he purchased the property. It contains 200 acres, and is situated on Huntington creek, two and one-half miles below Huntington Mills. Mr. Good opened his store at Waterton in 1889, and was appointed postmaster same year. He was married March 19, 1857, to Adelaide, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Tubbs) Davenport, which union is blessed with seven children, viz: Annie, David P., Ira S., Harry E., Albert R., Luella E. and Jennie A. Mr. Good has been supervisor three years, assessor four years, and school director one term. Socially he is a popular man in his township, and politically he is a good Democrat.

Franklin H. Good, farmer, P. O. Hobbie, was born in Hobbie, Hollenback township August 30, 1862, a son of Peter H. and Catherine (Fenstermacher) Good, both of whom were born in this county. Peter H. is a son of Anthony Good, of German descent, who had been an early resident of the county, having located in Hollenback township, where he was known as a thrifty, honest and upright man. He lived an

uneventful life, and died at an advanced age. His son, Peter H., began his active business life in Hollenback township, where he learned the carpenters' trade, at which he has worked for a number of years. At one period of his life he kept hotel at Hobbie, and was a favorite landlord who catered well to the wants of his customers. In 1868 he removed to Dorrance township, on a farm of 150 acres, seventy-five of which he sold to Wilson Moyer, the rest being owned by his son Franklin H. Peter H. has held several offices in the township with credit to his official abilities. His family consisted of four children, all of whom are living, Franklin H. being the third by birth. Our subject was reared and educated in Dorrance township, and has always been a resident of the county. On June 1, 1889, he married Miss Rebecca Balliet, who was born in Dorrance township in 1870, a daughter of John and Sarah Balliet, and to this union were born two children: Foster F. and Carrie V. Mr. Good followed lumbering in former years, but latterly has confined himself to farming exclusively. He is a worthy young man, enjoying the respect and confidence of his neighbors. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

James Good, stable-boss, Jeansville, was born in Carbon county, Pa., July 19, 1837, and is the fourth in the family of five children of Abraham and Ann (Winter-steen) Good, also natives of Carbon county. James, the subject of this sketch, was reared partly in Carbon and partly in Luzerne county, and until 1857 followed the vocation of a farmer. In that year he went to White Haven, Pa., and worked in a foundry until 1858, when he engaged in the lumber business. In 1859 he removed to Buck Mountain, where he secured a position as stable-boss for Peter Ferguson & Co., which he held nine years, afterward taking the position of ticket-boss, which he filled two years. In 1868 he came to Jeansville and worked as a carpenter; then became stable-boss for J. C. Hayden & Co., which position he now holds. Mr. Good was united in marriage, September 27, 1857, with Miss Mary, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Fuge, of Nescopeck, Pa., and fourteen children have been born to this union, but seven of whom are now living, namely: Edgar O., Truman L., Lillian M., Carrie S., Ollie, John L. and James. In political matters our subject is identified with the Prohibition party, and he is a strong advocate of temperance. He is a member of the Sons of Temperance and O. U. A. M. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John J. K. Goode, engineer at the Terra-cotta Works, Wyoming borough, was born in Coventry, England, November 10, 1845. He is a son of Thomas and Ann (Capp) Goode, natives of England, who reared a family of fourteen children, six now living. Our subject was the fifth in order of birth; he was educated in the common schools, and began work at the age of twelve in the manufacture of silk, following the same for five years. He then learned the milling business, which he followed for eleven years, when he came to America and worked for the Wilkes-Barre Coal & Iron Company, at Wanamie, for seven years, as engineer; then for John Brown, at the Stone Gristmill, of Pittston, for seven months; then one year for the Lehigh Coal Company, when he accepted his present position. Mr. Goode was married December 25, 1868, to Miss Letitia A., daughter of Thomas and Clara (Hems) Half-penny, natives of England. This union was blessed with ten children, viz.: Thomas W., born May 23, 1869; Harry C., born July 22, 1871; Clara A., born September 29, 1873; Harriet L., born April 12, 1876; Emma, born September 10, 1878; George F., born May 17, 1881; John, born October 3, 1883, died November 3, 1883; William O., born October 25, 1884; Scott S., born May 31, 1887; and Florence L., born February 15, 1890. Mr. Goode is a member of the Presbyterian Church, an elder in same, and assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P., and is independent in his political views; he devotes his entire time to his work and his family.

Edwin Goss, teamster for Miner & Co., Miners Mills, was born in Wiltshire, England, January 26, 1856, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Palmer) Goss. In their family there are six sons, two of whom are in England, two in Kansas, and

two in Luzerne county, Pa. Our subject, who is the fourth, came to America in August, 1872, and for five years labored in the mines of Luzerne county. He then returned to England, where he worked on the railroad and in paint and fuel works for four years, at the end of which time he again came to Plains, and labored in the mines four years. He next engaged with his brothers in the grocery and dry-goods business at Plains, and after one year in the same business with John Wilton, with whom he remained five years; and then embarked in his present business. Mr. Goss was married September 11, 1880, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Steer, of England, who was a soldier in the Crimean war. This happy union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Winnifred, born August 17, 1881; Robert C., born January 11, 1884; and Arthur, born October 14, 1891, and died November 22, same year. Our subject is a member of the Sons of St. George; politically he is in sympathy with the Republican party, but votes for the best candidate and the soundest principles.

Nathaniel Goss (deceased) was born March 29, 1817, in Huntington township, this county, a son of Nathaniel and Thankful (Forbs) Goss. He was the sixth in a family of twelve children, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and learned the miller's trade with his father. When twenty-two years of age he began farming, which he followed up to the time of his death, March 5, 1887. In 1833 he was married to Miss Lucy Fuller, who bore him two children and died in July, 1859. He was afterward married, July 15, 1875, to Mrs. Harriet L. Barrett, daughter of Andrus and Sallie (Smith) Fellows, natives of Pennsylvania, of English and German origin respectively. She is the youngest in a family of ten children, was reared on a farm, and February 10, 1856, married Dr. William E. Barrett, by whom she had six children living, viz.: Oliver W., John C. (a furniture dealer in Cambra) and Sarah M. (Mrs. Dr. P. L. Hartman), of Jamison City, Columbia Co., Pa. Dr. Barrett died April 15, 1873. Mrs. Goss has full charge of her large farm, situated one quarter of a mile from the Cambra postoffice, being the farm of her father, and on it is the house she was born in. Both her grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers. She is a member of the M. E. Church.

Orlando Goss, retired, P. O. Kunckle, was born in Huntington township, December 10, 1825, a son of Nathaniel and Thankful (Forbs) Goss, the former born in Huntington township, the latter in Connecticut. Nathaniel was a son of Nathaniel Goss, who came from Connecticut prior to the Revolutionary war, and lived in a block-house, the only one left standing by the Indians and Tories. He fled from there before the Wyoming Massacre, just in time to save himself and family from the persecutions of their enemies. He was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, settler in Huntington; was an extensive farmer in those early days, considering they lacked so many facilities we now enjoy, and lived to be sixty years of age. His family consisted of three sons and two daughters. Nathaniel, his son, took charge of the old homestead in Huntington township, containing 150 acres of land, where he built a gristmill which he operated several years. He was a man of influence and worth in his township and county, and was favored with many offices of trust and responsibility, being a member of the "Partition Committee" when the county was divided. He was an expert hunter and loved the chase; he died in 1853, at the age of sixty-seven years. There were twelve children born to him, eleven of whom came to maturity, Orlando being the tenth in the family. Our subject was educated in Huntington township at the common school, and in early life he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed for a number of years. In 1861 Mr. Goss married Miss Ellen, daughter of Jacob and Grace Fisher, and by her had one son, Hershal, who died in 1885, the mother having preceded him to the grave, June 1, 1876. Mr. Goss is now alone, and is retired from active life. He owns seventy-five acres in this county and 200 in Columbia county, besides other small parcels of land. He is honest, generous, and liberal of his means, which are ample. He built a hall for the Kunckle Grangers, they furnishing the material. He owns the county right of "White's Driving and Farm Gate," a superior piece of mechanism. Mr. Goss has held several town offices with credit, and is esteemed for his excellent worth.

JOHN W. GRAAF. This well-known and popular landlord of the "Pottsville House," Hazleton, is a native of Hamburg, Germany, and was born June 7, 1846. He was reared and educated in the land of his birth, and served one year in the German navy as a marine engineer, during the Franco-Prussian war. At the age of twenty-five he departed from the land of his birth, and made his way to the more liberal one of the free, where every footstep of his has been crowned with success. He worked in a machine shop in Pottsville, until 1882, when he removed to Hazleton and took charge of the celebrated hotel known as the "Pottsville House," unexcelled for its excellence of famous brands of liquors, choice cigars and well-regulated facilities for boarding. Mr. Graaf was united in marriage, in 1869, with Miss Elsie Muhl, an accomplished young lady, also a native of Hamburg, Germany. This happy union has been blessed with one child, Helena.

JOHN GRADY, postmaster, and assistant superintendent Prudential Insurance Company, P. O. Port Blanchard, was born August 25, 1842, in Lockport, N. Y., and is a son of William and Catherine (Cain) Grady, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, who reared a family of sixteen children, of whom John is fourth in order of birth. Our subject was educated in the common school, and in 1854 went to work as a driver in the mines, which occupation he followed until 1858, when he became a miner, and so worked until April 17, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-first New York Volunteers, being the first man to volunteer from Pittston, after the outbreak of the Civil war. Almost immediately afterward he was sent to the front, and took part in the following battles: First Bull Run, West Point and Gaines' Mills, where he was shot in the left leg and taken prisoner by the Confederates. On being returned to his regiment, after recovering from his wound, he fought in the battles of Cranton's Gap, Antietam, and at Mary's Heights, during the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was again wounded, this time in the right leg above the ankle. After his recovery he returned to Pittston, in September, 1863, where he stayed until March of the following year, at which time he went to Susquehanna county, where he worked on a farm until some time in 1866, when he came to Port Griffith, this county, and here worked for the Pennsylvania Coal Company as a miner until January, 1880, when he was elected road supervisor of the township. On May 9, 1889, he was appointed postmaster by President Harrison, and in May, 1891, he went into the insurance business; he is now assistant superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company. Mr. Grady was united in marriage January 15, 1867, with Sarah, daughter of Henry and Ann (Riley) Gibbons, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and their union was blessed with the following children: Kate, born October 18, 1868; Mary, born July 27, 1870; William H., born November 20, 1871; Edward J., born June 17, 1873; John J., born May 18, 1875, and Thomas F., born January 27, 1878. Mr. Grady is a Roman Catholic in religion, and in politics is a Republican. In 1876 he was elected school director for three years, and in 1878, tax collector, which office he held until 1882.

JAMES GRAY, fire-boss in the Pine Ridge Mine, Miners Mills, was born in the county of Durham, England, June 20, 1853, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Brown) Gray. The father, who was a miner, came, in 1869, to America, along with his brother Matthew, followed by the rest of the family three months later, and located in Ashland, where he engaged in mining; the family consisted of four children, viz.: Peter, Matthew, James and Elizabeth (Mrs. Isaac Davenport). Our subject received a common-school education, and began life working about the mines, which occupation he has always followed. He was married, December 18, 1878, to Miss Anna, daughter of Lewis Lewis, of Miners Mills, and they have four children, viz.: Joseph, Howard, Elizabeth and Ada. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a deacon and trustee; he is a member of the Sons of St. George, and in political preferences is a Prohibitionist.

PETER GRAY, brattice-man in the Delaware Shaft, Hudson, Plains township, was born in the County of Durham, England, June 5, 1842, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Brown) Gray. The father, who was a miner, came to America in 1871,

and located in Miners Mills, this county, where he died in 1884 at the age of seventy-three years; the mother is still living at the age of seventy-eight years. The family consists of five children, viz.: Peter; Ellen, married to Edward Walton, a miner in Australia; Matthew, mine-boss at Olyphant, Pa.; James, fire-boss in the Pine Ridge Shaft; and Elizabeth, married to Isaac Davenport, miner in the Keystone Shaft. Our subject, who had been a miner, and for five years a fire-boss in England, came to America in 1879, and located in Miners Mills, this county, where he worked at Company work till 1882, when he was promoted to fire-boss, a position he held for ten years, during which time he never had a man hurt, or received any injury himself. Mr. Gray married, for his first wife, Miss Margaret Stark, daughter of Anthony and Dorothy Stark, the fruits of which union were twelve children, of whom are living Anthony, Polly (Mrs. Harry McCloskey), Dorothy B. (Mrs. Thomas Bell), Nicholas T., Peter, James E. and Margaret E.; one son named Matthew was killed in the mines at the age of twelve years. The mother of this family died, and Mr. Gray married, for his second wife, Mrs. Senia M. Johnson, daughter of John Keuson, a native of Denmark, and widow of Peter Johnson, by whom she had one child, Caroline (Mrs. Charles Curry). Mr. and Mrs. Gray have one child, Matthew. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a licensed local preacher of more than ordinary ability, and has preached for over twenty years in England and America in some of the best churches. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in his political views is a Prohibitionist.

William Gray, farmer, P. O. Silkworth, was born July 14, 1825, and reared and educated in Kingston township. He is the son of James and Elizabeth (Dyer) Gray; the former born in Massachusetts, the latter in Connecticut. They were married in the East, and removed from there to this county about 1808, locating near Wyoming. James was a miller by occupation, and worked at that most of his lifetime. He removed from Wyoming to Carverton, where he followed milling. Several years later he removed to Dymond Hollow, and after a few years' labor there, ceased work, his health being very poor. His death was finally caused by rapid consumption when he was seventy-five years of age. He was a good mechanic in his day, and a man highly esteemed by his fellows. His family comprised twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity. Two of this number are living: Samuel and William, the latter being the ninth in the family. The subject of our sketch always followed agricultural pursuits, to which he seems thoroughly adapted, and began his active life in Kingston on a farm which he worked on shares. However, he soon removed to Dallas township, where he farmed for a few years; then removed to Lake township and bought some property. He finally sold out, removing to Lehman township, where he now resides. His farm comprises twenty-five acres of land, and the many improvements made on his property prove him to be a practical farmer. Mr. Gray, in 1848, married Miss Jane, daughter of Jonathan and Cindy Hughstead, and of this union were born two children. One of these children, Horace J., is now living. He married Miss Nora, daughter of Frank Homel, and by her had five children, viz.: Emma J., Mary S., Lulu M., William F. and Arthur. Mrs. Jane Gray died July 14, 1891, at the age of sixty years. Mr. Gray is a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

George F. Grebey, Sr., locomotive engineer, Hazleton. This pioneer railroad man was born at Iba, Germany, September 22, 1836, and is the eldest in a family of ten children born to Frederick W. and Anna C. (Berge) Grebey, also natives of Germany; they came to America in 1848, settling at Hazleton, Pa., where the children were reared and educated. Our subject began life as a driver in the mines, following this for three years. In 1856, when railroading was in its primitive state, when the rails were made of wood, protected by strap-iron, our subject began railroading, on the road then operated by A. Pardee & Co., at that time known as the Hazleton Railroad. He worked as brakeman until 1858, when he began firing; after two years' service in this capacity he was, in 1860, promoted to engineer, running on the Hazleton division. He ran here until August, 1863, when, in

response to his country's call, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, under command of Col. Sickels. He served one year and ten months, participating in most of the battles fought by the army of the Potomac. After the expiration of his first enlistment he re-enlisted in the same company and served until the close of the war, being mustered out June 9, 1865, at Philadelphia. After returning from the war Mr. Grebey again mounted the foot-board, and has been on all the divisions of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, between Elmira and New York City. He has pulled passenger, freight and coal trains, and has in all his experience been in but one wreck. Mr. Grebey was united in marriage, August 19, 1860, with Miss Martha, daughter of August and Elizabeth (Shugard) Walper, natives of Hazleton, and eight children have been born to this union, namely: Sophia, Cassie (deceased), George, Margaret, John, Annie, William and Henry. Mr. Grebey is a member of the following orders: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, I. O. O. F. and Hari Gari, which admits those of German birth only. The family attends the German Reformed Church.

James D. Green, retired merchant, Wyoming borough, was born in Benton township, Luzerne Co., Pa., April 26, 1834, and is a son of Hiram and Eliza (Dean) Green, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin, who reared a family of nine children, three of whom are now living. Our subject, who is the fourth in order of birth, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools and high school of Waverly, Lackawanna county, and began life as clerk in a general store at Lynn, Susquehanna county, where he continued eight months. He then clerked at Waverly one year, at the end of which time he came to Wyoming and engaged with Swetland & Pettebone, remaining with them four months. In August, 1855, he began work for Thomas F. Atherton, and continued with him until 1859, when S. J. Sharps and he purchased the stock, and, as equal partners, conducted the concern for one year. Then S. J. Sharps sold his interest to John Sharps, who, with Mr. Green, carried on the business six years, when Mr. Sharps sold his interest to Mr. Green, who continued the business till 1878. He then sold out his stock to William Hancock, after which he and W. D. Green, a brother, carried on a store for a few years, and then sold to H. P. and W. S. Jacobs. Mr. Green then engaged with the Pittston Engineer Machine Company as treasurer, with whom he remained till 1891, when he retired. On October 31, 1861, he was married to Miss Fannie, daughter of Jesse B. and Jane (Breese) Schooley, which union was blessed with one child, Clara E., who was married to H. M. Ives, clerk in a bank at Scranton. Mrs. Green died July 12, 1867, and Mr. Green married, October 15, 1868, Martha, daughter of John and Mary (Stark) Searl, by which union there is one child, Mary S. Mrs. Green is a member of the Episcopal Church of Pittston. Mr. Green, in his political preferences, is in sympathy with the Republican party.

James P. Green, engineer at the Old Slope, Plains, was born in Scott township, Lackawanna Co., Pa., June 12, 1850, and is a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Cisco) Green, natives of New York, and of English and German origin respectively. The father came to Luzerne county about 1845, and worked at the carpenter's trade. He reared a family of two children, of whom James P. is the elder. Our subject obtained a common school education, and at the age of sixteen went to work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed about six months, when he began working around the machinery at the mine. In 1877 he became an engineer, and has since worked in that capacity for various companies at Plains. Mr. Green was married, August 16, 1875, to Effie E., daughter of Sylvanus and Huldah J. (Crandall) Westegate, of Susquehanna county, Pa., and they have five children, viz.: Robert A., Huldah J., Elizabeth, Mary B. and Fred. Mr. and Mrs. Green are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church; he is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and in politics is a Republican.

John D. Green, treasurer and general manager of the Superior Stove Company, Pittston. This gentleman, who stands well toward the front among Pittston's business men, was born in Scranton, Pa., July 1, 1850, a son of Alfred and Laura

(Moore) Green, the former a native of Somersetshire, England, the latter of Dutchess county, New York. The father came to the United States in 1845, and located in Scranton, where he occupied the position of mine superintendent for many years. The parents are both living, residing in Scranton. They had a family of four children, of whom John D. and one sister, Belle, are the only ones now living. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Scranton, and at the Wyoming Seminary. Leaving school in 1869, he engaged in the drug business at Scranton for two years, and then entered the office of Henry O. Silkman, stove manufacturer, of Scranton, as bookkeeper, in which capacity he served four years; then, in 1873, came to Pittston and entered the office of the Pittston Stove Company, as bookkeeper. In 1875 he was promoted to treasurer and general manager of that large manufacturing establishment, being also a heavy stockholder in the company. In 1890 Mr. Green was largely instrumental in organizing a company for manufacturing stoves, the plant to be located in Superior, Wis. This company secured large land interests in that thriving city, and erected a plant there, the main portion being 387x75 feet, with an "L" 40x60 feet. This he filled with new and improved machinery, which will give them a capacity for manufacturing 15,000 stoves and ranges yearly, and working a force of 225 men. Mr. Green will assume the office of treasurer and general manager of this company, of which he is a heavy stockholder. He was married November 8, 1872, to Hattie A. Jones, a daughter of George K. Jones, a prominent merchant of Carbondale, Pa., and this union has been blessed with four children: Nellie, Hattie, Fannie and Natalie. The family worship at the Episcopal Church, West Pittston. He is a member and past master of Valley Lodge No. 499 F. & A. M., past high priest of Pittston Chapter No. 442, past eminent commander of Wyoming Valley Commandery No. 57, and first lieutenant commanding Keystone Consistory Scottish Rites, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party.

W. H. Green, of the firm of Herrman & Green, merchants, Hazleton, was born at Scranton, Pa., October 5, 1862, a son of Simon Green, a native of Germany. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Scranton, and at the age of seventeen began working in an insurance office in the city of his birth, as bookkeeper and corresponding secretary. After remaining there about one and a half years he engaged in the gent's furnishings business as clerk, at Scranton, where he remained three years; then went to Tamaqua and clerked in a clothing house two years. He then accepted a position as manager of a store at Lansford, Pa., remaining there until 1887, when he came to Hazleton and engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. S. M. Herrman. This house is one of the largest and most prosperous in the city, and it may well be, for these young men are all enterprise and push. Mr. Green is a Democrat in his political proclivities.

Abraham L. Greenburg, one of the leading and prominent dealers in general merchandise in Wilkes-Barre, was born in the Province of Groningen, Holland, May 23, 1847, a son of Leonard and Minnie (Waarburg) Greenburg, the latter a native of Oldenburg, Germany. Our subject was reared in his native country, where he received a high-school education, and in the fall of 1866 came to America, residing four years at Dunnings, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa., where he was employed in a tannery. In 1870 he settled in Wilkes-Barre, embarking in the grocery business on a small scale, but in 1879 he engaged in general merchandising, in which he has successfully continued, carrying one of the largest stocks of goods in the city. He has accumulated a large property, both in Luzerne and Wyoming counties. Mr. Greenburg was married, December 24, 1872, to Sarah, daughter of Norman and Rose (Jacobs) Greenburg, of Germany, and by her has four children: Leonard, Harry, Louis and Seigfried. Mrs. Greenburg died July 12, 1891. Mr. Greenburg is a member of the Reformed Jewish Temple, Free Sons of Israel, Kascher Shel Bassal, and in politics is a Republican.

C. D. Gregory, miller, Dallas, was born in Union township, this county, August 16, 1857, a son of Benjamin and Emma (Muchler) Gregory, both of whom were

born in Luzerne county. Benjamin Gregory is a son of Peter Gregory, who came to this county in its early settlement, locating in Union township, where he always afterward resided. His son, Benjamin, began life in his native town as a merchant, at which he continued for about twenty years, at the expiration of which he turned his attention to horticultural pursuits, at which he is yet engaged. He is a man of influence in his town, and has held most of its public offices, among them secretary of the school board. He reared a family of seven children, all of whom are now living, C. D. being the fifth. Our subject received his first training in the common school of his native town, and afterward in the Columbus Academy, finishing at the Kingston Seminary. In early life he confined himself to bookkeeping, at which he continued up to 1885, when he went into mercantile business at Centre Moreland, Wyoming county. In 1888 he removed to Dallas, where he erected an extensive steam gristmill, suitable for chop purposes, with a capacity of 800 bushels per day, and put in a 40-horse-power engine the same year. On the completion of the mill, he associated with him, as a business partner, C. H. Heitsman, and they are now doing a thriving business. At the age of twenty-five Mr. Gregory married Miss L. J., daughter of Rev. George and Ruth Winters, the former of whom was a Baptist minister, and by her he had five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Claude, Ruth and Laura. Mrs. C. D. Gregory was born in Centre Moreland, Wyoming county, in 1860. Our subject is a worthy citizen, held in great esteem in the community. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, in good standing.

Jacob Gregory, farmer, P. O. Prichard, was born in Union township, February 24, 1821, a son of George and Amy (Roberts) Gregory, the former born in Berks county, Pa., the latter in Connecticut. They were farmers and people of respectability. George was a son of Peter Gregory, who was also a native of Berks county, and at a very early day removed to this county. He located near Shickshinny, where he purchased 400 acres of land on which he built the first gristmill in the township. He was a thorough-going business man, a good practical farmer, and held several township offices. His son George began his business life on the old homestead, and followed in the footsteps of his father. He owned 228 acres of land, and, like his honored parents, was a practical agriculturist and a far-seeing business man. In conjunction with his farm he owned and operated the mill his father had built. Politically he was a Federalist. He died at the age of fifty-six years, having reared a family of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity and five of them are now living, Jacob being the youngest son and the seventh child in order of birth. Our subject was educated in Union township at the common schools. He is a general and practical farmer and has always followed agriculture, beginning his active life on the old homestead, part of which he owned and on which he lived until 1872, when he removed to Hunlock township, onto a farm of eighty-seven acres. In 1841 Mr. Gregory married Miss Ellen, daughter of Joseph and Ann Moore, and to them were born six children, five of whom are yet living: Chester, Charlotte, Charles, Luella and Manemia. Mrs. Ellen Gregory was born in Union township, December 13, 1821. Mr. Gregory is a worthy citizen, and has been appointed to some township offices of trust which he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction of his constituents.

William N. Gregory, jeweler, Nanticoke, was born in Muhlenburg, Luzerne county, April 27, 1856, son of Nelson and Sybol (Monroe) Gregory, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Scotch and the latter of New England origin. William N. is the youngest of six children. He was educated in the common schools of his native village, and when fourteen years of age he went to Wilkes-Barre, in the employ of R. W. Haight, as an apprentice at watchmaking. He remained there three years, afterward going to Bloomsburg, where he completed his trade in the employ of Lewis Bernard, a prominent jeweler of that place. After remaining in Bloomsburg about one year and a half he returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he followed his trade about one year. He then went to Plymouth, and

remaining there but a short time, again returned to Wilkes-Barre. After a stay of one year he went to Scranton, where he also followed his trade for about one year, thence removed to Pittston, where he remained another year. In 1880 Mr. Gregory came to Nanticoke and engaged in the jewelry business for himself, where, by the excellent manner of his workmanship and the superior grade of the articles he handles, his business has increased until he now constantly carries a large and handsome stock of almost everything in the jewelers' line. Mr. Gregory was married March 1, 1880, to Katie E., daughter of Thomas H. Bochman, of Wilkes-Barre. They have two children: Lena Sybol, born February 1, 1881, and Ralph Bernhard, born April 19, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a trustee. He is a member of the Knights of Malta, the American Legion of Honor, and the American Mechanics, and politically is a Republican.

George Greich, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born in Germany about 1820. He is the son of Joseph Greich, a German who emigrated to this country about 1831; his wife died previous to his coming. He had two sons, Joseph and George. They located first in New York City, then moved to Paterson, N. J., where they became engaged in a cotton-mill. In the course of time the father married again, after which the two sons left home, removing to Franklin township, where they conjointly purchased a lot of 125 acres of unimproved land on which they built a log cabin and began the work of pioneers. They endured many hardships in those days, but by hard and honest toil succeeded in clearing a beautiful farm. George married, for his first wife, Catharine Chandler. For his second wife he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Garrett and Mary Besterder. There were no children by either marriage. Mrs. Greich, the latter, was born in North Moreland, Wyoming county, in 1842. After the brothers married they desired to separate the homes, the land was divided and now each has his own home. They are both worthy citizens, and honest and industrious men. Politically, they are Democrats.

George T. Griffin, of the firm of Griffin & Colburn, prominent photographers of Wilkes-Barre, was born at Moscow, Lackawanna Co., Pa., July 8, 1858, a son of Alonzo and Fannie (Schwartz) Griffin. His father was a native of Plymouth, this county, and a son of Jackson Griffin, formerly of Dutchess county, N. Y., who was one of the pioneer teachers of the Wyoming Valley; he died at Plymouth. The father of our subject is a carriage-painter by trade and has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre since 1884; his wife was a daughter of George Schwartz, of Moscow, Pa., and by her he has three children: Sadie (Mrs. Ira D. Rosencrans), George T. and Charles L. Our subject was reared in Wyoming county, Pa., and educated in the public schools. In 1872 he began an apprenticeship at photography with W. O. Look, of Meshoppen, Pa., serving two and one-half years, and has since been in business for himself, with the exception of four years that he was in the employ of Lee Stearns, at Wilkes-Barre. Since 1890 he has been in business in Wilkes-Barre, as a member of the firm of Griffin & Colburn; the work done by this firm can not be excelled in the State. Mr. Griffin was married, December 10, 1884, to Sophia L., daughter of Zachariah Gray, of Tunkhannock, Pa., and has one son, Ned G. He is a member of the F. & A. M., R. A. M., and K. T.; he is a Republican.

David D. Griffith (deceased) was among the most prosperous mine contractors of the anthracite regions. He was born in Wales, March 14, 1841, a son of David and Margaret (Davies) Griffith, also natives of Wales. He was reared and educated in his native land, and in 1861 came to America and engaged in mining at Pittston (although residing in Hyde Park), where he remained a short time and then removed to Bellevue, Lackawanna county. He remained there until 1864, when he went to Plymouth, where he engaged in mine contracting, sinking shafts, etc. In 1883 he came to Kingston, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 31, 1891. Mr. Griffith was engaged in agriculture for a short time, but at the same time chiefly devoted his attention to contracting. He was twice married; first, to Miss Elizabeth Phillips, by whom he had four children, viz.: Sarah Ann, Mary,

Reese (who is a student at the University of Pennsylvania), and Margaret. About three years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Griffith was again married, this time to Miss Jane, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Davies) Williams, natives of Wales. She was born at Neath, Bradford Co., Pa., where her parents resided until their death. At her husband's death, Mrs. Griffith was left with three children, viz.: Bessie, Nellie and Guy. Mrs. Griffith and her family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which she is a firm supporter and a faithful attendant.

JOHN T. GRIFFITH, insurance agent, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, December 25, 1824, a son of Thomas and Dorothy Griffith, who emigrated to America in 1830, spending one year in New York City, and in 1831 locating at Minersville, Schuylkill Co., Pa. They resided in the county until their death, and both are buried at Pottsville, Pa. Our subject has been a resident of Luzerne county forty years, thirty-two of which have been spent in Wilkes-Barre. For fourteen years he was in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, as inside superintendent of mines, and in 1877 was badly injured by an explosion in the Stanton Mines. In 1878 he was elected treasurer of Luzerne county, serving one term of three years; since 1887 he has been engaged in the insurance business. His wife was Mary, daughter of John G. and Mary (Davis) Roberts, and by her he had four children, viz.: Kate (Mrs. Dr. J. Harris Jones), Thomas R., John R. and Lizzie (Mrs. Carl Koerner). Mr. Griffith is a popular and well-known citizen of Wilkes-Barre, is a member of the First Welsh Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a stanch Republican.

THOMAS H. GRIFFITH, wholesale dealer in cigars and tobacco, Wilkes-Barre, was born near Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa., June 5, 1849, a son of Nathaniel and Catherine (Evans) Griffith, natives of Wales. He lived in his native county until fifteen years of age, of which five years were spent in the breaker. His education was received at night schools, and one year at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. For twelve years he was bookkeeper for C. M. Conyngham, and for eight years engaged in general merchandising at Wilkes-Barre, and embarked in his present business in 1890. January 2, 1875, Mr. Griffith married Miss Mary, daughter of Morgan B. and Catherine Williams, of Wilkes-Barre, and has six children living: Kate, Morgan, Thomas H., Ray, Alice, and Ora. Mr. Griffith is a selfmade man, and after beginning life at the lowest round of the ladder has accumulated a competency. He ranks among the leading business men of the city, is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian Church and he is a Knight Templar. Politically he is a Republican, and has served two terms as city auditor.

DAVID R. GRIFFITHS, retired contractor, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, January 2, 1826, a son of William R. and Rachel (Owen) Griffiths. He was reared and educated in South Wales, where he learned the trade of stone cutter and mason, and prior to that worked at the tinsmith's trade. He did a large business as a contractor in sinking shafts in the coal mines of Wales. In 1860 he came to America and spent ten years in Illinois and Missouri, and in 1870 located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided. For eighteen years he was a contractor under the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, retiring in 1888. In 1856 he married Miss Ann, daughter of Morgan and Elizabeth (Davis) Thomas, of Wales, by whom he had seven children: Elizabeth (Mrs. John Johnson), William M., Rachel, John, Olive (deceased), Edith, and Lee. His second daughter, Rachel, was a teacher in the Parrish Street Public School ten years, two years as assistant superintendent of the same, and since 1889 has been a teacher in the Wilkes-Barre Business College. Mr. Griffiths is a member of the Second Welsh Presbyterian Church, of the I. O. O. F., of the Foresters and American Protestant Association. In politics he is a Republican.

DAVID P. GRIFFITHS, general merchant, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Narberth, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, February 7, 1855, a son of John and Sophia Griffiths. He was reared on a farm in his native country until fifteen years of age, and during that time served a two-years' apprenticeship in a store. In 1869 he came to

America and located in St. Clair, Schuylkill Co., Pa., where he worked as a clerk for three years. In 1872 he came to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, and for nine months was clerk in a hardware store, and fourteen years was engaged in mining. He then embarked in general merchandising, in which business he has since successfully continued. In November, 1877, Mr. Griffiths married Mary A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Reese) Haycock, of Wilkes-Barre, formerly of Wales, and has five children living: Sadie, Elizabeth, Kate, John and an infant son. Our subject attends the services of the Welsh M. E. Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

Samuel Griffiths, inside foreman, Empire Mines, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Carbon county, Pa., February 8, 1857, a son of Griffith and Elizabeth (Howell) Griffiths, natives of Brecknockshire, Wales. His parents came to America about 1853, first locating at Carbondale, Pa., later in Carbon county, and in 1857, settled in Luzerne county, where the father died. He was a miner by occupation, and the last fifteen years of his life were spent in Wilkes-Barre, where he died in 1884. His children were: William, Samuel and John, all of whom grew to maturity. Our subject has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre since 1869, received a limited education in the public schools, and began work in the mines when twelve years of age. He served as assistant and has been inside foreman since 1890. April 6, 1881, Mr. Griffiths married Miss Hannah, daughter of Lewis S. and Anna (Meredith) Jones, of Wilkes-Barre, and has five children living: Bertha, Edward, Winifred, Lewis Byron, and an infant son. Mr. Griffiths is a popular and well known citizen of Wilkes-Barre, and politically he is a Republican.

James Grimes, engineer at the Washington Colliery, Plymouth. This bright young engineer was born in Mahanoy City, Schuylkill Co., Pa., May 4, 1870, and is the fifth in the family of twelve children of Edmund and Catherine (Heffron) Grimes, also natives of Pennsylvania. In 1871 the family removed to Plymouth, this county, where the father was engaged as a practical miner, working at that business the greater part of his life. The children were reared and educated in Luzerne county, where the subject of our sketch early began working about the mines. He went to firing at the Delaware & Hudson Mines No. 3, and continued there until October, 1891, when he was given charge of the breaker engine at the Washington Colliery, where he has since been employed. Mr. Grimes is yet a single man, and lives with his respected mother at Plymouth. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the Father Mathew Society; politically he votes the Democratic ticket.

John Grimes, engineer, Colliery No. 3, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, Plymouth. The great responsibility of handling the immense hoisting engine at No. 3 devolves upon the young man whose name opens this sketch. He was born at Mahanoy City, Pa., April 11, 1864, and is the fifth in the family of Edmond and Catherine (Heffron) Grimes, natives of County Tipperary, Ireland. After receiving his education at the public schools of Luzerne county, our subject was employed at the Delaware & Hudson No. 4, as fireman, remaining there three years, and from running pumps he was promoted, and given charge of the hoisting engine at this colliery, where he has been employed since November 9, 1888. Mr. Grimes was united in marriage September 12, 1888, with Adelaide Emily, daughter of Frank M. and Maggie (Morrison) Girton, the former of Pennsylvania birth, the latter born in New York, of New Jersey extraction. This union has been blessed with one child, Edmund, who was born December 19, 1889. Politically Mr. Grimes is a Democrat; socially he is a member of the Father Mathew Temperance Society. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Thomas Grimes, engineer at the Delaware Colliery, Hudson, Plains township, was born in Hindley, Lancashire, England, January 1, 1845, and is a son of William and Alice (Walker) Grimes. His father, who was an engineer and overseer in a cotton factory, reared a family of five children, two of whom are still living, viz.: Anna (Mrs. Thomas McLean, in England) and Thomas. Our subject came to

America in 1869, located first at Hudson, N. Y., and later at Schaghticoke, where he fired in a woolen mill for over four years. He then came to Mill Creek, where he fired and ran a fan engine for three years, then a double-hoisting engine and a breaker engine for eight years, and accepted his present position in 1884; in 1883 he built his present residence. Mr. Grimes was married in 1870 to Miss Hannah, daughter of Frank and Martha Vernon; they had two children, viz.: Frank V. and William T. Mrs. Grimes died in 1876, and he was again married November 7, 1877, to Miss Permelia, widow of John Dils (by whom she had three children), and daughter of Daniel P. and Phebe (Billings) Mills, natives, respectively, of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and of Irish and Yankee origin, respectively. She is a granddaughter of Cain and Huldah Billings, who were early settlers of Pennsylvania. In her father's family there were seven children, three of whom are living, viz.: Louisa (Mrs. A. J. Williams, Plains), Permelia and John Mills, of Parsons. Mr. Grimes and his wife attend the Primitive Methodist Church, of which she is a member; in his political views he is a Republican.

Daniel M. Grover, carpenter, P. O. Rock Glen, was born in Black Creek township, April 1, 1863, a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Swank) Grover. His father was a native of Mifflin township, Columbia Co., Pa., and for thirty years was engaged in farming in Black Creek township; He is now a resident of Hazleton. His children were Samuel, George, Edward, Hattie (Mrs. James Totten), Lettie (Mrs. Freas Rhone), Daniel M., Fannie (Mrs. Herman Myers), Minnie (Mrs. Samuel Turnbach) and Ollie. Our subject was reared in Black Creek township, and educated in common schools, serving an apprenticeship of four years at the cabinet making and carpenter trade, and since 1887 has worked as a journeyman carpenter. He married, October 2, 1884, Sarah, daughter of Michael and Fannie (Lutz) Hetler, of Mifflin township, Columbia Co., Pa. To this union have been born two children: Iva and Carrie. Mr. Grover is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is an advocate of the principles of the Prohibition party.

Harry L. Grover, baggage master and express agent, Kingston, was born at Beech Grove, Pa., October 15, 1864, and is a son of Paul and Harriet (Heck) Grover, natives of Pennsylvania, of New England origin. In his father's family there were six children, viz.: Sherwood (deceased); Stanley W., a stenographer at Wilkes-Barre, with residence at Kingston; Harry L. (the subject of this sketch); Lizzie E., a professional nurse at Kingston, Pa.; Sadie, who resides at home; and Charles J. (deceased). Mr. Grover was educated in Luzerne county, and in 1889 accepted a position as baggage master for the D. L. & W. R. R., and as express agent for the United States Express Company at Kingston, where he has since been employed. He is a man who commands the confidence of his employers and the respect of their patrons. Our subject was married June 10, 1889, to Miss Maggie M., daughter of William and Celestia (Bowman) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Grover are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and I. O. O. F., and in his political views is a Republican.

Lincoln Grow, Ashley, fireman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was born in Plymouth, this county, February 9, 1866, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Kissinger) Grow, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. The father, a locomotive engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, left home in 1876 and not being heard from is supposed to be dead. The family consisted of nine children: William, engineer, Denver, Colo.; Catherine (Mrs. Charles Beltz); George, train despatcher, Council Bluffs, Iowa.; John, engineer, Texas; Samuel, killed at the age of nineteen years by being run over by a gravel train while braking thereon; Elizabeth (Mrs. John Betzler), Lincoln; Edward, fireman, Denver, Colo., and David, brakeman, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Ashley, and when nine years old worked in the breaker for one year. He had charge of the breaker machinery for two years, afterward wiped engines at night in the Ashley round house for five years, was on the day shift six months, acted as hostler one month, and was promoted to his present position in 1884. He has knowledge of

machinery rarely found outside the finished and apprenticed mechanic, and has made several valuable inventions, among which is an improvement on the Westinghouse air-brake for which he has been offered large money. March 16, 1887, Mr. Grow married Miss Minnie, daughter of Frederick and Rachel (Hall) Kegley, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, and of this union have been born three children, viz.: Harry E., William D. and Emery Erl. Mr. Grow and his family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church of which his wife is a member. He is a member of the B. of L. F. and the Jr. O. U. A. M.; and is a Republican in his political views.

Andrew Guard, miner, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Cornwall, England, September 16, 1857, a son of William and Elizabeth (Waters) Guard. He was reared in England, until fifteen years of age, where he received a limited education in the common schools. In 1872 he came to America, locating in New Jersey, where he engaged in mining there, four years. In 1876 he removed to Plymouth, this county, and was employed in the mines here, two years. In 1878 he went to Colorado, and worked in the gold mines of Central City and Leadville, four years. In 1882 he returned to Luzerne county and has since been a resident of Wilkes-Barre, engaged in mining for the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. Mr. Guard married, July 1, 1876, Susan, daughter of John and Mary I. (Davey) Jones, of Plymouth, this county, and has three children: William A., Minnie and Arthur S. He is a member of the First M. E. Church, and of the Sons of St. George; in politics he is a Republican.

John Guiney, agent for the Moosic Powder Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born in County Cork, Ireland, December 12, 1847, a son of Nicholas and Catherine (Roach) Guiney. The parents emigrated to America in 1850, locating in Upper Canada, and removed in 1859 to Wayne County, Pa., whence, in 1871, they came to Luzerne county. Our subject settled in Wilkes-Barre in 1862, remaining there four years, when he returned to Wayne county, where he engaged in railroading and boating up to 1872. He then entered the employ of the Moosic Powder Company, and since 1875 has been their representative in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Guiney married, April 8, 1874, Bridget, daughter of John and Mary (Jordan) Walsh, of Moosic, Pa., and formerly of Ireland, by whom he had one son, Edward, who was drowned May 21, 1886. Mr. Guiney is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the Columbia Club; politically he is a Democrat, and is now serving his second term as councilman of the city of Wilkes-Barre.

G. G. Guinnip, veterinary surgeon, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Damascus, Wayne Co., Pa., November 3, 1840, and is a son of David and Parmelia (Dunn) Guinnip, being of English and Welsh descent. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1873 located in Wilkes-Barre, where for nine years he was engaged in the livery business, and since 1883, has practiced veterinary surgery, in which he still successfully continues. Mr. Guinnip was married November 1, 1883, to Margaret Gilmore, a daughter of James McLellan, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have one daughter, Alice. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics is a Democrat.

Edward Gunster, Wilkes-Barre, was born January 10, 1836, in Lockweiler, Germany, and emigrated to this country with his parents and brothers in March, 1853, settling in Scranton, Lackawanna Co., Pa., March 11, 1853. He learned the cabinet-making trade with his father, who at that time operated one of the largest cabinet shops in that section. He has six brothers as follows: Joseph H., a retired banker; Henry, a contractor; Peter, furniture dealer; Fred W., additional law judge, Lackawanna county; P. Francis, a physician; John, an attorney-at-law, but at present engaged in boat building at Jamestown, N. Y. On February 5, 1860, Mr. Gunster married Miss Mary Weiskercher, daughter of Andrew and Katherine Weiskercher, of Pittston, Pa., and eight children were born to them, four of whom are living, viz.: Edward, August, Andrew and Katie. Of these, Katie married George C. Rasbridge, a telegraph operator in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and lives in Wilkes-Barre; Edward, Jr., married Miss M. S. Bow-

man, and also resides in Wilkes-Barre; the other two children are unmarried. In 1871 our subject was elected treasurer of Luzerne county on the Democratic ticket, being the first German ever elected to that office. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and of various other Societies; was one of the charter members of the Concordia Singing Society, the leading one of its kind in Wilkes-Barre. He is at present engaged as a wholesale dealer in cigars.

Edward Gunster, Jr. was born in Scranton, Pa., November 8, 1860, received his early education at a private school in that town, and after removing to Wilkes-Barre, in 1871, attended the public schools for two years, then the preparatory school at Nazareth, Pa., where he graduated in 1876. He has filled various positions as bookkeeper, and in 1888 opened an office in the Loomis Building as a public accountant; in 1890 he removed to the Coal Exchange, where he occupies three offices, and does a general type-writing and copying business, audits books and does office work of all kinds, employing seven people. He is a member of the Institute of Accounts, of New York City.

William A. Gustin, outside foreman, Miners Mills, was born in Bethany, Wayne county, Pa., August 19, 1840, son of Austin and Permelia (Sanders) Gustin. He is a grandson of Timothy and Elizabeth (Hough) Gustin, who came from Sussex county, N. J., to Cherry Ridge, Wayne Co., Pa., in 1810, the family originating from the Island of Jersey, and coming to America as early as 1675. His maternal grandparents were David and Maria (Whitaker) Sanders, who came from New England in 1802, and settled in Pennsylvania. His father, who was a farmer, reared a family of five children, as follows: Francis, died at the age of eighteen months; William A.; Louisa, married Oscar Moon, a locomotive engineer, LaGrande, Ore.; Edward, died in Hornellsville, N. Y. at the age of nineteen years; and Mehetable, married Frank Hall, railway conductor, Hornellsville, N. Y. William A. Gustin passed his boyhood on the farm and in attending the public schools, and then prepared himself for teaching, a vocation he followed for six terms. He enlisted, at Honesdale, Pa., in the spring of 1863, in the army of the Republic, but was sent home at the end of six months, resuming teaching and doing secret service for the Government, which he followed till the close of the war. He then found employment running cars and braking for the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, till 1867, when he was appointed outside foreman at Olyphant, Pa., which position he held till 1871, when he accepted his present position, with the same company. Mr. Gustin was married, September 12, 1865, to Miss Augusta, daughter of Z. B. and Elizabeth (Miller) Vastbinder, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of German origin. The issue of this union was seven children: Charles H., a carpenter; Eva C., who died at the age of four years; Emma J., who died at the age of six years; Edward M., a coal inspector; Clara I.; Elwin J., and Walter A. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the F. & A. M., and the K. of H., and a Republican in his political views.

Jacob Gutendorf, P. O. Wilkes-Barre, was born in Heimbach, Germany, April 4, 1849, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lock) Gutendorf. His parents came to America in 1854, locating in Wilkes-Barre, where the father, a stonemason, worked at his trade, and followed mining until his death, in 1883. Our subject was an only child. He was reared in Wilkes-Barre from five years of age, educated in the public schools and Harvey Academy, served an apprenticeship of three years at the coach-painter's trade, and afterward followed this trade three years. From 1878 to 1889 he engaged in the hotel business, and next was jobber in cigar trade for a year. March 22, 1886, Mr. Gutendorf married Miss Kunegunde, daughter of George and Margaret (Zimmerman) Long, of Bavaria, Germany, and by her has two children: Jacob and Fred W. He is a member of the German Catholic Church, Schuetzen, Wyoming Benefit Association, and German Young Men's Benefit Association. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has served one term as alderman of the Thirteenth Ward in Wilkes-Barre, 1874–9.

Job Habblett, inside foreman of No. 3 Shaft, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company,

Plymouth Division. Perhaps there are not many men who have had a more varied experience in coal mining than the one whose name opens this sketch, as he has been engaged in it the greater part of his life, and has not confined his labors to one locality. Mr. Habblett was born September 29, 1834, and is the oldest in the family of nine children of John and Mary (Llewellyn) Habblett, natives of Gloucestershire, England. The parents emigrated from England to the United States and were married in Schuylkill county, Pa., where their family were born and reared, all being educated in the public schools of Schuylkill county. The subject of this sketch began mining when quite young, working with his father (who was a contractor for many years) until he was eighteen, when he served an apprenticeship of three years with John Parker, a blacksmith of Bucksville, Pa. After completing his trade, he assisted his father, who had a contract for tunnelling from one vein to another at the Bucksville Colliery; after completing this work he engaged in the business of contractor with Thomas Moss, and continued it for seven years, near Tamaqua, Pa., afterward taking a contract to sink a slope for Stine & Co., which was to be six hundred feet in depth. Matthew Camp was taken into partnership, and the work was satisfactorily completed; but owing to a fire, it was necessary to re-open it, and Mr. Habblett had full charge of the work. After completing this work a second time, he removed to Coaldale, Pa., where he was engaged in removing standing gas from the mines, a gas which is very deleterious to health if permitted to remain in the coal chambers and gangways. In 1877 he came to Plymouth, and was employed as assistant inside foreman at the old Union Mines which were then being operated by Albrighton & Co., where he remained three years, at the end of which time he accepted a position as foreman of the Fairmount Colliery, operated by Morris, Roberts & Co., where he remained six years. Mr. Habblett then returned to Plymouth and took the position of inside foreman of No. 3 Shaft, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, in which capacity he has since been employed. In this mine there are employed 100 miners, 100 laborers, 117 company hands, and a number of extra hands, making a total of about 330 men. They take out on an average one thousand tons of coal daily. Mr. Habblett was united in marriage September 28, 1850, with Eliza, daughter of William and Eliza (Parfet) Lane, natives of England, to which union have been born nine children, viz.: John, born March 10, 1859; Lizzie, born June 8, 1860, now wife of James Sassaman, of East Mauch Chunk, Pa.; William, born March 29, 1862; Willington, born February 28, 1864; Harriet, born August 29, 1866, now wife of Frank Leeds, of Plymouth; George Lincoln, born April 4, 1873; Melinda, born December 14, 1875; Mary, born March 10, 1878; Sadie, born October 14, 1880. In politics Mr. Habblett is a Republican. The family attend the Primitive Methodist Church.

Rev. John Hague, pastor of the Ebenezer English Baptist Church, Plymouth, was born June 4, 1843, in Glamorganshire, South Wales. He is the eldest of five children born to Elijah and Catharine (Davis) Hague, the former of English and the latter of Welsh descent. His early education was received in Wales, and he was there married December 7, 1862, at Stowe Church, Monmouthshire, to Mary, daughter of John and Margaret (Davis) Davis, also natives of Wales. Seven children were born to this union, viz.: Mary Ann (deceased), John Arthur, Louisa, Clemantine, Catharine Florence, Rebecca Ann and Elijah Frost. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1879, and was, for some years prior to studying for the ministry, superintendent of Black Creek Mines, and later master mechanic for G. B. Markel & Co., at Jeddo, Pa. He was afterward master mechanic for the zinc mines, located at Friedensville, Pa., where the largest engine in the world, "The President," is operated. In 1886 he entered the Crozer Theological Seminary, at Chester, Delaware Co., Pa., and took a course of study in that institution, graduating in 1889. Immediately thereafter he assumed the pastorate of the Ebenezer English Baptist Church, at Plymouth, which position he has satisfactorily filled ever since. When he first took charge, the meetings were held in McAlarney Hall, but by his efforts a comfortable church has been erected on Centre avenue, where the con-

gregation, which has greatly increased in numbers since his pastorate, can worship at their own altar, all being largely due to the efforts of the pastor.

John A. Hague, music teacher, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Hague, has been a student of music since he was eleven years old, at which age he was placed under the tutorship of Dr. Frost, of South Wales, one of the greatest musicians in the world. As soon as the family came to America he was placed under the tutorship of competent teachers at Reading, Pa., and for the last three years has been a student of Dr. D. J. J. Mason, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Hague is skilled both in vocal and instrumental music. He was united in marriage February 25, 1890, with Amelia Evans, a graduate of the West Chester State Normal School, and one child was born to this union; but, ere the young couple had fairly launched out on the sea of married life, the young wife was taken seriously ill and died a few hours later, leaving the baby, Marguerite, as the only comfort for the bereaved husband. He has since resided with his father at Plymouth.

Edward Hahn, inside foreman of the Delaware & Hudson Colliery, No. 4, was born in the Province of Hessen, Germany, April 30, 1832, and is a son of Edward and Ann Catharine (Haeinbaecher) Hahn, natives of Germany. He was educated in the land of his birth and, in July, 1850, came to America. He first engaged in the cabinet-making trade at New York for a short time, afterward followed farming, canaling, etc., until 1852, when he went to Hazleton, Pa., and there engaged in mining about one year. Removing at the end of that time to Wilkes-Barre, he here worked as a miner at the Baltimore Shaft, No. 2, until 1855, when he returned to Hazleton, and mined there one year. From there he again came to Wilkes-Barre and worked once more in the old Baltimore Shaft. In the spring of 1857 he moved to Hyde Park, Pa., and worked there as miner for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company until the spring of 1861, when he removed to Nanticoke, working in the Lees Mines until 1865, in which year he was given a position as foremen at No. 1 Shaft at Wanamie, Pa. This incumbency he held till 1869, when he was tendered a like position at Baltimore Shaft, No. 2, which he accepted and occupied until 1877, when he was installed as foreman at No. 4, and has since filled that position. Mr. Hahn was married, May 23, 1854, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Jeannette (Pekin) Burns, natives of Scotland, and fourteen children have been born to this union, of whom William E. is the fourth in order of birth.

William E. Hahn is occupying the position of assistant inside foreman at No. 4, Delaware & Hudson. He was born February 8, 1861, and was educated in Luzerne county. At an early age he began mining in all varieties of labor about the mines until 1885, when he worked as a miner. In 1887 he was appointed to his present position of assistant inside foreman. He was married October 29, 1884, to Bridget, daughter of Eugene and Margaret (Carey) Doyle, natives of Pennsylvania, and four children have been born to them, viz.: Elizabeth, William E., Edwin and Eugene. In politics William is a Democrat; socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the P. O. S. of A. The family attend the German Reformed Church.

Harry Hakes, Wilkes-Barre. The Hakes family is of English extraction and of the earliest Puritan stock. The Hon. Harry Hakes was born June 10, 1825, at Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y. His father, Lyman Hakes, Sr., first saw the light as far back as 1788, at Watertown, Litchfield Co., Conn., which county furnished a large part of the early settlers of this Valley. The grandfather of Harry Hakes was Lewis Hakes, who married Hannah Church, of the family of Capt. Church, about 1778, in Massachusetts. Lyman Hakes, Sr., moved to Harpersfield, N. Y., where he died in 1873. He married Nancy Dayton, of Watertown, Litchfield Co., Conn., September 23, 1813. Her father, Lyman Dayton, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The mother of Mr. Dayton was Abiah, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca Matthews, of Watertown, Conn. Stephen Matthews was the son of Thomas Matthews, also of Watertown. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was at the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga. Thomas Matthews was the son of William

Matthews, who emigrated from Wales, England, to Connecticut, in 1671. He was born in Watertown in 1699, and died in 1798 aged ninety-nine years. At the age of forty Thomas Matthews was appointed a magistrate of Watertown, and held the office for forty years, being appointed yearly, and at the age of eighty declined further appointment. Mr. Hakes served in the war of 1812, and was a judge of the county in which he lived. Mrs. Hannah Carr, *nee* Hakes, sister of Lyman Hakes, Sr., was the grandmother of Hon. C. E. Rice, president judge of Luzerne county. His family consisted of eight children, four sons and four daughters. Of the sons, Harry is the youngest, and Lyman, Jr., for many years a resident and leading member of the bar of this county, the oldest. He was for more than thirty years prior to his death, in 1873, an active practitioner at the Luzerne bar, and very much at the bars of surrounding counties and in the supreme court; and for his genius and liberal tastes and benevolence as a man, Lyman Hakes will be long remembered by the bar and by the people. Homer, another of his sons, died in 1854. Another son of this breeder of big men, Hon. Harlo Hakes, resides at Hornellsville, N. Y. Two of the sisters are still living, one the mother of Lyman H. Bennett, a member of the Luzerne bar, and residing in Wilkes-Barre. The boyhood of Harry Hakes combined the usual experience of farmers' sons—work upon the farm during the summer, and attendance upon the district school during the brief school term in winter. He had even at that age a habit of study and taste for general reading which made him, as nearly as possible for a boy, a proficient in all the branches taught, and gave him a fairly good English education. Leaving the following of the plow, he entered the Castleton Medical College, in Vermont, from which institution he graduated, in 1846, an M. D., with all the honor that title conveys, and opened an office at Davenport Centre, N. Y., which soon became the center of attraction for a large population needing medical help, and in which he remained for three years with gratifying financial success to himself, and more than equally gratifying good to his patients.

In June, 1849, when he was but twenty-four years of age, he married Maria E. Dana, eldest daughter of Anderson Dana, Jr., of Wilkes-Barre, who was the uncle of ex-Judge Edmund L. Dana of that city. She died in the December following, unfortunately, and the bereaved husband devoted the year 1850 to the attendance and faithful and effective work in the schools and hospitals of New York City. Then he removed to the, at that time, rapidly-growing village of Nanticoke, in this county, where he continued the practice of his profession for three years. In 1854 he visited the old country, and spent another year of study in the medical institutions of London and Paris. Returning, he married, August 29, 1855, Harriet L. Lape, the daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Lape, both natives of this county. He then resumed his practice as a man of medicine, and, interspersing it with the care and culture of his fine farm in the vicinity of Nanticoke, did good work for himself and his country until the spring of 1857. He has no children living, having lost two in their infancy. Dr. Hakes had succeeded in the cure of the physical ailments of man, but, probably by hereditary transmission, he had an aptitude for the law. His father, as has before been stated, was a law-giver of no little distinction. His brother was a lawyer of acknowledged repute practicing at our own bar. Another brother is one of the leading lawyers in the Empire State; has been district attorney of his county, member of the Legislature, and register in bankruptcy. Harry began, urged by these influences, the study of the law, in the office of his elder brother, Lyman, in 1857, passed the usual examination, and was admitted to practice, January 25, 1860. In 1864 he was elected a member of the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, representing Luzerne county. During that term, and the succeeding one to which he was re-elected, he secured an appropriation of $2,500 each year for the Home for Friendless Children. He served on the judiciary local, judiciary general, ways and means, banks, corporation, federal relations and estates and escheats committees. He drafted the bill to prevent persons carrying concealed deadly weapons, the bill for the extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Wilkes-Barre

to Waverly, N. Y., and the bill for the collection of debts against townships, all of which passed. Although he still keeps up his relations with his brethren of the "healing art," and takes an active part in business and discussions as a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, his attention and time are chiefly given to the law. Of late years the Doctor has turned his attention almost wholly to literature, wherein is a field congenial to his tastes, and where he has so far met the most flattering success. His latest product from the press is "The Discovery of America by Columbus," which has met a most cordial reception from the press of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The work is timely and meets the great demand of this Columbian era, probably better than any of the many volumes now coming from the press on the subject. The Doctor is a life-long, earnest Democrat, and is always ready, both in public and private, to give a reason for the faith that is in him. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and is often a delegate from the Luzerne County Medical Society. He is frequently called upon to make speeches on medical, agricultural and scientific subjects. He is not a member of any Christian Church, but is a Methodist in religious belief. Dr. Hakes is a genial friend, and a public-spirited citizen.

D. N. Hale, farmer, Reyburn, was born near Pittston in February, 1838, son of John and Martha (Day) Hale, the former born near Pittston, the latter in Yorkshire, England. John is the son of Joel, a native of Connecticut, who removed from there to this county when a young man, and when the country was in its infancy. He was a man of marked ability, of keen perception and wide and deep conception. He taught school for a number of years with great success; he owned considerable property in Yatesville, and was not only a man of learning, but a practical farmer. His pure life and temperate habits were the means of considerably lengthening his days. Joel Hale rsared a family of seven children, two of whom are living. His son, John, began his business career in Pittston, where he always resided, living a quiet and uneventful life. John Hale died in 1882, aged seventy-four years. He reared a family of seven children, five of whom are living. D. N. is the fourth of the family in order of birth, and was reared and educated in Jenkins township, learning the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for seven years. In 1861 he was mustered into the U. S. service as a private in Company H, Eighth P. V. I., for the term of three months. He served his time faithfully and well, was honorably discharged, and re-enlisted, for three years in the One Hundred and Forty-second P. V. I. army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, Thoroughfare Gap, Rappahannock, Mead's retrograde movement, Weldon R. R., Hatchers Run (first) Dabney's Mill, Hatchers Run (second), Fort Steadman, Boydton Plank Road, Five Forks and Appomattox. He received a wound at Fredericksburg, but served to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged; he now draws a pension. Mr. Hale married in 1880, Miss Anne, daughter of Peter and Louisa Naugle. He removed to his present place of residence the same year, where he has made for himself a beautiful home. Mr. Hale is a stirring man, of fine appearance, and makes a good and lasting impression on his auditor. He is a member of the G. A. R., and has held several important offices in the township. He is a practical farmer, devoting his time to general farming. Mrs. Anna (Naugle) Hale was born in Parsons, in 1843. They have no children. Politically, he is a Republican.

Isaiah H. Hale, merchant and farmer, P. O. Cease's Mills, was born March 20, 1836, and reared and educated at the common school at Pittston (now Yatesville). He is a son of John N. and Martha (Day) Hale, the former of whom was born in Pittston township in 1808, the latter born in Manchester, England, in 1811. John N. Hale was a son of Joel Hale, who came from Connecticut about 1790, and located at Lackawanna, where he took up a farm of fifty acres of land (whereon now stands the borough of Yatesville), which he improved, at the same time teaching school. He lived to be sixty-four years of age, and his family numbered nine children. John N. Hale, his son, settled in what is now known as Jenkins township, where he lived an uneventful, but honest life, dying in 1883 at the age of seventy-

two years. His family consisted of seven sons, six of whom grew to maturity, Isaiah H. being third in the family. In his early life our subject taught school with marked success, and also studied photography in its various branches, proving himself an adept in that branch of science. Mr. Hale is a self-made man, having commenced with nothing, and is now surrounded with all the necessaries, and even the luxuries, of life. He owns forty acres of land, on which is erected a neat and tastefully constructed house, with out-buildings to correspond, showing both culture and refinement. In 1887 he built a storehouse which is stocked with a full line of country goods, which enterprise has proved a success. Mr. Hale has lived on his present place for twenty-five years. In 1859 he married Miss Annie, daughter of William and Sarah Lerch, of Pittston, and by her he had eleven children, nine of whom are living, viz.: George A., D. N., Eugene B., J. W., Rosa M., I. H., Elmer, Charles S. and Adrian A. Of these, George A. married Miss Clara Case (he has followed the example of his father, and has taken up the photographer's profession); Adrian A. married Miss Minnie Cragle (he is a carpenter of some repute). Mr. I. H. Hale has been honored with nearly all the offices of the town; he is a man of true principles, one who follows closely the "golden rule," and is a strictly temperate man, who has yet for the first time to drink a glass of spirituous liquor. He is a consistent member of the M. E. Church, of which he has been steward and trustee. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist. On October 21, 1890, his wife departed this life at the age of forty-nine years.

William Hale, mine foreman, No. 1 Colliery, Jeansville. This experienced miner and mine foreman was born in Gloucestershire, England, September 24, 1852, and is a son of John and Eliza (Smith) Hale, also natives of England. He was reared and educated in the land of his birth, and at the tender age of twelve years began working in the mines, which occupation he followed in England until 1879, when he came to America, locating at Lattimer, Pa. Here he worked as a miner until 1885, when he was given the position of mine foreman at No. 3 Colliery, operated by Pardee, Bros. & Co. He was there for one year, when he began blasting coal. In 1887, he came to Jeansville and took charge of No. 1 Colliery operated by J. C. Hayden & Co., which position he now holds. He has charge of about one hundred and fifty men. Mr. Hale was united in marriage, March 28, 1874, with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Churchill, a native of Gloucestershire, England. Mr. Hale casts his vote and sympathies with the Republican party; he is a member of the Sons of Temperance and of the Episcopal Church.

W. D. Hale, retired carpenter, Yatesville, was born in Jenkins township, April 15, 1831, and is a son of John and Martha (Day) Hale, natives of Luzerne county, Pa., and of New England origin. They reared a family of seven children, of whom William D. is the eldest. Our subject received his education in the common schools, and at an early age became engaged on public works. In 1850 he was employed on a canal boat, and in 1857 as a carpenter in the mines; from 1864 to 1872 he was proprietor of the first and only hotel in the borough. He then returned to his trade, at which he continued until his retirement in February, 1892. Mr. Hale was united in marriage January 3, 1856, with Elizabeth, daughter of William and Sarah (Sleigel) Lerch, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively, and this union has been blessed with the following children: Laura J., born April 24, 1860, married December 24, 1879, to Leferd D. Schuler, carpenter, Yatesville; Francis H., born November 17, 1862; George W., born September 27, 1865; Cyrus B., born April 3, 1867; William L., born January 20, 1870; John H., born February 13, 1875; Sarah M., born March 14, 1877; and Clara R., born January 22, 1881. Our subject is a member of the M. E. Church, and of the I. O. O. F. He is a Republican, and has held the offices of tax collector and treasurer of the borough council, at present serving his second term on the school board.

William Walter Hamilton (deceased) was born November 3, 1830, and was a son of Walter Hamilton, of Glasgow, Scotland. Our subject came to America in 1858, locating at Tamaqua, Pa., and worked in the mines there until 1862, when he

removed to Plymouth and engaged in mining, a business he followed until his death, which occurred November 23, 1870. Mr. Hamilton was married to Mrs. Young, widow of Thomas Young, by whom she had six children. By her marriage with Mr. Hamilton she had one child. Politically, Mr. Hamilton adhered to the principles advocated by the Republican party. He attended the Presbyterian Church Mrs. Hamilton occupies the homestead on East Main street, her daughter living in a part of the house with her.

C. G. Hammond, carpenter, West Pittston, was born in Orange county, N. Y., June 10, 1847, and is a son of Theodore and Maria (Hill) Hammond, natives of Orange and Sullivan counties, N. Y., and of English and Irish origin, respectively, the former of whom was a harness-maker and carriage-trimmer. They reared two children, Charles G. and Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Ellison, deceased). The father went to Ohio in 1854, joining an Ohio regiment, and was killed in the battle of Port Hudson, La. Our subject remained in Orange county with his grandfather, Richard Hammond, received an academic education, taught school one winter, and then enlisted at Middletown, N. Y., October 31, 1862, in Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, was discharged February 23, 1864, re-enlisted August 25, 1864, and was discharged as sergeant June 16, 1865. He was taken prisoner at Brashear, and paroled ten days later. He then returned to Orange county, and engaged in farming one year, after which he was bookkeeper in New York City two years. He then returned to Orange county, where he worked at the carpenter's trade and taught school till 1872, when he went to Paterson, N. J., and again worked at his trade two years. He worked on the lower bridge at Pittston in 1874, taught school in Orange county in the winter of 1874–75, and in the latter year came to Pittston, where he has since lived. On September 16, 1867, Mr. Hammond enlisted in Company G, Thirtieth New York Regular Infantry, and was discharged in April, 1869, by a general order to reduce the army. Mr. Hammond worked in Brown's store, Pittston, six months during the winter of 1887–88, but with these exceptions he has followed his present calling. He was married January 25, 1877, to Miss Addie, daughter of Charles F. and Ruth (Fuller) Herrmann, natives of Germany and Orange county, respectively, and of German origin. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have four children, viz.: Archibald, Nellie, Frank and Rosa. Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political views is a Republican.

Michael J. Hammond (deceased) was born in Luzerne county, Pa., February 19, 1857, and was a son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Barrett) Hammond, the former of whom was a miner. They reared a family of seven children, six of whom are living. Our subject worked about the mines till he was eighteen years old, and then began working on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, holding the position of conductor for four years. He lived in Parsons one year, Miners Mills two years and Indiana two years. He then returned to Miners Mills, where he was killed, after having saved a woman and child from being run over by a carload of pig iron which had been put on a flying switch in the yard in Wilkes-Barre; he had pushed them out of danger, and was about returning to the engine when by an improper manipulation of the switch the loose car jumped from the track and crushed him to death almost instantly. His widow purchased her present home in 1887, and the following year built the store which she has carried on successfully since. Mr. Hammond was married, January 27, 1881, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Sweeney) Moran, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. His three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary and Theresa, live to never appreciate a father. Mr. Hammond was a member of the Catholic Knights of America, and while in Indiana was a member of the Emeralds and corporal of the Ninth Regiment of National Guards. The family, as was Mr. Hammond, are members of the Catholic Church.

Charles Hampel, retired, P. O. Sybertsville, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 18, 1820, and is a son of Weigand and Elizabeth (Wagner) Hampel. He was reared and educated in his native country, served two years' apprenticeship

at the tailor's trade, and for ten years was a private in the German army. In 1852 he came to America, and in 1853 located in Hazleton, Pa., where he worked at his trade as a journeyman, two years. In 1855 he embarked in the merchant tailoring business for his own account, in which he continued up to 1891, when he retired. In April of that year he located in Sugar Loaf township, where he still resides. In 1844 Mr. Hampel married Margaret, daughter of John and Anna (Wagner) Hampel, of Germany, and by her had three children who grew to maturity: Elizabeth, Charles and Pauline; of whom, Elizabeth is now Mrs. Thomas R. Martin, and by her first husband, John Zuschnett, had four children living: John, Alice (Mrs. William M. Froehlich), Ida P. and Katie. Mr. Hampel is a member of the Lutheran Church, and of the I. O. O. F.; in politics he is a Democrat.

George Hampton, engineer at No. 4 Slope, for the Susquehanna Coal Company, Nanticoke, was born in Monmouthshire, England, October 18, 1843. He received his education in his native county, and began life working on a farm in England, which he followed for two years, and, at the age of eighteen, he went to work in a machine shop, where he remained until he had completed his trade, at which time he commenced running a stationary engine. Following this business a short time, he went to Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, South Wales, where he followed the same business about three years. In 1859 he came to America and located at Mill Creek, this county, where he remained a short time, and then went to Pleasant Valley, same State. He remained there about three years in the employ of Patton, and then entered the employ of the Lehigh Coal Company. Remaining there a short time, he was transferred to Exeter, where he sojourned a short time, and then was sent to the Prospect Shaft, from there to the Henry Shaft, during all of which time he was employed as stationary engineer. He then went to Moosic, and entered the employ of the Hillside Coal & Iron Company, remaining there a short time; then proceeded to Colorado and entered the employ of Murphy & Co., mine operators in Jefferson county, that State. After working there a short time, he went to Gold City, for William Lovelind, remaining in his employ until 1882, since when he has chiefly been engaged in the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company, having made stationary engineering the principal occupation of his life. Mr. Hampton was married to Miss Sina Watkins, of Glamorganshire, South Wales, and they have five living children, namely: David, Martha, Oliver, Sina and Eva. Mr. Hampton is a member of the F. & A. M., and his political principles are of a decided Republican cast.

William Hancock, retired merchant, Wyoming borough, was born August 2, 1831, in Plains township, a son of James and Mary (Perkins) Hancock. James was a son of Jonathan Hancock, a native of Snowhill, Md., who came to Wilkes-Barre when the city was in its infancy, dying there in 1829, when sixty years of age. James Hancock was twice married. He removed from Plains township to Wilkes-Barre, and finally to Wyoming, where he died in 1880. He left a family of six children, of whom the following is a brief record: Jonathan married Elizabeth Reynolds, of Peoria, Ill., where he resided (he was a member and president of the Peoria Board of Trade; he died in 1891; Elizabeth R., his only daughter, married William W. Arnett, of Philadelphia); William is the subject of this memoir; David P., a graduate of West Point, served through the late war, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel (he died in 1880); Sarah P. married Dr. B. F. Miles, of Peoria, Ill. (she died in 1881); James D. is a resident of Franklin, Pa; Elisha A. is a resident of Philadelphia (he was a soldier in the late war, where he lost a leg; he retired with the rank of major; he was colonel on Ex-Governor Hoyt's staff. He has been twice married, and has one son). Our subject, William Hancock, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen engaged as clerk with John S. Yost, of South Wilkes-Barre, in a general store, where he worked two years. He also worked two years for Oliver, Jones & Granger, of New York City. Being in poor health he went to California, where he remained fifteen years. He came back to Wyoming, but again went to California for another two years. He then

returned to Wyoming and opened a general store, continuing the business for twenty-two years, when he retired. Mr. Hancock was married September 25, 1873, to Isabell, daughter of Rev. Abel and Phebe A. (Brown) Barker, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. This union was blessed with three children, viz.: Anna M., at school at Wyoming Seminary; William J. and Louise B. Mrs. Hancock is a member of St. James Episcopal Church, of Pittston. Mr. Hancock was the first burgess of Wyoming borough; he was auditor of Kingston township for a number of years, having been elected to that office several times, and has also been a member of the council; he has also been president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Wyoming.

Isaac Platt Hand, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., April 5, 1843, and is a son of Rev. Aaron Hicks and Elizabeth (Boswell) Hand. His first ancestor in America was John Hand, of Maidstone, Kent, England, who came to this country in 1648, and settled on Long Island, where he died in 1660. The paternal grandfather of subject was Aaron Hand, whose wife was Tamer Platt. Aaron was the son of John, the son of John, the son of John Hand, above mentioned as the first ancestor in America. The Rev. A. H. Hand, father of subject, was born in Albany, N. Y., December 3, 1811. He was graduated from Williams College, Mass., in 1831; from Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, in 1837, and preached the Gospel in various sections of the country until his death. His wife was a daughter of Capt. John L. Boswell, of Norwich, Conn. Our subject was graduated from La Fayette College in 1865. During the Civil war, he was a member of Company D, Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving from June 30, 1863, until his discharge, August 7, 1863. From 1865 to 1867 he was principal of the Hyde Park public schools, and from 1868 to 1870 was clerk of the city council of Scranton. He read law with Hand & Post, of Scranton, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 15, 1869, and in December, 1870, returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, in the active practice of his profession. He served on the school board several terms, and subsequently was secretary of the board, and presiding officer. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre Academy, trustee of the Wilkes-Barre Female Institute, and is at present trustee of La Fayette College. He has been grand commander of the American Legion of Honor, for the State of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; in politics, an active Republican, having served as chairman of the Republican City Committee, four years; and was chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1880 and 1892. Mr. Hand married, May 30, 1871, Mary L., daughter of J. L. Richardson, a native of Vermont, who located in Luzerne county in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Hand have eight children living: Kathleen, Isaac P., Bayard, Laura, Richardson, Joseph H., Emily and Phillip Lyman.

John A. Haney, stock-raiser, Bear Creek township, P. O. Bear Creek, was born in Chestnut Hill township, Monroe Co., Pa., July 24, 1838, and is a son of Charles H. and Sarah (Storm) Haney, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Irish descent, the latter of German. They had a family of fourteen children, John A. being the eighth. Our subject was reared on a farm by his grandfather, having lived with him from the time he was a small boy, and was educated in the common schools. He left his grandfather when he was eighteen years old, and then went to work in the woods at lumbering, at which he continued but a short time, when he secured employment from Jay Gould, at the Gouldsboro Tannery. For Mr. Gould he worked about six months, and then commenced driving stage between White Haven and Eckley (then known as Filmore), continuing same till the war broke out. On June 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, remaining in that company till November 13, 1862; he was then transferred to the Fifth U. S., Company C, and was with that company till the end of the war, having participated in twenty-four important engagements and many small skirmishes. He is a member of the G. A. R., Conyngham Post No. 97, Wilkes-Barre, and a member of K. of P., No. 365. In politics he is a Republican. In 1866 Mr. Haney

married Emeline, daughter of Jonas and Mary A. (Albert) Christman, and their union was blessed with a family of eleven children, viz.: Sarah, Mary, Arvilla, George, Merritt, Anna M., John T., Laura M., Beatrice, Elsie and Edith, all yet living at home except Mary, who is married. Mr. and Mrs. Haney and family are members of the M. E. Church.

Hon. Garrick Mallery Harding, a leading lawyer of Wilkes-Barre, and, from 1870 to 1880, president judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, was born at Exeter, Luzerne Co., Pa., July 12, 1830. He is a lineal descendant of Stephen Harding, who is referred to as a freeman of Providence, R. I., in the records of that city, bearing date as far back as 1669. The fourth son of this ancestor, also named Stephen, born about 1680, and probably a native of Providence, was a sea captain by profession, a man of ample means "and from his acquaintance and transactions, evidently one of the first persons in the colonies." His third son, born in 1723 and named after him, removed to Colchester, Conn., about the year 1750, and made his home there for nearly a quarter of a century, during which period his large family of children, consisting of nine sons and three daughters, was born. In 1774, following the example of many other adventurous sons of Connecticut, he removed to the Wyoming Valley—which under the charter granted to Connecticut by King Charles, was included within the boundaries of that colony—and settled on the western bank of the Susquehanna, his farm lying within the limits of what is now Exeter, Luzerne county, and he died there October 11, 1789. He took an active part in the memorable events which occurred in that historical locality soon after his arrival, and "commanded Fort Wintermost in the Wyoming Massacre." His eighth son, John, born about 1765, was the only member of the family who escaped death at the hands of the fiendish Indians, allies of the British, in this bloody affair. The Hon. Isaac Harding, a son of this survivor, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Exeter, and lived there until 1846, when he removed to Illinois. He was a lawyer by profession and practiced with distinguished success in that State, and was elected a judge of the county court of Lee county. He died at Paw Paw Grove, Ill., in 1854. Garrick Mallery Harding was the fourth son of his parents. He seems to have inherited a love for books and study, and from his earliest years to have paid strict attention to his teachers. His education began in Franklin Academy in Susquehanna county, was continued in Madison Academy at Waverly, and was completed in Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. In each of these institutions he made an excellent record, and took his collegiate degree with distinguished honors. The profession of law held out the greatest inducements to his tastes, and upon leaving college, he engaged in the work of mastering the intricacies under the preceptorship of the Hon. Henry M. Fuller, who was a leading member of the Luzerne county bar. In 1850, just two years later, he was regularly admitted to practice. The bar of Luzerne county at that time was conspicuous for the strength and ability of its members, and to meet them on an equal footing in the courts of law was in itself an experience of high educational value, as was also the business connection he formed with his preceptor, which lasted six years. The young lawyer had many admirable personal qualities to commend him to public attention. His eloquence was striking and convincing, and made him a power before juries. Naturally his practice enlarged, and before ten years had passed he was a formidable rival of his older colleagues. In 1858 the Republicans placed him in nomination for the office of district attorney of Luzerne county. His opponent was Gen. Winchester, a popular and able Democrat, whom he defeated by a majority of 1,700 votes; although the county was largely Democratic. In 1865 he took, as partner in his law business, Henry W. Palmer, a promising student of his, who subsequently rose to eminence at the bar and became attorney-general of Pennsylvania. This connection was maintained until 1870, when, on his fortieth birthday, Mr. Harding received from Governor Geary the appointment as president judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. John N. Conyngham. In the fall of the

same year this office was one of those the people were called upon to fill by election, and Mr. Harding was nominated for it by the Republican County Convention. His opponent in this canvass was the late George W. Woodward, ex chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and it was a magnificent attestation of the popular appreciation of Mr. Harding's ability and general fitness for the position that he was elected to fill it by a majority of 2,365 votes. "On the bench Judge Harding displayed those active qualities which had been a distinguishing feature of his life, and the promptness with which he dispatched business, the constant attention he gave to the duties demanded, the fearless methods that he employed, all linked with an integrity of purpose that was undeviating, gained for him the highest respect of the bar, and the wide plaudits of the people." Satisfied that he had faithfully and fully discharged his duty to the public, and had earned the right to retire from official life and devote himself to his personal interests, Judge Harding, in the fall of 1879, tendered his resignation as president judge, to take effect on the first of January following. Being assured that it was the Judge's sincere desire to retire from the bench, Governor Hoyt reluctantly accepted, and appointed Stanley Woodward, Esq., to fill the vacancy. Upon laying aside the ermine he at once assumed the practice of his profession, and is still absorbed in its duties. In connection with Judge Harding's judicial career, there occurred an incident of such an extraordinary nature as to make reference to it pertinent in this place. This was an attempt at his impeachment, which had its origin, evidently, in personal malice, and which, as the fullest investigation proved to the entire satisfaction of his friends and the general public, was without a shadow of foundation in fact. It was made in the early part of 1879, and was a complete surprise to the community, and not less so to his political opponents than to the members of his own party. In justice to the former it should be recorded that they viewed the attempt with disgust and contempt. Nearly every paper of importance in the State criticised the movement severely—the editors of the great metropolitan journals joining with those of the provincial sheets in a universal condemnation of it. The petition for impeachment, to judge from the signatures appended to it, emanated from a totally irresponsible quarter, for a prominent member of the Luzerne county bar, well-known for his just and impartial historical writing (George B. Kulp, Esq.) alludes to it as follows: "The petition did not contain the name of a single member of the bar of either Luzerne or Lackawanna county, nor is there to be found on it the name of a single man of prominence, and, with the exception of a very few which were familiar by reason of having been before him (Judge Harding) in the court of quarter sessions, the names were not recognized as those of residents in this section." It is scarcely necessary to comment further. As may be imagined, the lawyer employed to act as prosecutor had great difficulty in getting the petition before the Legislature, as no member of either party from Luzerne county would even touch it. In the opinion of those before whom it was finally brought, "it bore upon its face the open evidence of a malignity," and not a few believed it constituted ample ground for a charge of criminal libel against those who presented it. Judge Harding courted the fullest investigation, and personally addressed the general judiciary committee of the Legislature, requesting that his accuser be given "the widest possible latitude for investigation." This was done, but no one could be brought forward to swear that the charges of the petition were true. "Not a single one of the charges preferred against Judge Harding was established. Such an utter, complete, absolute failure was never before witnessed anywhere in a proceeding aspiring to a dignity beyond that of broad farce." The Legislative committee's report was a full and complete vindication of Judge Harding. In his personal appearance, Judge Harding is a man of striking proportions, carrying in his physique the evidences of good health and sound mentality. In private life he is generous and charitable, devoted to his family and to his books; a faithful friend and an outspoken opponent. He is one of the incorporators of the Wyoming Commemorative Association, and took an active and prominent part in the proceedings marking the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle and

Massacre of Wyoming, held in Luzerne county in 1878. On October 12, 1852, he married Maria M. Slosson, daughter of Mr. John W. Slosson, of Kent, Lichtfield Co., Conn., and has three children, one daughter and two sons: Harriet (wife of William W. Curtin, only son of Ex-Gov. Curtin), John S. and Henry M.

John Slosson Harding is a son of Ex Judge Garrick M. Harding and Maria Mills (Slosson) Harding. Both the Hardings and the Slossons are of English origin; both were among the earliest settlers of New England, and both were represented in the appalling incidents of the early history of the Wyoming Valley, and the accompanying atrocities of the Indians. Stephen Harding was a blacksmith at Providence, R. I., in 1669, and it is believed that one of the family was the wife of Sir Robert Groges, who in 1623 received from the Council of New England a grant of a tract of land in Massachusetts Bay, four miles wide, and extending thirty miles into the interior, together with an appointment as "General Governor of the whole Country." Stephen Harding's grandson (another Stephen) removed to Wyoming in 1774, and settled in what is now Exeter township. He was a captain in the militia, and was taken prisoner in Jenkins Fort at the time of the massacre. His sons, Benjamin and Stukely, were the first to be killed by the Indians in their merciless invasion in 1778, and John, a mere boy, saved his life by hiding himself in the water beneath some willows. A brother of these, Benjamin F., removed to Oregon, and after holding many important positions became a United States Senator. Isaac Harding was a son of the boy John, above mentioned, and Garrick Mallery Harding was his son, and the father of John Slosson Harding, and was for ten years president judge of the Luzerne county courts. The Slossons trace back to George Slosson, who was one of the proprietors of the town of Sandwich, Mass., in 1637. Representatives of the family served in the Revolution, and were otherwise distinguished in New England history; Capt. Asath Whittlesy, a descendant, was killed at the massacre.

John Slosson Harding was born in Wilkes-Barre August 29, 1859. He attended the public schools in Wilkes-Barre and the academy of W. R. Kingman in the same city, and St. Paul's school at Concord, N. H., for two years. He subsequently entered Yale College, graduating in the class of 1880. His legal studies were prosecuted under the guidance of his father, Judge Harding, and he became a member of the Luzerne bar November 21, 1882. For six years he was deputy district attorney of Luzerne county, and in 1891 came within one vote of receiving the nomination of the Democrats for district attorney. He has been very active as a party worker in county and city committees. He practices law in connection with his father, is unmarried, and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Merrit S. Harding, contractor and builder, was born in Eaton, Pa., October 21, 1839, and is a son of Steadman and Martha A. (Mitchell) Harding, also natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. He is a grandson of Thomas and Martha (McNamara) Harding, and a great-grandson of Thomas Harding, who, with eight brothers, came from Connecticut to the Wyoming Valley some time prior to the massacre of 1778, and two of whom were killed at Exeter the day before that terrible event. In his father's family there were eight children, seven of whom are living, and Merrit S. is the third. Our subject was reared on the farm, educated in the common school, and on April 20, 1861, enlisted at Tunkhannock in Company B, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves. He participated in the battle of Drainesville, the seven days' fight on the Peninsula, the second battle of Bull Run, and was wounded in the right wrist while carrying the flag, August 31, 1862. He then passed some time in the hospital and furlough, during which he was enrolling officer, and served notices of draft. On September 14, 1864, at Philadelphia, he joined, as second lieutenant, Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh U. S. C. T., and was mustered out as first lieutenant at Brazos, Tex., October 7, 1865. His two brothers, Anson A. and Horace, fought in defence of the old flag, the former offering up his life for it at the battle of the Wilderness; the latter is living at Kansas City, Mo. When the war closed, Lieutenant Harding returned home and worked on the

farm summers, teaching school winters. In 1870 he came to Plainsville, where he has since been engaged in his present business. Mr. Harding was married, September 11, 1864, to Martha S., daughter of Joseph and Viletta (Miller) Kishbough, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of German lineage; she is a granddaughter of Sebastian Miller, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and a niece of Margaret Bedillon, who stole away in the night from the house of the British family where she was employed, secured a horse, and carried to Gen. Washington some British plans of movement, which she had sworn under penalty of death not to divulge, and thus saved the American army. This happy union has been blessed with eight children, viz.: Letta, Alberta, Fred, Merrit, Joseph, Hattie, Claud and Mercy. Mr. and Mrs. Harding are members of the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, respectively; he is a member of the G. A. R., the P. O. S. of A., and the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union; politically he is a Republican, has held office of supervisor two terms, and in 1890 took the census of Plains township.

W. F. Harlos, farmer, P. O. Dupont, was born in Ransom township, Lackawanna Co., Pa., January 22, 1856, a son of Philip and Christina (Miller) Harlos, both natives of Germany. Philip, who was a shoemaker by trade, emigrated to this country in 1834, being then twenty years old. After his arrival here he abandoned his trade and took to farming, owning eighty acres of valuable land. He was married in this country, and his wife bore him ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity, William F. being the seventh in the family. Our subject was reared and educated in his native township, and always followed agricultural pursuits. He resided at home with his father till April 3, 1883, when he married Miss Lizzie Roderus, who was born April 23, 1857, daughter of Simon and Anna Roderus, to whom were born four children: Minnie J. (deceased), born April 20, 1884; Gertrude Y., born August 14, 1886; Edna M., born December 13, 1887, and William F., born October 17, 1889. Mr. Harlos removed to Pittston township in 1885. He purchased a farm of 100 acres, twelve of which were cleared, and twelve more were cleared during his residence there. He is engaged in mixed or general farming, and is a hard-working, industrious man, sure to make his mark in life. On his farm is a very fine quality of stone suitable for building, pavement and sidewalks, which is a source of revenue from which he draws considerable income. Mr. and Mrs. Harlos are both consistent members of the German Lutheran Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

C. P. Harned, merchant, Koonsville, was born in Union township, April 11, 1863, a son of John and Phœbe (Moore) Harned, and is the youngest member of the family. He received his education at the common schools of his native town, and during the first few years of his boyhood life worked on his father's farm. He was afterward engaged as a clerk in a general store in Wilkes-Barre, for a few years. After the expiration of three years he began business for himself at Koonsville, where he keeps a general, well stocked store, and by his gentlemanly bearing and straight-forward dealing, has established himself in the confidence of the people. This means success. In 1891 there was a postoffice established at Koonsville, and he was appointed postmaster; he has also held the office of township clerk. In August, 1886, Mr. Harned married Miss Lizzie, daughter of J. S. and Jerusha Koons, and to them was born one child, Warren K. Mrs. Lizzie Harned was born in Union township in 1864. Mr. Harned is a promising young man of marked ability and pleasing manners, sure to make the mercantile business a success.

John Harned, farmer, P. O. Town Line, was born in Union township, July 13, 1825, and is a son of Samuel and Malina (Huff) Harned, both of whom were born in Union township. Samuel is the son of Jonathan, who was a native of New Jersey; he was a grandson of Nathaniel Harned, an Irish nobleman, who emigrated to this country in 1630. Jonathan removed to this county about 1798, stopped at Plymouth for a while, thence to Union township, where he owned 100 acres of land. His life was passed as that of other pioneers. He was a hard-working man, whose

example for good might well be emulated. He died at an advanced age, having reared a family of fourteen children, all of whom grew to maturity, and one of whom is now living. His son, Samuel, succeeded his father on the homestead, but after his marriage with Malina Huff, he removed to Ross township, on a farm of 100 acres of virgin soil, which, by hard toil and incessant perseverance, he succeeded in bringing under cultivation. He was a loyal citizen and a stanch Democrat. His family consisted of twelve children by two marriages, all of whom grew to maturity, and eleven of whom are now living. John is the third of the family. He was reared and educated in Union township, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for seventeen years. He then took up farming, and since 1852 has been living on his present farm, comprising 117 acres. In 1847 he married Miss Phœbe, daughter of Joseph and Ann Moore, to which union have been born four children, as follows: Josephine A., Charles B., Nellie G. and Chester P. Mr. Harned has held several township offices. He is a practical farmer, and a worthy man, and much respected in his neighborhood. Mrs. Phœbe (Moore) Harned was born in Union township in 1824. Her father, Joseph Moore, was born in Cecil county, Md., January 21, 1792, and removed to this county in 1799, when seven years of age. Joseph was a son of William, who was born in East Nottingham, February 13, 1758. He was the first of the pioneers of the Moores to locate in this county. William was a son of Sampson, who was of English birth.

Elias H. Harris, farmer, P. O. Carverton, was born January 1, 1831, the son of Hiram and Mary (Heft) Harris, the former born on Harris Hill, the latter in Carverton, this county. Hiram was a son of Charles Harris, who was born at Forty Fort, and was about nine years of age at the time of the Wyoming Massacre. Charles was the first settler who removed to this side of the mountain on a tract of 800 acres, building himself a log-house and barn; he was obliged to carry his provisions from Wilkes-Barre on his back, after disputing the right of the wolves to his pack. His nearest neighbor's house was in Dallas (there was only one then), and he cleared up a large farm during his lifetime. He reared six children, two of whom are now living: Chester and Hiram. Charles was a son of Elijah Harris, who was a native of Connecticut, and who was one of the first settlers in the Valley. Hiram located on the farm owned by his father, and is now living at an advanced age—a man of pure life and habits, and one of the old pioneer members of the M. E. Church. His family consisted of three sons: Elias, Lyman and Lewis. Our subject began life near the old homestead on Harris Hill, and in 1866 removed to Franklin township, where he purchased a farm of 101 acres, which he improved until now it "blossoms as the rose." Mr. Harris is a man of worth in his township, a good citizen, and honored with several offices of trust. In 1865 he married Miss Cordelia, daughter of Jacob and Mary Frantz, and by her he had six children, five of whom are now living: Elizabeth, Charles, Emery, Mary and Amy. Of these, Elizabeth married John Rice; Charles married Mamie Phillips; Emery married Miss Etta, daughter of Levi W. and Sarah M. Rice; Mary married Lawrence Roberts; Amy is yet single. Mrs. Harris was born in Kingston borough, October 22, 1834. The Harrisses were all Republicans up to Elias' time, who, with his sons, are Democrats.

Hiram Harris, retired, P. O. Trucksville, was born, September 8, 1807, reared and educated in Kingston township, on Harris Hill. He is the son of Charles and Martha (Pierce) Harris, the former of whom was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1768, the latter in Kingston township. Charles was a son of Elijah Harris, who removed from Orange county, N. Y., about 1769, locating at Forty Fort, where he owned a vast tract of what was then considered worthless land. He was a native of Connecticut, and was one of the first pioneers in the Valley, and took an active part in the Indian trouble here. Charles was one year old when his father came to this county, and the first white man who settled north of the Kingston mountain. He was a stonemason by occupation, and was compelled to work in the Valley after he removed over the mountain, while his crops grew, he carried his provisions from Wilkes-Barre to Harris Hill on his back, often disputing the right of

the wolves and bears to share them. He located on Harris Hill about 1800, purchasing two hundred acres of land in its natural state, seventy acres of which he cleared during his lifetime. He was a sturdy old pioneer, and should receive much credit for what he has accomplished in cultivating the forest, causing it to yield abundantly. His barn is standing to day, the oldest in the county. Charles Harris died in 1864, at the age of ninety-six years, having reared a family of nine children, two of whom are now living: Hiram and Chester. Hiram is the fifth in his father's family, and has always confined himself to farming, having always lived on the old homestead on which he now resides, which comprises one hundred and twenty-five acres of fertile land. In 1832, at the age of twenty-five, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Daniel and Lizzie Heft. To their union have been born three children, two of whom are now living: Elias and Lyman. After the death of Mrs. Mary Harris, he married, in 1852, for his second wife, Miss Mary, daughter of Christian and Kate Atherholt, and they have two children, Lyman and Milton. Mr. Harris is a man of marked piety; he was a leading spirit in the M. E. Church, in which body he has held the offices of trustee and class-leader. Politically he is a Republican.

Isaac K. Harris, of the firm of Harris & Co., manufacturing jewelers, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Elmira, N. Y., February 17, 1848, a son of S. B. and Getell (Auholt) Harris, natives of Prussia. His parents came to America about 1842, locating at Elmira, N. Y., where the father engaged in the grocery business for many years, and is now a resident of Scranton. Our subject was reared and educated in Elmira, N. Y. At the age of twenty he embarked in the dry-goods trade at Pittston, this county, continuing there several years. At a later date he removed to New York, where he was salesman for a cloak manufacturer and diamond broker, respectively, and in the fall of 1891 located in Wilkes-Barre, where, as a member of the firm of Harris & Co., he is conducting one of the largest jewelry houses in the city. In March, 1886, Mr. Harris married Miss Lillie, daughter of M. Schrier, of New York City.

John A. Harris, miller and postmaster at Outlet, was born August 17, 1851, in Knowlton township, Warren Co., N. J., where he was reared and educated. He is a son of A. S. and Rebecca (Kinney) Harris, both natives of the same county. A. S. Harris is a farmer of considerable means, and still resides in Warren county, N. J. His family numbered eight children, five of whom are living, J. A. being the third in order of birth. In early life our subject learned the miller's trade, which he thoroughly understands, and at which he has worked all his life. He removed to this county in 1887, locating on the outlet of Harvey's lake, where he has rented the mill property of E. Troxell, of Wilkes-Barre. This mill was built by Hollenback and Orkutt about 1857, and has been in continuous operation since that time; it has a capacity of 200 bushels per day, and is propelled by a forty-horse power water pressure. Mr. Harris in 1874 married, at Portland, Pa., Miss Laura, daughter of Henry and Susanna Gangwere, and there were three children born to them, one of whom is living: Adam S. Mr. Harris is a man of intelligence and thought. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster at Outlet, and enjoys the full confidence of his fellow citizens.

John B. Harris, retired merchant, Wilkes Barre, was born in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, March 10, 1840, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Bowen) Harris. He was reared in his native country, educated in the common schools, and when fifteen years of age began work about the mines as driver; at the age of eighteen he began mining, which he followed in Wales seven years. In 1865 he came to America, and located at Kingston, Pa., where he worked in the mines two years. In 1867 he removed to Wilkes-Barre township, and was in the mines until 1882, when he embarked in general merchandising, continuing in same until 1888, when he retired. Mr. Harris is the inventor of an improvement on the safety lamp, consisting of match tube and smothering apparatus, to prevent the explosion of gas in the mines, which is destined to become one of the most useful inventions of the age for the

safety of lives in mining. Mr. Harris was married February 10, 1861, to Ann, daughter of John and Rachel Evans, of Carmarthenshire, Wales, and has three children living: Thomas B., Mary A. (Mrs. John Wooden) and Rachel. He is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

Joseph Harris, proprietor of restaurant, Plymouth, was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, and is a son of Robert and Margaret (Sims) Harris, also natives of Wales. He was educated in the land of his birth, and in 1868 came to America, where he worked at painting four years. He then opened a tobacco and cigar store, following that business about three years. Afterward he embarked in his present prosperous business in Plymouth. In —— Mr. Harris was married to Catharine, daughter of John and Ann (Beywon) Phillips, natives of Wales, and two children have been born to them: John P. and Margaret, the latter being deceased.

John P. Harris was born at Lougher, Glamorganshire, South Wales, January 10, ——, and was brought by his parents to this country when a child. The family first located at Hyde Park, Scranton, Pa., moving to Plymouth, this county, not long afterward, and John received his education in the public schools of the county. Early in life he learned the jeweler's trade, serving his apprenticeship at Scranton and Philadelphia, which occupied three years. Afterward he opened his store at Plymouth, Pa., where he has a choice and complete assortment of goods in his line. Mr. Harris was married April 17, 1888, to Miss Harriet, daughter of William and Hannah (Jones) Jones, natives of Breconshire, South Wales, which union has been blessed with two children: Annie, born August 30, 1889, and Catharine, born April 30, 1891. Joseph and John P. Harris are both stanch Republicans.

Lorenzo D. Harris, farmer, P. O. Trucksville, was born in Carverton, in 1817, son of Samuel and Ann (Ayers) Harris. Samuel was a son of Elijah who removed from Connecticut to this county, locating in Kingston township where he remained for several years; he then removed beyond the Kingston mountain on the property now owned by D. Heft. He was an experienced hunter and trapper, and, during the Indian war, took an active part in the struggle. He owned about four hundred acres of land, and being a hard-working man, improved about one hundred acres during his lifetime. Like most pioneers of his day, his life was uneventful. Elijah Harris died at the good old age of eighty-five years, having reared a family of six children. His son, Samuel, began life as a farmer in the same township, owning about ninety acres of land. He was a practical man in his way, honest and industrious. Samuel and Ann (Ayers) Harris reared a family of six children, four of whom are now living. L. D. is the second in the family, was reared and educated at the common schools of Kingston township, and chose agricultural pursuits as his life vocation. He resided on the old homestead in Carverton till 1880, when he removed to Trucksville, on a small farm of twenty-five acres, where he enjoys life, carrying on general farming on a small scale. In September, 1854, he married Miss Phœbe, daughter of Thomas and Amelia Chrispell, and they had seven children who grew to maturity, six of whom are now living: John, Charles (married to Miss Jane Nulton), Harry, William, Edgar and Estella. Mrs. Phœbe (Chrispell) Harris, died November 16, 1891. Mr. Harris is a worthy and respected man of sound Christian principles, observing in all his experience the Golden Rule; he is a member of the M. E. Church in good standing.

Lyman Harris, saddler, Luzerne, was born in Kingston township, September 22, 1837, and is a son of Hiram and Mary (Heft) Harris, the former of Connecticut origin, the latter of German lineage. Our subject was educated in Luzerne county, and followed farming until September 9, 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Corps, Third Division, which was under command of Reynolds. The first battle in which our subject engaged was the bloody fight of the Wilderness, where he was severely wounded and later, taken prisoner. Upon examination of his wound, it was found necessary to amputate his limb, which was done on the battle-field. After being kept a prisoner for about four months, he was paroled, and he remained at Annapolis, Md.,

until January 24, 1865, when he received his discharge. After returning home he engaged in the harness business at Dallas for eight years, and then removed to Luzerne, where he has a general harness store. Mr. Harris was married July 4, 1868, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Jacob and Jane (De Long) Hoover, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania. Two children were born of this union: Lester, who is a bookkeeper at Wilkes-Barre, and Walter, at home, working with his father. It can indeed be said of the Harris family that they have contributed their share toward defending our country's rights; the great grandfather of our subject having been in the Wyoming Massacre, the grandfather, who was only ten years of age, being in the fort, and then our subject losing a limb in defense of the Union—all speaking more than pages of history can for the bravery of the family. In politics Mr. Harris is a stanch Republican, and he is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F.

Phillip Harris, miner, Parsons, was born in Wales, October 20, 1844, and is a son of William and Jane (Thomas) Harris. He was educated in Scotland, and at the age of eighteen came to America, settling in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mining at Minersville, Schuylkill county. He remained there about a year, and then went to Mahanoy City, where he worked in the mines two years; then removed to Wilkes-Barre, remaining there a short time, and in 1868 came to Parsons, where he has since been engaged in mining. Mr. Harris was married April 1, 1861, to Mrs. Naomi Jenkins, formerly Miss Naomi Thomas, daughter of Evan and Jenett (Jones) Thomas, and they have nine children living, viz.: Thomas, born December 8, 1863; Margaret, born November 8, 1866; Jennie, born September 13, 1868; John, born January 10, 1870; William, born December 20, 1872; Phillip, born October 28, 1874; Hayes, born November 10, 1876; Naomi, born March 10, 1879, and Garfield, born June 29, 1881. Mr. Harris and his family are members of the Baptist Church; politically he is a Republican, and has held the office of borough councilman two years.

H. H. Harris, tracklayer, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wales, October 12, 1840, a son of Henry and Rachel (Davis) Harris. His parents came to America in 1840, locating at Carbondale, Pa., where the father worked in the mines until his death, in 1853. Their children were four: William H., John, Mary A. (Mrs. Morgan Griswold), and George. Our subject was reared in Carbondale, educated in the common schools, and began life in the mines when but eight years of age. He worked in various capacities there until the breaking out of the Civil war, and in April, 1861, enlisted in Company H, Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and served three months, when he was honorably discharged; he then re-enlisted in Company C, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, and after serving two months was transferred to Company I, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, and after three years and three months' service was honorably discharged. He returned home November 5, 1865, since which time he has held his present position of tracklayer for the Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. June 19, 1867, Mr. Harris married Miss Mary, daughter of John and Sarah (Borris) Jones, of Wales, and has three children living: Willie, John, and Rachel (Mrs. Charles Sprague). Mr. Harris is a member of the G. A. R., and of the K. of P. In politics he is a Republican.

Bradley Harrison, farmer, P. O. Irish Lane, was born in Huntington township, February 4, 1831, a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Bonham) Harrison, the former born in Huntington in 1804, the latter in 1805, in one of the adjoining townships. Stephen was a son of William Harrison and a native of Connecticut, who removed to this county when a young man. He located in Huntington township, where he owned a farm of 200 acres, and was a man of influence, who did much for the advancement of agriculture. He was an Old-school Baptist, conscientious in all his dealings with his fellow men. Politically, he was a Whig through and through. He lived to be about seventy years of age. His family consisted of six children, all of whom are now dead. His son, Stephen, began life on the homestead, but on an improved part of it — a lot of seventy-five acres — to which he added 280

more. He was a thorough-going man, full of business and push, and was a strict member of the M. E. Church. After a life of usefulness, he died in 1854, at the age of thirty-five years. His children numbered six, five of whom are now living, Bradley being the third in the family. Our subject was reared and educated in Huntington township, and when twenty-one years of age removed to Ross township, where he has since been a resident, a leading man and a practical farmer. He owns 105 acres of valuable land under fair cultivation. In 1852 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Isaac Benscoter, and by her he had six children, all of whom are living: S. D., C. C., E. E., C. H., West Erie, and May. Mrs. Mary Harrison died in 1872, and for his second wife, Mr. Harrison in 1873 married Miss Mary, daughter of Philip and Julia A. Wilson, and to this union were born four children, three of whom are living: Alice, Lilly, and Lena. Mr. Harrison is a man of intelligence and deep thought, and is very popular in his township. Politically he is a Republican, and has held the office of justice of the peace one term, besides other minor positions of trust. Mrs. Harrison is a member of the M. E. Church.

Dr. C. Olin Harrison, dentist, Plymouth, was born June 13, 1863, and is a son of Joseph H. and Mary M. (Glace) Harrison, natives of Luzerne county. There were eleven children in the family, ten of whom are living. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Luzerne county, and subsequently taught five years in the same schools. He then prepared for a medical course of dentistry, and entered the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888. He came directly to Plymouth, where he opened an office, and has since continued to practice his profession at that enterprising place. The Doctor was married February 22, 1888, to Marjorie E., daughter of Samuel and Jeanette (Baldwin) Wilkins, natives of Pennsylvania. One child has blessed this union, Edna M., born March 20, 1889. Politically, Dr. Harrison affiliates with the Democratic party, and, socially, he is a member of the P. O. S. of A.

E. E. Harrison, farmer, P. O. Prichard, was born December 9, 1862, in Ross township, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Bradley and Mary (Benscoter) Harrison, both of whom were born in Huntington township. Bradley is a son of Stephen Harrison, an early settler in this county, who located at Town Line, where he lived the remainder of his days as a tiller of the soil, much respected by his fellow citizens. His son, Bradley, began his public and active life in Ross township, on a farm where he has lived ever since, and where he now resides. His farm contains 100 acres of valuable land, and he himself is a practical agriculturist. He is now (1892) sixty years of age. He reared a family of nine children, all of whom are living, E. E. being the fourth by birth. Our subject has chosen for himself a farmer's life, which he diligently follows. On December 25, 1888, he married Miss Clara Benscoter, who was born in Hunlock township, in 1865, a daughter of Jacob and Susanna Benscoter, and to this union was born one child, Raymond. In the same year in which he married, our subject removed to Hunlock township, where he now resides on a farm of fifty-six acres well under improvement. Mr. Harrison is a worthy and promising young man of good habits and pure morals. He and his good wife are members of the Baptist Church, and politically he is a Republican.

Isaiah N. Harrison, lumberman, Fairmount township, P. O. Fairmount Springs, was born in said township March 18, 1844, a son of Merritt and Harriet (Stevens) Harrison, natives of Pennsylvania, of English origin. The father was a farmer by occupation; he died November 7, 1867, aged sixty-eight years. He was a son of Stephen and Mary (Dodson) Harrison. Our subject is the seventh in order of birth in a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and began life for himself when twenty-one years of age, farming on shares on the homestead farm. This he followed for twelve years, when he spent a year in the West, and on his return worked the Davis farm for two years, when he bought the steam sawmill, and has since devoted his time to

lumbering. He lives on his portion of the homestead, twenty-eight acres, one-half mile south of Fairmount Springs postoffice. He married, March 17, 1867, Miss Lottie, daughter of William and Savilla (Yaple) Lutz, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. She was born July 21, 1844, the second in a family of four children. This happy union is blessed with three children, viz.: Mary E., born October 3, 1868, married Charles Schultz; Willetta, born March 26, 1871, married George Davis; and Clinton H., born May 21, 1874. Mr. Harrison has held the offices of school director and constable, and politically is a Republican.

Jacob Harrison, farmer, P. O. Plymouth, was born in Warren county, N. J., May 16, 1824. He is the son of William H. and Rebecca (Lippencott) Harrison, both of whom were born in Warren county, N. J., the former August 11, 1792, and the latter August 17, 1791. William H. was a farmer of some means, and a worthy citizen; he served in the war of 1812. He removed to this county about 1831, locating in Wilkes-Barre, where he resided for a few years, when he removed to Plymouth, remaining there till his death, which occured at the age of eighty-two years. He was a man of stern moral principles, who took an active part in political matters, and whose influence swayed as he leaned. His family consisted of eleven boys, two of whom are now (1892) living: John and Jacob. The latter is the sixth in order of birth, and was reared and educated in Plymouth. He was about seven years of age when he removed to this county with his father. He chose for himself a farmer's life, and, by hard and incessant toil, has made for himself and family a neat and comfortable home. In his early life, Mr. Harrison worked for a while in the mines, during which time he lived in Plymouth borough. He removed for a few years to Columbia county, where he followed farming. In 1866 he returned to Luzerne county, where he has since resided. He purchased a farm of thirty-eight acres of land in a good state of cultivation, under which is supposed to be a vein of coal. In June, 1852, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Henry and Susan Barney. Nine children were born to them, six of whom grew to maturity and are now (1892) living: William H., Sarah E., Marilda E., Samuel W., Almira and Bertha M. William H. married Miss Amanda S. Ransom; Sarah E., married John T. Jones; Marilda, married William Coates. Mrs. Harrison was born in Plymouth in 1831; she and the family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. H. Harrison, farmer, P. O. Town Line, was born in Huntington township September 6, 1825, where he was also reared and educated. He is the eldest of a family of nine children born to Stephen and Elizabeth (Bonham) Harrison. J. H. has chosen for himself a farmer's life, and has followed it closely all his life with marked success. He resided at home until he had reached his majority, and, like other dutiful sons, was subject to his parents. On October 15, 1846, he married Miss Maria, daughter of George and Mary Glase. To this union were born eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity: Mallissa E., Hannah E., George M., Florence A., Stephen W., T. B., W. D., C. O., E. J. and E. Y. In this family there is a county superintendent of schools, one M. D., one D. D. S., and a teacher. Mrs. Maria (Glase) Harrison died October 25, 1870. For his second wife he married, April 18, 1872, Miss Rhoda A., daughter of John Laubach. There was no issue by this marriage. Mrs. Rhoda A. Harrison died January 9, 1884. He was again married, June 4, 1886, to Mrs. Levina J., widow of John Shortz, and daughter of William and Jettie Santee. After his first marriage he removed to his present residence, a farm containing 111 acres, which he beautified and embellished to a surprising extent. Under his magic touch the forest gave way to the beautiful, golden and waving grain. The rude and rough log cabin gave place to a more modern structure. Thus he helped the onward march to a higher civilization. Mr. Harrison is a practical farmer, as his surroundings show. He has been honored by his fellow citizens with several township offices; he is a member of good standing in the M. E. Church. Politically he is a Democrat. His father, Stephen Harrison, was born in Huntington; his mother, Elizabeth, in Union township. The former began his active life as a farmer in Huntington, on a part of the old homestead, on which his father

had settled. He was a hard-working man, whose quiet life flowed on peacefully to the end, but whose current helped to swell the tide of usefulness. Stephen Harrison was a man of deep religious convictions, being first a Baptist in his belief, but as he grew in years and experience, he became a Methodist. He died at the age of fifty-four years. His family consisted of nine children, six of whom grew to maturity and five of whom are now living. Stephen was a son of "Billy" Harrison, who was born in Connecticut, and was nine years of age when he removed with his father to Huntington. "Billy" owned considerable land on Huntington creek. He was a sturdy pioneer, and did much to promote the growth and settlement of Huntington township. He reared a family of seven useful and well-trained children, who in their turn became a credit to their county. He lived to be an old man, and passed away in peace, after a life of toil and usefulness.

John S. Harrison, farmer, Fairmount township, P. O. Fairmount Springs, was born in that township May 14, 1839, a son of Merritt and Harriet (Stevens) Harrison, natives of Pennsylvania and of English origin. Merritt Harrison was a farmer by occupation, and died November 7, 1867, aged sixty-seven years; his wife Harriet died January 23, 1892, aged eighty-seven years. He was a son of Stephen and Mary (Dodson) Harrison. Our subject is the fourth in a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Mary A., lives with our subject; Susan (Mrs. Caspar Bailey); Matilda (Mrs. John Lutz); Isaiah N.; John S., the subject proper of this memoir; Lucy P. (Mrs. Fred Laubach); and Elizabeth R. (Mrs. Charles Park). The eldest son, Clinton D., enlisted during the Rebellion in Company A, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, and gave up his life on the altar of his country November 11, 1862, at Bendon Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., at the age of twenty-six years. Our subject enlisted in the United States army, in Company F, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, on June 13, 1861, and participated in the following battles: Drainesville, Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mills, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, and held for four weeks on account of disability and sickness; after this he was home for about five months, when he returned to his regiment and served until June 16, 1864, receiving an honorable discharge. After a short stay at home he went to Washington, and worked as clerk in a sutler's tent until the close of the war; he then returned and worked the homestead farm for one year; then worked out for one year, and again on the home farm a year. He next went to Williamsport, and worked at lumber jobs for several years; thence to Collomsville for ten years; and in 1886 moved to his portion of the homestead farm, where he now resides. Mr. Harrison married August 20, 1874, Miss Ellen, daughter of Fredrick and Elizabeth Bricker, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. She is the ninth in a family of eleven children, and was born December 21, 1851. This union is blessed with three children, viz.: Leroy, born January 15, 1878; Jennie, born September 1, 1886; and Ida, born December 11, 1890. He is a member of the G. A. R. and is a Republican.

M. D. Harrison, farmer and proprietor of the "Huntington Mills Hotel," Huntington township, P. O. Huntington Mills, was born in that township, March 24, 1839. He is a son of Meritt and Sarah A. (Edwards) Harrison (both now deceased), natives of Pennsylvania and of English origin, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation, and died April 25, 1874. He was a son of Stephen and Hulda (Daboll) Harrison, natives of Connecticut, who came to the Huntington Valley about 1795. Our subject, who is the fourth in a family of eight children, seven of whom are now living, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when nine years of age began life for himself at farm work; then after three years was taken by a cousin, Daniel F. Harrison, to be reared. This gentleman, who was also a farmer, died July 12, 1888, and our subject then inherited his property, comprising 110 acres of land, situated one mile south of Huntington Mills postoffice. In 1887 Mr. Harrison moved into the hotel, where he has since catered to the wants of the traveling public, and by careful attention, and an earnest desire to please, has won for himself a host of friends. He married, January 12, 186–, Miss Jane C., daughter of Martin and Ellen (Courtright) Line, natives of Pennsylvania and

of German origin; she is the youngest in a family of five children, four of whom are living, and was born April 24, 1837. This union was blessed with eight children, viz.: Annie F. (Mrs. Bernard Gearhart, of Huntington township), born July 25, 186–; Ellen M. (Mrs. Dr. E. L. Williams, of Lehman, Pa.), born September 26, 1863; Martin F., born November 20, 1865, married Elsie Sutliff, and works the homestead farm; Sallie M. (Mrs. Grant Teller, of Wilkinsburg, Pa.), born October 17, 1867; Lillie G., born April 9, 1870; William F., born February 17, 1872; Minnie, born March 24, 1877, died April 8, 1877, and Raymond D., born March 12, 1878. The family attend the M. E. Church. Mr. Harrison is a member of the P. O. S. of A., the P. of H. and the I. O. O. F., and politically he is a Republican.

Torrence B. Harrison, county superintendent of schools, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Union township, this county, November 1, 1858, and is a son of Joseph H. and Mary M. (Glace) Harrison. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Harrison, of Connecticut stock, was among the pioneers of Huntington township, this county, where he cleared and improved a farm and there died. His wife was Elizabeth Bonham, and his children who grew to maturity were Joseph H., Bradley, Clarissa (Mrs. Daniel Sutliff), Benjamin, Diantha (Mrs. Judson Benscoter), and William H. Joseph H., father of subject, was born in Huntington township, but has been engaged in farming in Union township since 1845. His wife was a daughter of George Glace, of Huntington township, and by her he has ten children living: Melissa E. (Mrs. J. N. Culver), Hannah E. (Mrs. Fred Naugle), George M., Florence A. (Mrs. E. L. Santee), Stephen W., Torrence B., Winfield D., C. Olin, Eva I. (Mrs. F. E. Hartman), and Ezra Y. Our subject was reared in Union township, educated in the public schools and State Normal School at Bloomsburg, where he was graduated in 1881. He began teaching in 1876, was principal of the Hazleton High School from 1882 to 1885, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of schools in the Second District of Wilkes-Barre, which position he held until 1890, when he was elected county superintendent of schools. On July 19, 1882, Mr. Harrison married Charlotte E., daughter of Patrick and Eliza (Knaggs) Hickey, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and has five children: Minnie M., Ada D., Mary M., Joseph H. and Jennie E. Mr. Harrison is a member of the M. E. Church and of the F. & A. M.; in politics he is a Democrat.

Col. Henry G. Harrower, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Lindley, Steuben Co., N. Y., June 17, 1832, a son of Benjamin and Diana (Merserean) Harrower, and of Scotch-French and Dutch descent, respectively. He was reared in his native town, where he attended the public schools. On attaining his majority he engaged in business as a lumberman. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers, and was mustered into the service as captain of the company in September, 1861; was breveted major in 1862, and was commissioned colonel in March, 1863. During the entire war he was with the First Division, Third Army Corps, army of the Potomac. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 110, department of Wisconsin, at Marshfield, is a master Mason, and politically is a Republican.

Claude G. Harsch, a merchant and prominent citizen of Wyoming borough, was born at Seurre, France, March 29, 1849, and is a son of George (a shoemaker) and Claudine (Thevenin) Harsch, natives of Germany and France, respectively, who reared a family of three children, of whom Claude G. is the eldest. Our subject was educated in the public schools of sunny France, and at the age of fourteen engaged as clerk in a music store, where he remained six years. In 1869 he came to America, landing at New York, and worked four months on a railroad; then moved to Scranton, where for some time he was employed in a sawmill and in the iron mills. He enlisted in the State militia, and served throughout the big strike of 1870 in that section; in 1872 he moved to New Jersey, and worked three years for Pardee & Company as weighmaster, after which he was for four months captain of a boat on the Morris Canal. He then returned to Scranton, and worked for a short time for the Scranton Water Company; then moved to Wyoming, and worked till

1883 in the mines, when he accepted a position with William Hancock in a general store, remaining two years, when he decided to take his daughter to France to be educated. He remained abroad one year, and returning to Wyoming worked again for William Hancock for four years and six months, at the end of which time he again visited France in order to see the great Exposition in Paris, and bring his daughter home. After a short visit, he returned to Wyoming and purchased from Mr. Hancock the store where he had been employed, and where he has since conducted a general mercantile business with great success. On July 2, 1874, Mr. Harsch was married to Henrietta, daughter of Timothy M. and Jane (Booth) Sutton, natives of New Jersey, and of English origin. This happy union has been blessed with one lovely daughter, Emelie J., born July 31, 1875, who graduated at Limeil, France, with the highest honors, and is now at the Wyoming High School. Mrs. Harsch is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Harsch is a member of the I. O. O. F., I. O. R. M., K. of L., and the French Association of Scranton. He is a sound Democrat, and is auditor of the borough. For two years he was a member of the State militia.

John Hart, farmer, P. O. Tank, was born in Black Creek township, June 4, 1840, a son of Jesse and Rebecca (Mowery) Hart. His paternal grandfather, William Hart, formerly of Philadelphia, and his wife, Phœbe Mendenhall, of Chester county, Pa., were for many years residents of Schuylkill county, where they died. Jesse Hart was reared in Schuylkill county, settled in Black Creek township in early manhood, and worked at the carpenter's trade, later engaging in farming. He died at Rock Glen at the age of eighty-three years. He was twice married, his first wife being Sarah Frey, by whom he had five children: Lydia (Mrs. Isaac Driesbach), Sally (Mrs. Ephraim Kisbauch), Rebecca (Mrs. Jacob Fertie), Mary (Mrs. Michael Remly) and Anna. His second wife was Rebecca, daughter of John Mowery, of Schuylkill county, Pa., and by her he had four children: John, Jacob, Caroline (Mrs. George Stegner) and Edward. Our subject was reared in Luzerne and Schuylkill counties, and received his education in the common schools. He enlisted, August 11, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-seventh P. V., participating in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was then transferred to the Western army, and took part in all the engagements of his regiment, being honorably discharged from the service June 13, 1865. After the war Mr. Hart located in Black Creek township, where he followed the carpenter's trade until 1888. In 1887 he was elected commissioner of Luzerne county, serving his term of three years; since 1891 he has been engaged in farming. In 1866 he married Catherine, daughter of Abraham and Kate (Dresher) Mowrey, of Butler township; they have four children: Milton T., Ella, Emma (Mrs. Jacob Whatnecht) and James. Mr. Hart is a member of the Lutheran Church; he is also a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Democrat.

Theodorus Hart, editor and proprietor of the *Evening Gazette*, was born in Athens, Bradford Co., Pa., September 10, 1847. His parents were Theodorus and Eliza (Ruland) Hart, both natives of New York State, and now deceased. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and learned the printer's trade, at which he worked in Pittston and elsewhere until 1874, when he purchased a half interest in the *Weekly Gazette*, which was established in 1850. In 1878 he became sole proprietor, in 1882 establishing the *Daily Gazette*, and has since conducted the daily and weekly issues. The *Gazette* is Republican in politics, and the only newspaper in the place. Mr. Hart has been twice married, his first wife being Rebecca Dymond, and his second wife Mrs. E. E. (Hopkins) Davis. A daughter by his first wife, Mary L. D., his only child, is at present attending Syracuse University. Mr. Hart is a thirty-second degree Free-mason and an Odd Fellow. He is a member of the Baptist Church, ex-president of the Y. M. C. A. and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Christian Endeavor Union. He represented the Luzerne-Lackawanna Seventh District in the State Legislature in 1885–86.

Thomas W. Hart, deputy treasurer of Luzerne county, was born in Hazle town-

ship, February 22, 1859, a son of Thomas and Julia (Newcomb) Hart, natives of County Sligo, Ireland. They came to America in 1844, and settled in Hazle township, where the father followed mining for some years, and has been a resident of Hazleton since 1874. He has four children: Patrick, Mary (Mrs. James Durkin), Kate (Mrs. Meil McGinty) and Thomas W. Our subject was reared in Hazle township, educated at the public schools of same, and learned the trade of carpenter and car builder, serving a four years' apprenticeship. In 1884 he was appointed deputy register of wills of Luzerne county, under S. W. Boyd, in 1886 became clerk of the Orphan's Court, under Judge Rhone, and in 1887 served as deputy sheriff under H. W. Search. In 1889 he was in the hardware business at Ashley. In January, 1891, he was appointed deputy treasurer under J. S. McGroarty, which position he still holds. He married, May 21, 1889, Elizabeth A., daughter of Michael and Ann (Coneon) McCarty, of Ashley, and has one son, Michael W., and one daughter, Alice Josephine. Mr. Hart is a member of the Elks, Columbia Club, A. O. of H., and in religion is a member of the Catholic Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

George W. Harter, farmer, P. O. Belbend, was born in Salem township, December 18, 1850, and is a son of William and Lydia (Rabert) Harter. His paternal grandparents were Jacob and Rachel (Hess) Harter. Jacob was a son of Martin, who was a son of Martin, both natives of Germany, pioneers of Lehigh county, Pa., and also of what is now Conyngham township, where they took up a large tract of land prior to 1800, the homestead now being occupied by A. K. Harter. Martin (I) died in 1800, and his body was the first to be buried in the Harter cemetery. Jacob Harter, the paternal grandfather of subject, was born in Lehigh county, Pa., in 1791, and died on the old homestead, in Conyngham township, April 22, 1867. His wife, Rachel, was a daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Hess, and by her he had nine children, of whom the father of our subject is the second child and eldest son. William Harter is a farmer by occupation, and has resided in Nescopeck township for the past thirty-five years; his wife was a daughter of George and Margaret (Snyder) Rabert, of Salem township, and by her he has five children living: Aaron M., Cevilli (Mrs. E. H. Frey), George W., Jacob W. and Michael M. Our subject was reared in Nescopeck township, and attended public school at Nescopeck from the time he was six years old until he was seventeen; then attended a select school at Berwick, six months, after which he entered the Bloomsburg (Pa.) State Normal School, remaining there nearly one year. For six years thereafter he followed teaching as a profession. He afterward was for four years a clerk in a store at Berwick, and for four years was in business for himself at Beach Haven; since 1884, he has been engaged in farming. On April 12, 1881, Mr. Harter married Rachel, daughter of James and Susan (Santee) Lockhart, of Salem township, and he has three children: Annie C., Ettie M. and Ruth E. Our subject is a member of the M. E. Church, and of the F. & A. M.; in politics, he is a Republican.

John H. Harter, contractor and dealer in hardware and novelties, P. O. Nescopeck, was born in Nescopeck township, May 3, 1828, a son of Jacob and Margaret (Deitrick) Harter. His paternal grandfather was Martin Harter, son of Martin, a son of Martin; the latter was killed by Indians; the latter two were pioneers of Nescopeck township, now Conyngham; the maternal grandfather was Jacob Deitrick, a pioneer of Briar Creek, Columbia Co., Pa. Jacob Harter, father of subject, was born in Nescopeck township, cleared two farms, and died in Mifflin township, Columbia county. His children were fifteen in number, of whom he reared twelve: Martin, Jacob, Aaron, Lucinda (Mrs. William Kester), John H., Sarah, Theodore, Hannah (Mrs. Samuel Smith), Esther E. (Mrs. Thomas Bond), Maggie (Mrs. Stephen Miller), Mary (Mrs. W. E. Patterson), and Ammon L. Our subject was reared in Nescopeck township, where, with the exception of about two years, he has always resided; since attaining his majority, he has followed the business of general building contractor, and has also been engaged in the hardware and novelty trade since 1890. He married February 2, 1860, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catharine (Lantz) Bond, of Mifflin, Columbia Co., Pa., and has eight children living: Melinda

(Mrs. J. W. Pifer), Nellie (Mrs. J. A. Courtright), Emma (Mrs. S. W. Snyder), Addison, Grant, Anna, Martin and Stephen. Mr. Harter is a member of the Evangelical Church, K. of M., and P. O. S. of A.; politically he is a Republican.

Joseph Harter, retired, P. O. Trucksville, was born in France, September 15, 1818, and is a son of Francis and Catherine (Meyers) Harter, both of whom were also born in France, and emigrated to this country in 1826, coming by way of Boston. They located in Maine, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits and resided two years. They then removed to New Jersey, where they remained for one year, and proceeded thence to Reading, Pa., where they resided five years. They then removed to Paterson, N. J., where they remained fourteen years, at the expiration of which time he sold out and removed to this county, locating at Wilkes-Barre. In the meantime he purchased a farm in Dallas township, comprising ninety-six acres of land, which he exchanged for three houses in Wilkes-Barre. Francis Harter was an honest and industrious man, quiet and reserved, and possessed of good judgment and sound principles. He died in 1884 at the age of ninety-seven years. His family consisted of seven children, all of whom are now living: Joseph, Anthony, Charles, John, Frank, Catherine and Mary. Joseph is the eldest in the family, and was reared and educated in New Jersey, or rather educated himself, for which he should receive much credit, being now a man of marked intelligence and refinement. He was only six years when he accompanied his father to this country. In his early life he learned the calico-printer's trade, but soon gave it up, and afterward went to farming, an occupation he followed for fourteen years. He spent ten years in Wilkes-Barre in the butcher business, at which he proved successful. In 1865 he removed to Trucksville, on what is known as "Ice Cave," where he bought two acres of land to which he added fifty-four acres on one side of the creek, and then purchased fifty-four acres on the other side. He built a hotel on this property, which he conducted for fourteen years with marked success. He also owned a farm which he bought of Mr. Rice and afterward sold to Mr. Conyngham. On one of the fifty-four-acre lots Mr. Harter discovered a remarkable and attractive feature on his property, an ice cave, in which there is ice all the year round. Mr. Harter has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Margaret J., daughter of William and Sarah Riker, to whom he was married in 1835. This union was blessed with ten children, six of whom are living: Sarah, Charles, Albert, A. W., Mary and W. C., all married. Mrs. Margaret J. Harter died July 8, 1888, and for his second wife he married, in 1889, Miss Addie, the accomplished daughter of L. and Elizabeth Pritchard. Joseph, a son of our subject, now deceased, was a member of Company A, Fifty-second P. V. I., and died in 1886 from the effects of exposure. Mr. Harter is an energetic business man, and has held several local offices of trust and responsibility. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and of the I. O. O. F.

Samuel Harter, farmer, P. O. Nescopeck, was born in Nescopeck October 24, 1824, a son of Martin and Catherine (Bittenbender) Harter. His paternal grandfather, Martin Harter, and his paternal great-grandfather, Martin Harter, both natives of Germany, were pioneers of what is now Conyngham township, and his maternal grandfather, Jacob Bittenbender, was a pioneer of Nescopeck. Martin Harter, father of our subject, was an early settler of Nescopeck, and cleared the farm now owned by John Harter, where he died. His children were Lydia (Mrs. George Karchner), Jacob, John, Hannah (Mrs. David Diehl), Martin, Elizabeth (Mrs. Samuel Miller), Conrad and Michael (twins), and Samuel. Our subject has always resided in Nescopeck, and has cleared most of the farm he now occupies, where he has resided for thirty-five years. His wife was Eliza, daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth (Bittenbender) Bloss, of Nescopeck; he has five children: Reuben, Nathan, Freeman, Mary (Mrs. John Naugle) and Catherine (Mrs. John Gearhart). Mr. Harter is a member of the Lutheran Church; he has been supervisor of Nescopeck township for nineteen years. In politics he is a Republican.

Levi W. Hartranft, farmer and constable, P. O. Weston, was born in Potts-

town, Pa., October 22, 1839, a son of Jacob and Mary A. (Weaver) Hartranft, and third cousin of the late Governor Hartranft. He was reared in Berks county, Pa., received a limited education in the common schools (ten months comprising his attendance), and at seventeen years of age he began an apprenticeship of four years at the trade of forgeman; he also served five years as puddler and heater at Pottsville, Pa. He was in the Civil war, enlisting February 2, 1864, in Company C, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and after twenty-two months' service was honorably discharged. In 1866 he located in Dorrance township, this county, where he was engaged in farming one year, also two years in Butler township. He then entered the employ of E. B. Coxe & Co., with whom he remained fifteen years, the last eight years as breaker-boss of four breakers. He has resided in Black Creek township since 1881, and is the founder of the present village of Weston, which he platted in 1882, and which village now has a population of about 800. In 1860 Mr. Hartranft married Sarah, daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Hafer) Wier, of Pottstown, Pa., and has three children living: Clara (Mrs. William J. Hill), Henry and Charlie. Mr. Hartranft opened the first general store at Hopeville (now Weston), which he conducted one year. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Hiram Hartzel, carpenter and farmer, P. O. Nescopeck, was born in Mifflin township, Columbia Co., Pa., December 31, 1835, a son of Samuel and Mary A. (Mosteller) Hartzel. The father was born in Roaring Creek township, Columbia Co., Pa., January 20, 1810, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Nuss) Hartzel, and grandson of Peter Hartzel, a native of Germany and pioneer of Columbia county. Samuel Hartzel has been a resident of Nescopeck township since 1838, where for many years he was engaged in farming; his wife was a daughter of Abram and Elizabeth (Sherry) Mosteller, of Columbia county, Pa., and his children were John, Hiram, Maria (Mrs. Henry Karchner), Elizabeth (Mrs. Daniel C. Heller), Nathan, Frances A. (Mrs. Ellis Lutz), Aaron and Sarah. Our subject was reared in Nescopeck, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed twenty years; he is also engaged in farming, and has owned his present farm since 1861. His wife was Christina, daughter of George and Lydia (Harter) Karchner, of Nescopeck, and they have seven children living: Samuel F., George W., William A., Henry E., Martha J. (Mrs. Tobias Kishbauch), Mary A. and E. Frances (Mrs. C. A. Kisbauch). Mr. Hartzel is a member of the Lutheran Church; in politics he is a Democrat, and has held several township offices.

Henry Harrison Harvey, dealer in real estate, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Plymouth, September 30, 1840, and is the third in the family of four children of Jameson and Mary (Campbell) Harvey, of Scotch-Irish descent. In his father's family there were four children, of whom he is the third. He is a grandson of Elisha and Rosanna (Jameson) Harvey, and a great-grandson of Benjamin Harvey, who came from Lyme, Conn., about 1770, and settled in Plymouth, bringing with him his children, his wife being deceased; he afterward married Mrs. Katherine Draper, of Kingston, Pa. He had three sons: Benjamin, of Capt. Ransom's Independent Company, Revolutionary service, who died at Valley Forge from the severity of the winter; Silas, who fell in Capt. Whittlesey's Company, at the battle of Wyoming, and Elisha. On the evening of December 6, 1780, while the elder Mr. Harvey, his son Elisha, and daughter Lois, Miss Lucy Bullford and George Palmer Ransom were seated around a bright wood fire in his home in what is now the town of Plymouth, six Indians entered, bound them and started for Canada, where was then the best market for their captives. When they arrived on the top of the Shawnee mountain, they held a consultation, which resulted in the release of the two young ladies, whom the chief painted in true Indian style, and sent them to Col. Butler with the remark to tell him that "I put on this paint." The young women made their way through the dark forest on that cold winter night and arrived at the Wilkes-Barre fort the following morning. At the close of the following day the party were at the head waters of the Mehoopany creek, where they remained till morning.

Benjamin Harvey was nearly seventy years of age and it was plainly evident that he could not endure the heavy march before him, so a council of war was held, the old gentleman fastened securely to a tree with thongs, and three young warriors standing but three rods away hurled their tomahawks at him. Owing to the youth and inexperience of the would-be executioners, they all missed him, when, the chief thinking that the "Great Spirit" had saved him, he was set free. Bewildered with fatigue and the effect of this terrible experience he lost his way, and at the close of the following day came to the very spot which he had left on that fearful morning. He wandered about till the fourth day, when he reached the Fort at Wilkes-Barre, during which time he was compelled to eat of the flesh of a small dog that had met him on the mountain. Ransom and Elisha Harvey were taken to Canada, where the former was turned over to the British, whence he subsequently escaped and died in Plymouth at an advanced age. Harvey, who was about seventeen years of age, was active and sprightly, and won the good opinion of his master; he remained with the Indians till spring, when he was traded for a half-barrel of rum to a Scotch merchant in Montreal, who made him his clerk. From here he managed to communicate with his family, and in 1782 his father, through the influence of Gen. Schuyler, secured his exchange for a British lieutenant, a prisoner held at the Wilkes-Barre fort by Col. Butler, thus having been nearly two years a prisoner. He died March 13, 1800, at the age of forty-two years, and his father, Benjamin Harvey, died November 27, 1795, at the age of seventy-seven years. Jameson Harvey, born January 1, 1796, died July 4, 1885, at the advanced age of nearly ninety years.

Our subject was educated at Middletown, Conn., Edge Hill School, Princeton, N. J., and finished his education at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. He was called home in the beginning of his senior year to assume the duties as manager of the Harvey Mines at Nanticoke, to take the place of his brother who had enlisted in the army. In the year 1863, the firm of Harvey Brothers (composed of William J. and H. H. Harvey) was formed, for the purpose of mining and shipping coal from the Harvey Mines, one of the oldest mines in the Valley. This business was continued until about 1872, in all over forty years, without a single loss of life, when the mines were sold to the Susquehanna Coal Company. The firm was also engaged in the lumber business, and continued in that until 1886, when they sold out their mills and timber land. Real estate was also carried, along with their other interests, and eventually it developed to such an extent that they are now probably, outside of the coal corporations, the largest owners of tenement houses in the Valley. H. H. Harvey has the supervision of all the real estate connected with the firm, and he is also identified with many other enterprises and corporations. He is also interested in the Wilkes-Barre & Wyoming Valley Traction Company, Sanson Cutlery Company, Anthracite Savings Bank; a life member and trustee of the Wyoming Historical and Geogolical Society, and a director in the following corporations: Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company, Wyoming Valley Ice Company, First National Bank of Plymouth, Plymouth Water Company, Plymouth Light, Heat and Power Company, Hunlock's Creek and Muhlenburgh Turnpike Company, etc. Mr. Harvey takes great interest in blooded stock, and owns some of the finest trotting-bred stock of horses in the State. He is president of the Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania, and has done much to promote its welfare. He was united in marriage April 15, 1885, with Jennie J., daughter of Gasherie and Jennie (Dowling) De Witt, natives of New Jersey and England respectively. The issue of this union is three bright children: Marjorie, Hazel and Josephine. Mrs. Harvey's father, who was the founder of the De Witt Wire-Cloth Company, at Belleville, N. J., was a nephew of Chief Justice Hornblower. She is a granddaughter of Gasherie and Christianna (Hornblower) De Witt, the latter of whom was a granddaughter of Josiah Hornblower, who was sent over by King George III, to take charge of copper mines, and who afterward left the crown and had a reward of £5,000 placed on his head. She is a great-

granddaughter of Gasherie De Witt, whose mother, a Miss Gasherie, was a French lady. The De Witts were among the early Holland settlers about Albany, N. Y., and later moved down the river. She is also a granddaughter of Rev. Dr. John Dowling, of New York City, author of the "History of Romanism." Mr. Harvey and family worship at the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, of which his wife is a member, and in his political views he is a Republican.

William Jameson Harvey, real estate dealer, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Plymouth May 13, 1838, a son of Jameson and Mary (Campbell) Harvey, also natives of Pennsylvania, the former of whom was an extensive coal operator and owner of the Harvey Mines at Nanticoke, Pa. They were the parents of four children, William J. being the second in order of birth. Our subject was educated at Wyoming Seminary and Edge Hill, Princeton, N. J. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, afterward appointed first lieutenant in Company I, and subsequently adjutant of the regiment; he was for two years in active service. He was twice married, and is now a widower; his first wife was Jessie Wright, daughter of Harrison Wright, Esq., and by her he has one surviving son, Robert Rieman; his second wife was Mrs. Amanda (Laning) Merritt, by whom he has one son, Laning. In politics he is a Republican, and was one of the Harrison State electors from the Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. He has been honored with several positions of trust: He has been school director and a member of the city council; was president and manager of the Wilkes-Barre & Kingston Street Railway; president of the Wyoming Valley Lace Mills; president West Side Driving Park; director of the Miners' Savings Bank, and a member of the firm of Harvey Bros., dealers in real estate, stocks and bonds.

James G. Harvey, proprietor of meat market, Hazleton. This popular and genial gentleman was born in Cornwall, England, December 23, 1862, and is the youngest in the family of eight children of Peter and Mary A. (Gartwell) Harvey, also natives of England, who came to America in 1869, settling at Stockton, where the children were educated and reared. The gentleman, whose name opens this sketch, began working about the mines when but a lad, and followed this occupation for about thirteen years, doing every kind of work connected with coal mining. Early in life he was thrown upon his own resources, and, after thirteen years of hard toil about the mines, feeling the want of educational advantages, he took a two years' course of study at Dickinson Seminary. He then returned to Stockton, and was employed by Linderman, Skeer & Co., for four years in their meat market at that place. In 1888, he, with a partner, William Curtis, opened a market at Hazleton under the firm name of Harvey & Curtis, which was conducted by them six years. In February, 1892, they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Harvey opened his present establishment at No. 48 Vine street, where he owns a very neat structure in which his marker is located. He keeps two wagons on the road, and is also owner and proprietor of an oil wagon that makes regular trips through Hazleton and vicinity. On June 4, 1891, Mr. Harvey was united in marriage with Miss Georgia Thomas, of Johnstown, who was made an orphan by the terrible flood that destroyed the city. In political matters he is true to his nature and votes independently; he and his estimable wife attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Abraham R. Hauze, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Rock Glen, was born in Black Creek township, July 12, 1852, a son of John and Phœbe (Rittenhouse) Hauze. His paternal grandfather, Christian Hauze, was born October 1, 1780, in Berks county, Pa., and his grandmother, Susannah (Pettit), was born March 15, 1783, in the State of New Jersey. They were both taken to Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., when quite young, where they were raised, and where they married. From Berwick they moved to Sugar Loaf township, this county, where they passed the remainder of their days. They had a family of nine children. Abraham R. Hauze's maternal grandfather, Martin D. Rittenhouse, was born September 17, 1788, in Montgomery county, Pa., and died June 1, 1865, in Black Creek township, Luzerne county. Grandmother Amelia Rittenhouse (whose maiden name was also Ritten-

house) was born in Columbia county, Pa., July 22, 1790, and died December 30, 1864. They were married March 18, 1810, and had eight children: Amos, Ann, Sarah, Phœbe, Nicholas, Elizabeth, Mary and Susannah. Our subject's great-grandfather was Martin Rittenhouse, and his great-great-grandfather was William Rittenhouse (founder of the Rittenhouse family), who was born in the year 1644 in Arnhem, Holland. In 1690 he erected the first paper mill in America, on the Wissahickon creek, near Germantown, Pa., and on paper manufactured at this mill the Declaration of Independence was written; also from paper purchased at this mill, the first Bibles in America were formed, in the year 1743; Benjamin Franklin got his paper at the same place for his "Poor Richard's Almanack."

John Hauze, father of Abraham R., was born in Sugar Loaf township, but spent most of his life in Black Creek township, where he cleared and improved a farm and died. His children were eleven in number, nine of whom grew to maturity: Amelia (Mrs. George Payton), George, Lydia (Mrs. Daniel Bitter), Hannah (Mrs. Matthew O'Brien), Susan (Mrs. Andrew Fritz), Abraham R., Amos B., James H. and Ella (Mrs. Stephen Kirkendall). The subject proper of this memoir was reared in Black Creek township, where he has always resided, and was educated in the common schools and at the State Normal School, Bloomsburg. He has been engaged in farming thirteen years, and since 1887 has conducted a dairy in connection. He married, March 13, 1879, Almira E., daughter of Reuben and Charlotte (Airgood) Welch, of Black Creek township, and has three children living: Phœbe, Charlotte, Agatha and Mildred M. Mr. Hauze is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held the offices of supervisor and school director.

Evan Havard, farmer, P. O. Inkerman, was born at the old homestead, where he now resides, October 8, 1861, and is a son of Thomas and Martha (Williams) Havard, of the same place, of Welsh extraction. They reared a family of eight children, of whom Evan is sixth in order of birth. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and about the year 1871 he went to work with his father as a teamster for a short time, since when he has cultivated the old farm of about seventy-five acres of land. Mr. Havard was united in marriage, February 23, 1885, with Elizabeth, daughter of David Richards, a native of Wales, and their union has been blessed with the following issue: Thomas, born February 14, 1886; David, born March 7, 1889, and Helen, born September 22, 1891. Our subject is a member of the Welsh Baptist Church, and of the A. P. A., and K. of P. In politics he is a Republican.

John A. Hawk, outside foreman of No. 2 Shaft, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, Plymouth division, was born June 11, 1850, at Lykens, Dauphin Co., Pa., and is the eldest in the family of five children of William and Rebecca (Landenschlager) Hawk, natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was educated in Dauphin and Snyder counties, and after receiving his education taught school in Wiconisco township, Dauphin county, and also at Tower City, Schuylkill county. This profession he followed for eight years, and during the succeeding four years did a variety of work until coming to Plymouth, when he was engaged at No. 3 Shaft to do inside work. There he remained one year, at the end of which time he was given the position of weighmaster at No. 4 Shaft, Delaware & Hudson, continuing there for about one and one-half years. He was then promoted to the foremanship of No. 5 Shaft, Delaware & Hudson, remaining at that shaft three years, being transferred at the termination of that period to No. 2 Shaft, where he has since had charge. This shaft is 600 feet deep, and 307 men are employed, about 122 men and boys being engaged on the outside under the immediate charge of Mr. Hawk. There is mined daily an average of about 800 tons of coal. Mr. Hawk was united in marriage May 27, 1874, with Anna M., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Acker) Kershner, residents of Tamaqua, Pa., the father being one of the early pioneers of that county. Five children have been born to this union, namely: Cady I., Josie Elizabeth, Lucretia Ray, Harry L. and William B. W. In politics Mr. Hawk is a Republican; socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

L. N. Hawley, farmer, P. O. Fades Creek, was born in Burlington, Conn., May 6, 1821, a son of James and Amanda (Wooden) Hawley, the former of whom was a son of Ebenezer Hawley, who was also a native of Connecticut and a farmer by occupation; he died in that State. His family numbered seven children. His son, James, began life in Connecticut as a farmer, and removed to Orange county, N. Y., in 1831, where he remained nine years; then came to this county, locating in Lake township, where he purchased about 250 acres of land, seventy-five of which he improved during his lifetime, thus showing him to be a hard worker. He was a man of strict moral principles, a consistent member of the M. E. Church and a local preacher in that body; in politics he was an ardent Whig. He died January 29, 1848, at the age of sixty-six years, having reared a family of five children, four of whom are yet living, L. N. being the fourth in the family. Our subject was reared and educated in New York, and always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. He removed to this county about 1835, locating in Exeter township, where he spent two years; in 1837 he came to Lake township, locating on a farm of 250 acres, thirty of which he now owns. He was married, December 25, 1850, to Miss Rosilla, daughter of Garrett and Rosilla Durland, by which union there were born James W., Charles L., Julia A., Louisa L., Ira V., Brewster E. and William F., six of whom are married and comfortably situated. For his second wife Mr. Hawley married, March 14, 1872, Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Congleton, and to this union two children were born: Joseph C. and Chesley C. Mr. Hawley is a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He is a strong Republican, and has held all the offices in the town, among them being postmaster, fourteen years; justice of the peace, ten years; constable, seven years, besides other minor offices.

John Hay, farmer, P. O. Ketcham, was born in Hope township, Warren Co., N. J., December 13, 1831. He is the son of John and Rachel (Van Sickle) Hay, both of whom were also born in New Jersey. The father was a son of John Hay, who was a Revolutionary soldier, fighting bravely for liberty and independence. After the close of the struggle he settled on a large tract of land where now stands the village of Delaware on the Delaware river. The subject of this sketch moved from Warren county, N. J., in 1855, locating in Dallas, where he bought a farm of 133 acres on which he lived about six years, after which he bought a farm in Kingston township of 140 acres, on which he now resides; besides these he also owns another farm of 130 acres, which he rents. Mr. Hay is a practical and prosperous farmer, a man of influence in his township and county, and though not an office-seeker, has filled several local positions which he has filled with credit to himself and his fellow citizens. Mr. Hay has been twice married; for his first wife he married in 1853, Miss Mary C., daughter of John and Jane Miller, of Knowlton, Warren Co., N. J., by whom he had two children, one of whom is living, A. D. Hay, a prosperous farmer of Lehman township and an enterprising business man of Dallas borough, having a farm in the former and a store in the latter. For his second wife Mr. Hay married, in 1860, Miss Phœbe A., daughter of Solomon and Harriet Frantz, by whom he has had five children, viz.: Hattie E., Mary K., Cora A., John I. and Edwin F. Mrs. Phœbe (Frantz) Hay was born in Dallas in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Hay are both consistent members of the M. E. Church, in good standing

Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M. A., was born at Catonsville, Md., February 18, 1837. His descent is thus given in his volume of Virginia Genealogies, page 26:

1. sergeant william hayden or haydon, born Somersetshire, England, 1600–5; died September 27, 1669; came to New England May 30, 1630. Land owner Hartford, Conn., 1639, and Windsor, Conn., 1642, which land the family have owned 250 years. On it his monument is erected. Was a gallant soldier in the Indian wars of 1637. His sword is in the Connecticut Historical Society. Was a member of the General Court of Connecticut from Killingworth, 1667. His eldest son—

2. lieut. daniel hayden, born September 2, 1640; died March 22, 1712, age seventy-two; soldier; married March 17, 1664, Hannah Wilcockson, daughter of William Wilcockson, of St. Albans, Eng., 1590, who came to New England 1635;

was deputy from Hartford 1637, and whose widow was the second wife of Sergeant William Hayden. His two commissions are extant. His eldest son—

3. DANIEL HAYDEN, born October 5, 1666; died December 22, 1759, age ninety-three; married 1702, Elizabeth Gibbs, daughter of Samuel and Hepsibah (Dibble) Gibbs, son of Giles Gibbs, who came from Devonshire, Eng., 1630. His eldest son—

4. LIEUT. DANIEL HAYDEN, born August 22, 1703; died 1790, aged eighty-seven; married December 31, 1735, Esther Moore, daughter of Samuel (and Damaris Strong), son of John (and Hannah Goffe) and grandson of Deacon John Moore, who came from England to Dorchester 1630, and was member General Court 1643. Lieut. H. was an officer in the French and Indian wars. His second son, brother to Mrs. Gen. Roger Enos—

5. LIEUT. THOMAS HAYDEN, born January 14, 1745; died November 28, 1817, aged seventy-two; married November 19, 1767, his cousin Abigail Parsons, daughter of Moses (and Elizabeth Ventres) Moses (and Abigail Ball), Hon. Joseph (and Elizabeth Strong), Cornet Joseph Parsons (and Mary Bliss) who came from Great Torrington, Eng., to Dorchester, 1630, was a leading founder of Springfield and Northampton, Mass. Lieutenant Hayden was an officer of the Revolutionary war 1775–83. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Windsor, April 20, 1775, he mounted his horse and called the people throughout that region to arms; was sergeant in the troops that marched that day to Lexington; sergeant-major Connecticut Line, August 11, 1775; second lieutenant, January 1, 1776; first lieutenant, January 1, 1777; adjutant to Col. Jed. Huntington, October 20, 1776, and to Col. Zebulon Butler, of Wyoming fame, at Danbury, Conn., April 8, 1777; lieutenant Connecticut Line, June 20, 1781 and 1782; discharged at the close of the war in 1783. His eldest son—

6. HORACE H. HAYDEN, M. D., of Baltimore, Md., born October 13, 1769; died January 26, 1844, aged seventy-five; married, Baltimore, Md., February 23, 1805, Maria Antoinette Robinson, daughter of Daniel, of Samuel, of George, of George, of Kent county, Delaware, 1650. He came from England. Daniel Robinson served in the Pennsylvania Navy, 1776, and was a member of the Finance Committee of Delaware, 1778. Dr. Hayden was a physician, geologist and dentist, author of "Geological Essays" and other works; eminent as a scientist in Europe and America. He served as assistant-surgeon in the war of 1812. He was a founder and first president of Baltimore Dental College, and an honorary M. D. of the University of Maryland, and Jefferson Medical College, Pa. His eldest son—

7. EDWIN PARSONS HAYDEN, born in Baltimore, August 7, 1811; died in Howard Co., Md., May 10, 1850; married, September 15, 1832, Elizabeth Hause, daughter of William (and Catherine Hull), of Philadelphia, of Michael, who came from Germany in 1750, and served in the Pennsylvania lines 1776–80. Mr. Hayden was a lawyer, educated at the University of Maryland; studied law at Yale College 1829–30; was a member of the Maryland Legislature 1847–48; clerk of Howard county, Md., 1848–50. His third son was—

8. REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN, M. A., born in Maryland, February 18, 1837. He was educated at St. Timothy's Military Academy, Md., 1847–53, and Kenyon College, Ohio, 1858–59, whence he received the honorary degree of M. A., 1886, and at the Virginia Theological Seminary, where he graduated 1867. His father died 1850, aged thirty-eight years. In 1853, owing to the financial crisis of that time, he left school and entered business life in Baltimore and Philadelphia. He served as bookkeeper for two years under the late Gen. David Bell Birney, U. S. A., Philadelphia, and for an equal time with Hammond, Snyder & Co., and Dale Ross & Withers, wholesale dry-goods and importing houses. He relinquished his business career in 1858, and entered Kenyon College to prepare for the ministry. In 1861 he engaged in teaching in order to complete his college course, which purpose was frustrated by the war between the States. June 1, 1861, he entered the Confederate States Army under Gen., then Col., J. E. B. Stuart, First Virginia Cavalry, serving also under his class-mate Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and later, in the First Maryland Cavalry, and Third Virginia Infantry, serving until 1865 as a volunteer.

Baptized in the Prot. Epis. Church, September 4, 1840; confirmed, April 10, 1857; he was ordained to the Diaconate in that church, July 26, 1867, by his relative Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Virginia, and to the Priesthood, August 7, 1868, by Rt. Rev. F. M. Whitle, D. D., LL. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia. He was rector of Christ Church, Point Pleasant, West Virginia, 1867–73, and of St John's Church, West Brownsville, Pa., 1873–79. He became Assistant Minister to the Rev. Henry L. Jones, S. T. D., Rector of St. Stephen's Church in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., November 1, 1879, which relation he has held continuously since then, a period of nearly thirteen years; since 1885 he has been one of the examining chaplains of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. Mr. Hayden is an enthusiastic student of American history, in which line of study he has printed some thirty or more papers and titles, the most important of which is his last volume of "Virginia Genealogies," royal 8vo. 800 pages, 1891, an historical, biographical and genealogical work said by R. S. Brock, F. R. H. S., secretary Virginia Historical Society, to be "the most accurate in data, and the most comprehensive in scope and material, of any such work yet published on Virginia." He is a member of many historical and scientific societies, among which are the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Kansas, Buffalo, American Historical Association; Maryland Academy of Science; Anthropological Society, D. C.; N. E. Historical Gen. Society; Wyoming Hist. and Geol. Society; Pa. Sons of the Revolution; Army and Navy, C. S. A.; Southern Hist. Society, etc. He is also an honorary member Brownsville Lodge No. 60 F. & A. M., having been a member of the Fraternity for thirty years. Mr. Hayden had four ancestors who served in the Revolutionary war 1776–83, and is the sixth of his direct line who have been soldiers in the wars of America. He married, November 30, 1868, Kate Elizabeth Byers of Hancock, Md. He has had two children: Mary Elizabeth, born in Virginia, October 15, 1875, died in Wilkes-Barre, December 26, 1879; Horace Edwin, born in Wilkes-Barre, January 6, 1884. Mrs. Hayden descends from David Davis and Jenkins Davis of Chester county, Pa., 1680–1740; John Byers, M. D., Lewes, Del., 1785; Paul Weitzel of Lancaster, Pa., 1742, etc. Mr. Hayden is possessed of a keen sense of honor and an utter devotion to the truth, both of which qualities render him of great value as an historian. As a correct genealogist he has no superior, and as a clergyman the church has no more loyal son. Firm in his own belief, yet generous toward others, and always ready to lend a helping hand, he is an excellent type of the American Christian gentleman. [H. P. J.]

John Hayes, miner, Port Bowkley Mine, Plains, was born in Briley Hill, England, April 26, 1839, a son of John and Mary (Walton) Hayes. The father, who was a miner, reared a family of seven children, of whom John is the third. The father came to America in 1852, and in 1857 the mother came, bringing our subject and two brothers. They located at Pittston and remained there till 1868, when he removed to Plains. He was preceded here a short time by his father, where the latter was killed in the Enterprise Shaft, and where our subject has since been engaged in mining. John Hayes was married in the spring of 1861 to Mrs. Mary (Maggs) Newth; she was of English lineage, and was widow of John Newth, by whom she had had three children. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes had five children, four of whom reached majority, viz.: Mary A. (Mrs. Henry Brownbridge, of Plains); Thomas, a teamster, of Miners Mills; John, who went to Montana in January, 1891; and Robert B., who died at the age of twenty-one. Mrs. Mary Hayes died May 16, 1873, and Mr. Hayes was married on March 1, 1883, to Elizabeth J., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Martin) Langdon; she is of English origin, and widow of William Jago, by whom she had three children, two of whom are living with her at present, viz.: Martha and Elizabeth J. To the second union have been born five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Phoebe, William J. and Rosina. Mr. Hayes is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and the Sons of St. George, and politically is a Republican.

Eugene Stanley Hays, physician and surgeon, Wyoming, was born at Wilkes-Barre, December 6, 1859, and is a son of Lewis and Catharine (Scureman) Hays.

natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin, the former of whom was a brick-mason by occupation. They reared a family of three children: Eugene S.; Joseph B., shipping clerk for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Coxton (he married Lucy Sutherland); and Lewis M., attending the Wyoming High School. Our subject is a great-grandson of Peter, who came to America from Germany about the year 1690, and settled at Easton, purchasing from William Penn 400 acres of land, the consideration for same being seven grains of barley (the deed for which land is now in the possession of Dr. Eugene S. Hays). Peter was a son of Malcolm (of Germany), and lived to be eighty-two years of age. Charles H., grandfather of our subject, was a blacksmith by trade, and at the time of his death in October, 1880, was tipstaff in the courthouse at Wilkes-Barre. Eugene Stanley Hays was educated in the common schools, at the University of the City of New York, and finally at the Detroit Medical College, where he graduated in medicine in 1881. Opening an office in Pittston, the Doctor here remained one year, and then moved to Wyoming, where he has since resided in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Hays was married, March 28, 1882, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Charles and Elenor (Brown) Detro, natives of Pennsylvania, and of French and German origin, respectively, the former of whom is a carpenter and contractor, with residence at White Haven. This happy union has been blessed with one child, Malcolm, born October 26, 1891. Dr. and Mrs. Hays attend the Presbyterian Church at Wyoming; the Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F.; is a Republican, and has been school director of the borough of Wyoming three years. He is a thorough physician, and a gentleman who has won the love and respect of all who know him.

John H. Hebel, general outside foreman, Stockton, was born at Lautenhausen, Province of Hessen, Germany, November 22, 1846. He is a son of Henry and Barbara C. (Zang) Hebel, also natives of Germany, and is the eldest in a family of five children. He was educated in Germany, and at the age of fourteen commenced to work as a carpenter. In 1866, with his parents, he came to this country and settled at Hazleton, Pa. Here he worked at the carpentering trade during four years, or until 1870, in which year he removed to Stockton, where he was employed by Linderman & Skeer. In 1880 he was appointed foreman carpenter, in which position he remained until 1891, where he was appointed, by James E. Roderick, general superintendent, for general outside foreman. In 1890 he fell from a breaker, and remained from duty nine weeks. Mr. Hebel was united in marriage, September 4, 1870, with Miss Elizabeth Lindeman, of Hazleton, and to this happy union six children have been born, viz.: William, Elizabeth, Henry, Harry, Dora and Anita, of whom Henry died in 1876. Mrs. Hebel died December 7, 1890. Mr. Hebel is a stanch Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Seven Wise Men, Hazleton Unterstutzüngs Verein, and of the Hazleton Concordia Singing Society. The family attend the German Lutheran Church.

Andrew Heim, superintendent of Wilkes-Barre City Cemetery, was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 19, 1826, a son of Peter and Maria (Becker) Heim. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1852 came to America, settling in Wilkes-Barre, where he worked at various occupations up to 1872, in which year he was appointed superintendent of Wilkes-Barre City Cemetery, a position he has acceptably filled to the present time. He was married, November 6, 1853, to Anna, daughter of Martin and Anna (Beck) Hofsomer, of Germany, and they had eight children, as follows: Martin, Mary (deceased, Mrs. Fred Rave), Peter, Anna (deceased), Lena (Mrs George Bittenbender), Anna (second) (also deceased), Lewis and Belle (Mrs. Henry Schmoll). Mr. Heim is a member of the German Lutheran Church, of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and of the Wyoming Verein; in politics he is a Democrat.

Adam Heisz, truck farmer, Forty Fort, was born November 19, 1846, at Bowman's Creek, Wyoming Co., Pa., a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Shipe) Heisz, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1837. Mr. Heisz was a stone-cutter, and while in Wilkes-Barre helped cut the stone for the Wyoming monument. Our

subject is the seventh in a family of twelve children, six of whom are now living. He was educated in the common schools and has followed farming all his life. At the age of twenty he farmed for one year on a company farm, then came to Forty Fort and lived in the house of James Space for one year. He then purchased a piece of land from James Van Loon, and built a house on it, living there for six years, after which he purchased his present farm, and built thereon, in 1877, his present cozy home. January 9, 1866, Mr. Heisz was married to Elizabeth L., daughter of John S. and Anna (Allabuch) Jackson, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German descent, respectively. He has two children: Cora L., and Charles P., who married Carrie Pemberton, now deceased (he is a farmer by occupation). Mr. and Mrs. Heisz are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Forty Fort. He is a Prohibitionist, and served as a member of the Borough council for three years.

A. Wesley Heller, lumber and coal dealer, Wapwallopen, was born in what is now Conyngham township, this county, July 11, 1854, a son of Absalom and Catherine (Weiss) Heller. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Heller, formerly of Northampton county, Pa., and of German descent, settled at Wapwallopen about 1839, owned and operated the old gristmill, and was also a dealer in general merchandise. His wife was Elizabeth Young, and his children were Eliza (Mrs. Philip Odenwelder), Absalom, Henry, Samuel and John M. Of these, Absalom, father of our subject, in early life was a miller; his wife was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Fenstermacher) Weiss, of what is now Conyngham township, and by her he had five children who grew to maturity, viz.: Sallie E. (Mrs. J. M. Snyder), Mary A. (Mrs. John Andress), A. Wesley, George W. and France E. (Mrs. W. C. Bond). Our subject was reared on the old homestead, where he has lived since three years of age, and which he has owned since 1880. Until 1883 he was engaged in farming, when he embarked in the lumber and coal business, in which he has built up a large and successful trade. On May 22, 1888, he married Flora E., daughter of Reuben and Mary A. (Weiss) Swank, of Hollenback township, and has two sons, Clark W. and Hoyt E. Mr. Heller is a member of the German Reformed Church, of the P. O. S. of A., and politically is a Democrat.

William M. Heller, clerk, P. O. Conyngham, was born in Conyngham village, June 14, 1859, and is a son of David and Marietta (Keim) Heller. His paternal grandfather, Michael Heller, formerly of Lehigh county, Pa., was a tanner, butcher and farmer, and one of the early settlers of Conyngham village, where he followed his various occupations until his death. His wife was Sophia Raedler, who bore him two children, David and Caroline (Mrs. Dr. A. L. Cressler). David Heller was a farmer, and lived and died in Sugar Loaf township. He married a daughter of John M. and Lydia (Musselman) Keim, of Sugar Loaf township, and his children were John M. and William M. William M. Heller, our subject, was reared in his native town, and was educated in the public schools and the State Normal School, at Bloomsburg. He has followed various occupations, and since 1888 has been clerk in a general store. June 8, 1878, he married Minerva, daughter of Ernest and Elizabeth (Benner) Frederick, of Sugar Loaf township. He has two children, Erma and Earl B. Mr. Heller is a member of the I. O. O. F., and P. O. S. of A.; in politics is a Democrat, and in religious faith a member of the Reformed Church.

Charles D. Henderson, farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born in Bear Creek township, where he received his primary education, afterward finishing his education in Dallas. He is a son of James S., and Catharine (Long) Henderson, the former of whom was born in New York, the latter in New Jersey. James removed from New York to New Jersey, where he married, and in 1833 removed to Bear Creek township, this county, where he remained until 1861, when he removed to Dallas township and purchased a farm of eighty acres of land. He was an honest, upright, and industrious man, content to look after his own farm, and was much respected. He died in January, 1883, at the age of seventy three years. His family consisted of thirteen children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and three of whom are now liv-

ing. Charles D., although the son of a farmer, for years gave farming a wide berth, busying himself at various vocations. He took a trip to Michigan in his younger days, remaining in the pine forests for two years, an experience which had a salutary effect on the boy in after years. He was appointed deputy sheriff from 1872 to 1874, and held other offices of trust and importance. He afterward owned and controlled a livery stable in Wilkes-Barre with successful results. On May 17, 1883, Mr. Henderson married Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of Peter Bertram, by whom he has had five children, four of whom are living: Milton B., Fred, Crissy L., Charles P., and Clarence. In the same year he removed to his present home, where he has since given his attention to farming and stock-raising. His farm consists of sixty-six acres; his stock is very fine and promising. On October 9, 1890, the West Side Water Company, in making the necessary preparations for building a large reservoir covering about 500 acres, took in his farm, which he sold to the company at a reasonable figure. Mr. Henderson has held the office of councilman since the incorporation of Dallas borough, up to the present time. He is a member of the Grange, and a consistent member of the Christian Church of Dallas. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Samuel W. Heness, of the firm of Watkins & Heness, contractors and builders, Plymouth, was born in Monmouthshire, Wales, November 18, 1861, the only child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lodge) Heness, natives of England. He received his early education in Wales and learned the mason's trade, serving at it in England and later in America. In 1883 he came to Plymouth, Pa., and engaged in general mason work with Charles Watkins, his brother-in-law, and they have been partners ever since. Mr. Heness was united in marriage, August 9, 1885, with Miss Mary, only daughter of Morgan and Ann (Rodgers) Evans, natives of Wales. This union has been blessed with three children: Ann, born August 25, 1886; Flora May, born February 22, 1888; Lizzie, born May 30, 1890. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and of the Loyal Knights of America. The family attend the English Baptist Church.

George Henney, proprietor of bakery, and collector for Reichard & Co., Wilkes-Barre, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 6, 1854, a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Simons) Henney, natives of Germany who came to America in 1848, remaining in Philadelphia ten years, when they removed to Charleston, S. C. They returned to Philadelphia in 1864, and died in Wilkes-Barre city, this county. They had four children, viz.: Minnie (Mrs. Simon Aicher), Henry W., Augusta (Mrs. August Scholl) and George. Our subject, who was reared in his native State and educated in the public schools, learned the trade of tanner in Philadelphia, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and worked as a kid-finisher in that city thirteen years. In 1876 he located in Wilkes-Barre, and embarked in the bakery business, in which he has since successfully continued, and since 1889 has held the responsible position of collector for Reichard & Co. On January 30, 1882, he married, Lizzie, daughter of Philip and Mary (Reinhard) Knuber, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have two children: Henry and Charles. Mr. Henney, in politics, is independent.

John Henrich, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born in Bavaria, on the Rhine, Germany, a son of Charles F. and Susanna (Hoffman) Henrich, the former of whom was a farmer in Germany, and lived and died in his native land. His family consisted of eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity, John being the seventh in the family. Our subject was reared and educated in Germany, and he and his sister, Phillipine, were the only members of the family to immigrate to this country. John came to this county by way of New York, in 1851, locating in Wilkes-Barre, where he lived about three years, working at various jobs. In 1854, he moved to Lehman township where he purchased a farm of sixty-two acres, on which he erected a house and outbuildings. There was no clearing on this place, but Mr. Henrich went in to the wilderness, out of which he has produced a comfortable home. In 1879, he added forty-two acres to his original farm, making in all 105 acres of fertile land, but somewhat rough. He is a wide-a-wake farmer, keeping well abreast

of the times, and looking well after his own interests. In 1851 Mr. Henrich married Miss Mary E., daughter of John and Frances Gable, and there were nine children born to them, five of whom are living: Margaret, Adam, Jacob, Elizabeth and Henry. Of these, Margaret married Ludwig Roos, by whom were born two children; Adam married Miss Elizabeth Layer, by whom were born two children; Jacob married Elizabeth Henry; and Elizabeth married Charles A. Conrad, by whom were born six children. Mr. Henrich is a Democrat, and was school director for the term of four years. He and family are members of the German Catholic Church.

P. J. Arnold Henrich, proprietor of the "Windsor Hotel," Pittston. This enterprising and well-known hotel man was born in Germany June 16, 1848, and is a son of Th. Joseph and Caroline (Schmitz) Henrich, natives of Germany. The subject of this sketch is the eldest in a family of five children, and was reared and educated in his native land. In 1864 he came to America, settling in New York City, where he learned photography, working at the same in that city for five years. He was then bar-keeper in New York for fifteen years, after which he went to Scranton, Pa., running a hotel in that place for two years, and then embarking in the cheese business, which he also continued for about two years. In December, 1890, our subject came to Pittston, and tended bar at the "Windsor Hotel" until 1892, when he bought out his employer, and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Henrich is a skillful caterer, and viands of all descriptions can be had at his café during all hours. He has been twice married: first to Miss Frederika Carl, who died in 1886, leaving two children: Walter and Carl (the latter being deceased). In 1887 Mr. Henrich was married to Lizzie Rosar, and to this union have been born three children, namely: Julia, Carl and Lizzie. In political matters Mr. Henrich is a Democrat, and the family are members of the Catholic Church.

William Henry Herring, outside superintendent of Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born September 7, 1853, a son of Clinton D. and Mary (Knorr) Herring. His paternal grandparents were John and Rachel (Snyder) Herring, and his great-grandfather, John Herring, who was a native of Germany, was among the pioneers of Columbia county, Pa. His grandfather in early life was a farmer, later entering the employ of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, and serving as master carpenter for eighteen years. Clinton D. Herring is a native of Columbia county, Pa., and a carpenter by trade. Since 1860 he has resided in Wilkes-Barre, and for the past eighteen years has been connected with the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company as master carpenter. His wife was a daughter of Henry D. Knorr, of Columbia county, Pa., of German descent, and by her he has six children, as follows: William H., Samuel B., Abner M., Ernest M., Emma (Mrs. Joseph French) and Maggie I. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre from the age of five years. His education was received at the public schools, the Academy at Orangeville, and the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, from which he graduated in 1871. He has since been in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, twelve years as carpenter, seven years as outside foreman, and since 1890 as outside superintendent. Mr. Herring married, October 1, 1874, Mary I., daughter of Hugh P. and Mary I. (Morton) Smith, of Glasgow, Scotland. They have two children, George DeWitt and Marian E. Mr. Herring is a member of the Grant Street Presbyterian Church, in which he is treasurer of the board of trustees; in politics he is a Republican.

S. M. Herrman, senior member of the firm of Herrman & Green, merchants, Hazleton, is a progressive young business man. He was born in Gleusdorf, Bavaria, May 14, 1858, and is a son of Jacob and Rose (Kaufman) Herrman, natives of Germany. Our subject was reared and educated in the land of his birth, and, when a mere boy, came to America, locating at Pittston, where he was employed as clerk in the large dry-goods establishment of A. B. Brown. He remained with this gentleman for thirteen years, and, at the expiration of that time (in 1887), came to Hazleton, and, in company with Mr. Green, opened their present establishment, where a

large line of ladies' millinery and cloaks, and gents' furnishings, are handled. The members of this firm are practical, "go-ahead" business men, and with such characteristics it is only natural that their business should be extensive and of a first-class order. It requires the services of twelve clerks and employes to supply the wants of their many customers. Mr. Herrman was married, February 4, 1885, to Miss Millie, daughter of the late Simon Green, of Scranton, Pa., and two children have blessed this union, May F. and Irene. In political matters, Mr. Herrman reserves the right to vote as he chooses, and is not controlled by party ties or prejudices. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the K. of H.

John H. Hershberger, blacksmith, Plymouth, was born September 21, 1848, at Tremont, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and is second in the family of six children of David and Elizabeth (Singer) Hershberger, also natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Dauphin county, Pa., and at quite an early age became an apprentice to Lewis Boughton, for the purpose of learning the blacksmith trade, serving there twenty-one months. In 1866 he came to Plymouth, and here worked with Boughton for a short time, afterward at No. 5 Shaft for nearly six months. Later he worked at the following places consecutively: Harrisburg, one month; Avondale Mine, four months, and Cramer Hook, six months. He then returned to Plymouth, and worked at No. 12 Shaft for eighteen months, going from there to Chicago, where he remained six months, when he once more came to Plymouth, and worked for Matthew Wier, one year, after which he opened business for himself on Church street, Plymouth, continuing four years and a half, at the end of which time he sold out and removed to Michigan, where he carried on a shop for about three and one-half years. He then returned to Plymouth, and worked at No. 12 Shaft for a short time, afterward proceeding to Beaver Run, where he was employed as clerk in Shonk's store about one year, after which he again came to Plymouth, and was employed by Albert Gabriel for one year. Moving from there to Pittston, worked at the Pittston Shaft; and coming from there to Plymouth, he established his present business, which consists of general blacksmithing, horseshoeing, painting, and manufacturing carriages, buggies, and light and heavy wagons. Mr. Hershberger has a factory equipped with every facility for carrying on a great variety of work. On May 20, 1869, he was married to Barbara, daughter of William and Barbara (Clyde) Young, natives of British Columbia, and five children were born to this marriage, viz: Charles, Wilbert, Harry, Frank and Marion. The mother of this family died May 21, 1884, and in 1886 Mr. Hershberger married Rubina Young, sister to his former wife. One child was born to this marriage, named Linnie B. In politics Mr. Hershberger is a Republican. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Peter Heslin, miner in No. 7 Shaft, Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1832, and is a son of James and Mary (Morahan) Heslin, in whose family there were seven children, of whom Peter is the third. Our subject came to America in 1848, and located in New York, where he drove a horse and cart for three years, after which he came to Inkerman, this county, where he has since been engaged in mining. With the exception of a slight injury across the left hand, he has never had a hurt while employed in his vocation. Mr. Heslin was married June 28, 1855, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Early) Moran, natives of County Leitrim, Ireland, and they have eleven children, viz.: Bernard, an inmate of the Ransom Insane Asylum; Bridget (deceased wife of John McCue); Elizabeth (Mrs. John King); Ellen (Mrs. John Gannon); Mary, a Sister in the Sacret Heart Convent, Boston, Mass.; Celia, still living with her parents; Margaret, Sister Egidius in the Immaculate Heart Convent, Carbondale, Pa.; James, Patrick, Susan and Catherine. Mr. Heslin and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the Father Mathew Society, and in his political views is a Democrat. He built his present beautiful residence in 1882.

E. Freas Hess, station agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Wapwallopen, was born in Huntington township, this county, February 18, 1859, a son

of Milton E. and Harriet C. (Golder) Hess. His paternal grandfather, Elijah Hess, was a native of Columbia county, Pa., where he died at thirty years of age; his wife was Margaret Coleman, by whom he had five children who grew to maturity, viz.: Milton E., Mary A. (Mrs. Edward McHenry), Clara (Mrs. Thomas Hartman), Adeline and Helen. The father of our subject was a native of Columbia county, Pa., where he was reared and educated, and was a miller by trade. He located in Huntington township, this county, in 1859, and operated a mill there twenty-two years, then removed to Watrousville, Tuscola Co., Mich,, where he still resides, engaged in farming. His wife was a daughter of David Golder, of Sugar Loaf township, Columbia Co., Pa., formerly of New Jersey, and by her he had nine children, as follows: Asenath, E. Freas, Mary R. (Mrs. Willard Greenfield), Frank D., Edward B., Cora A., Lee G., Doyle C. and Harry S. Our subject was reared in Huntington township, educated in the public schools, and since 1882 has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having held his present position at Wapwallopen since 1883. He married, December 23, 1886, Jennie M., daughter of Hon. Huston and Susan (McMicken) Hepburn, of Williamsport, Pa. Socially, Mr. Hess is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and K. of M.; in politics he is a Democrat.

Urias Hess, farmer, P. O. Beach Haven, was born in Salem township, October 21, 1847, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Harter) Hess. His paternal grandfather, Jeremiah Hess, a native of Lehigh county, Pa., was a pioneer of what is now Conyngham township, this county. He removed to Salem township in 1824, where he died at the age of eighty-two years. His wife was Catharine Fenstermacher, and by her he had eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity: Philip, Susan (Mrs. John Fenstermacher), John, Jeremiah, Polly (Mrs. Thomas Brader), Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles Hill), Nathan, Aaron, Reuben and Catharine (Mrs. Reuben Hill). The father of our subject was born in what is now Conyngham township, in 1820, but, with the exception of eight years, spent all his life in Salem, where he died in 1882, at the age of sixty-two. His wife was a daughter of Jacob and Rachel (Hess) Harter, of Conyngham township, and by her he had five children: Norman, Urias, Lydia C. (Mrs. Charles Harmon), Alice (Mrs. Jacob Smethers) and Lizzie (Mrs. Frank Hess). Our subject married in January, 1881, Frances, daughter of William and Martha (Stahl) Edwards, of Salem township. Mr. Hess is a member of the Reformed Church, and in politics is a Democrat. He has always resided in Salem township.

W. I. Hibbs, attorney at law, Pittston. This gentleman, who ranks among the foremost of the attorneys of the Luzerne county bar, was born in Juniata county, Pa., June 3, 1851. He is a son of Edward M. and Catherine (Potter) Hibbs, natives of Pennsylvania, the father of Bucks county, the mother of Mifflin county. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Hibbs, of English origin, was a farmer, and removed from Bucks county to Juniata county, while the father of our subject was a boy. The maternal grandfather, John Potter, was of German origin, a native of Dauphin county, Pa., and a farmer by occupation. Edward M. Hibbs, father of our subject, was a farmer and lumber contractor, and passed his entire life in Juniata county. He had a family of five children, viz.: John Edward, who died in infancy; W. I., the subject of this sketch; Margaret Jane, who resides in Juniata county, Pa.; Henry P., a locomotive engineer on the Coalport & Cresson Railroad; and George S., ticket and freight agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad, with residence at Thompsontown, Pa. The father died in 1882, aged sixty-one years; the mother is yet living. Our subject passed his boyhood in Juniata county, and was educated in the public and private schools of that county and at Millersville State Normal School, graduating from the latter in 1880, taking the degree of B. E., and two years later he received the degree of M. E. Mr. Hibbs began teaching in 1871, and pursued that vocation in the counties of Juniata, Mifflin and Luzerne for several years; he was principal of the McVeytown high school, one year; Mifflin high school, two years; Patterson schools, four years, and the Northumberland schools, two years. In September, 1883, he was appointed principal of the West Pittston

schools, and has since then made Pittston his home. He had charge of the West Pittston schools for five years, and then entered upon the practice of his profession. In May, 1881, he began reading law in the office of Hon. L. E. Atkinson, of Mifflintown, and he pursued his course of reading during vacations until his admission to the bar of Juniata county in February, 1889, and the Luzerne county bar March 11, same year. He at once opened an office in the room he now occupies in the National Bank Building, Pittston, and commenced the practice of his profession; and having located among a people who knew and valued his abilities, he soon secured a good clientage, which has been constantly increasing. Mr. Hibbs is a member of the West Side Presbyterian Church, and an active worker in the same; he is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 499, F. & A. M., of Pittston Chapter No. 242, and Wyoming Valley Commandery No. 57; he is also a member of the Y. M. C. A. of Pittston, and a member of the board of directors and chairman of the lecture committee of that body. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and is a member of the West Pittston school board. Mr. Hibbs has always been a successful man in whatever calling he has been engaged in, and now occupies an enviable position among the people of his adopted city.

Henry Hicks, proprietor of the "Plains Hotel," and miner, was born in Tavistock, Devonshire, England, January 1, 1850, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Heedy) Hicks, the former of whom was a sawyer by trade. They reared a family of twelve children, of whom Henry is the fourth. When a boy our subject worked at rope-making, copper and lead mining, and various other occupations, and at fourteen he began life for himself at the sawyer business, which he followed until he came to America in 1871, since when he has been engaged in mining, sinking shafts, contracting on gangways, airways and the like, variously in Scranton, Plymouth, Plains, Illinois and Wyoming. He worked in some of these places for several years, and is looked upon by his employers as a very able workman. Mr. Hicks was married in England February 12, 1870, to Miss Mary, daughter of Nicholas and Eliza (Gusgat) Reymend, and they have had born unto them seven children, viz.: John (deceased), Flora (deceased), Nellie, Henry, Frank, William (deceased) and Elizabeth (deceased). Mr. Hicks and family are members of the Church of England; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Sons of St. George. Politically he has always been a Republican, but now stands ready to vote for the best interest of himself and his fellow-man, regardless of party lines or political prejudices.

Dr. P. J. Higgins was from childhood an ambitious student, gifted with a keen intellect, and a retentive memory. At the early age of fourteen he was appointed principal of an important public school, and met with uninterrupted success as a teacher, being uniformally successful at examinations, and holding in turn provisional, professional and permanent certificates, which last is the highest grade in the profession. In 1873 he began the study of medicine with Dr. G. W. Guthrie, of Wilkes-Barre, and in 1877 was graduated "M. D." from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. In 1876 he was the winner of the Mott prize in surgery, the only cash prize given that year by the college. He practiced medicine in Scranton till 1881, when he returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided. In 1888 he began to give special attention to diseases of the chest and stomach, in which he soon became so expert in diagnosis and successful in treatment as to extend his practice throughout Wyoming Valley, and the adjacent counties. At intervals Dr. Higgins has written poems—mostly lyric—sufficient, if collected, to fill a volume of respectable size. He is also the author of a number of songs, several of which have been set to music. Among his poems are a number of translations from foreign languages, and some written by himself in Latin, German and Irish. He is acquainted with seven or eight languages, four of which he uses daily in his practice. He is the author of half a dozen serial stories, the best known of which are "The Night before the Bridal," published by the New York *Weekly*, and the "Dumb Witness," by the Detroit *Free Press*. He has been from boyhood a strict total abstainer, and a stanch advocate of temperance all his life. He is the author of the Penn-

sylvania "Night School Law," which extends the benefits and provisions of the common schools to those compelled to work during the day. He is medical examiner for a number of insurance companies and fraternal societies, and holds the position of surgeon of the First C. T. A. Regiment. His office and residence are No. 57 South Washington street.

George Hilbert, merchant, Fairview township, P. O. Mountain Top, was born in Germany April 11, 1854, and is a son of Anthony and Orsaula (Koldenbach) Hilbert. George, the subject of our sketch, is the youngest in a family of four children, and came to this country with his parents when he was four years old, settling in White Haven, where the father died when George was eight years old. George attended the common schools until he was thirteen years old, when he secured employment in the sawmill at White Haven, where he worked until he was seventeen years old; he then went to work as a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which occupation he followed for three years. He gave this up to accept a position as clerk in the store of R. P. Schoonover at Fairview, and though the same store changed hands three different times in the next fourteen years, Mr. Hilbert was retained by each proprietor, and on December 20, 1889, Mr. Hilbert purchased the stock in the store, and is still its proprietor, having made it a general store. In 1890 he secured the appointment as postmaster of Mountain Top, having the office in his store building. Mr. Hilbert was united in marriage June 30, 1875, with Alice, daughter of Morris and Jane (Carey) Bush, both natives of America. Mr. and Mrs. Hilbert have three children: George M., who works in the store with his father, and Elizabeth J. and Nora B., who attend school. Mr. and Mrs. Hilbert with the family are regular attendants, though not members, of the M. E. Church. In politics Mr. Hilbert is a Republican, and is a member of Council No. 402, Royal Arcanum, Mountain Top.

L. Hilbronner, dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods, Shickshinny, is a native of Meadville, Pa., and son of Morris and Sophia (Hoffheimer) Hilbronner, natives of Germany, the former of whom is now a resident of Philadelphia. Our subject was reared in his native State, educated in the public schools, and began life as a clerk. In 1867 he embarked in business for himself at Chester, Pa., from there moved in 1871 to Ashley, this county, and in 1881 located in Shickshinny, where he has since conducted the only exclusive clothing and gents' furnishing establishment in the place, and made himself, by honorable dealings, one of the most popular business men of the borough. Mr. Hilbronner married December 26, 1878, Alice, daughter of Thomas Hook, of Bloomsburg, Pa., and has three children: L. Robert, Harry and Daisy. In addition to being a thorough business man, there are few who value or appreciate home ties more than Mr. Hilbronner. He is a member of the Jewish Synagogue of Philadelphia, and of the F. & A. M., Coalville Lodge No. 474, Ashley, Pa. In politics he is independent.

George Hilburt, miner in the Delaware Colliery, Plains, was born in Staffordshire, England, April 16, 1858, and is a son of Aaron and Eliza (Hadley) Hilburt. The father came to America in 1864, followed by his family in 1865, and he now resides in Plains, engaged as watchman at the Axle Works, Wilkes-Barre. The family consisted of eight children, two of whom are living, William and George. Our subject attended the public schools in both England and America, and at the age of nine years began tending door in the Mill Creek Slope, since when he has been engaged about the mines, including twelve years mining, chiefly in the Pine Ridge Colliery. Mr. Hilburt was married on December 23, 1878, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of George Martin, and they have four children, viz.: Fred, Arthur, George and Cora. Mr. Hilburt is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. K. of M. C., and the Sons of Saint George; in his political views he is a Republican. In 1883 he purchased his present residence where he has since lived.

William Hilburt, fire-boss at the Pine Ridge Colliery, Plains, was born in Oldbury, Staffordshire, England, November 4, 1853, a son of Aaron and Eliza (Hadley) Hilburt, the former of whom is a son of James and Mary (Evans) Hilburt, the

latter a daughter of William and Mary (Squires) Hadley. Our subject's father, who was a miner, came to America in December, 1864, his family landing on the fourteenth of the following April, and they first located in Pittston, where he resumed his former occupation. In 1867 he removed to Plains where he followed mining for some time, and is now watchman at the Sheldon Axle Works, Wilkes-Barre, residing with his son William. The family consisted of eight children, two of whom are living, viz.: William and George. Our subject embarked in life working about the mines in Pittston, later in Plains, and has held his present position fifteen years. He was married, November 28, 1875, to Miss Ann, daughter of John T. and Isabella (Smiles) Moore, of Parsons, and they have had seven children, as follows: Aaron Goledge, Eliza Hadley, John Thomas, Isabella Smiles, Mary Elizabeth, Sarah Ann and William Lester. Mr. Hilburt, parents, and wife are members of the Primitive Methodist Church; socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Sons of St. George, and in his political views he is a Republican. In 1885 he built his residence.

John A. Hildebrand, merchant, Dorrance township, P. O. Dorrance, was born in Germany, April 17, 1838, and is a son of Baltaser and Elizabeth (Koehler) Hildebrand; they had five children, of whom John A. was the fourth. He left his native country in 1855, coming to America, and secured work at the plastering trade at Hazleton. He followed it but a short time, when he gave it up and hired out as a farm hand, at which he worked for seven months, when he started to work in the coal mines, working there two years. He then went to Ohio, where he stayed for several months, after which he returned to Hazleton and accepted a position as stable-boss at the Mt. Pleasant Colliery, where he remained until 1860, when he entered the employ of H. H. Linderman as delivery-man in the general store. He worked for Mr. Linderman until 1863, when he purchased a tract of wild land in Dorrance township; this he cleared and farmed until 1875, when he built a large hotel on the property, and followed the hotel business until a couple of years ago, when he started a grocery store, which he now conducts. Mr. Hildebrand was married, October 11, 1863, to Julia, daughter of Peter Ero, of Dorrance township. Mrs. Hildebrand died July 26, 1886, having had a family of fourteen children, as follows: Mary, Elizabeth, Simon, Frances, Fredrick T., George C. William H., Ella, Arry, Maggie G., Sophia E., Julia A., John A. and Peter, all of whom are living. Mr. Hildebrand and family are all members of the Dorrance Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Hildebrand is a Democrat.

John A. Hildebrant, farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born, June 23, 1826, in Hope township, Warren Co., N. J., in the common schools of which he was educated. He is the son of John C. and Mary C. (Swazey) Hildebrant, both of whom were born in Warren county, N. J., the former of whom was a practical farmer and a man of influence; he died in 1850 at the age of sixty-four years. His family consisted of thirteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity, John A. being the fourth. Our subject always followed farming, and made a success of it, having begun life with nothing, and now being an independent farmer, the result of hard labor, economy and a spirit of perseverance that says: "I must succeed." In 1840 he married for his first wife Mary, daughter of David Shannon, Esq., by which union there were born six children, five of whom are living: David, John B., Mary C., James E. and Angeline. The mother of this family dying June 10, 1862, for his second wife Mr. Hildebrant married, in 1864, Miss Mary, daughter of Richard Decker, and by her he had one child, Sherman W. Mr. Hildebrant came from New Jersey to Dallas, Pa., in 1866, locating in Dallas township on a farm of 169 acres, on which he has since lived, and on which he has expended valuable labor to considerable advantage. He is a general farmer, raising various crops in their season. He has been honored with various offices in the town, such as school director, supervisor, poormaster, inspector, and at present is assistant assessor. He is a member of the Grange; also a member in high standing of the M. E. Church. Politically he is a Republican.

John B. Hildebrant, the second son of John A. and Mary (Shannon) Hildebrant,

was born in Hope township, Warren Co., N. J., and moved to Dallas, this county, along with his father in 1866. At the age of twenty-three, in 1875, he married Miss Lina A., a daughter of James and Hannah Brace, by which union there were born two children, Rosy M. and Ola K. Mrs. Lina A. (Brace) Hildebrant was born in Centre Moreland, Pa., September 19, 1851. Mr. Hildebrant is a striving farmer, and he has built for himself a magnificent house, equipped with all the modern improvements and facilities for practical purposes. In 1879 he moved on to his present farm of seventy three acres, and, like his father, he is a practical and prosperous agriculturist. There is every indication of coal on his place at no great depth. He is a member of the K. of P., I. O. R. M., and of the Grange. He and his good wife and daughter are consistent members of the M. E. Church at Dallas: politically he is a Republican.

James E. Hildebrant, farmer in Lake township, P. O. Lehman, was born in Hope township, N. J., June 1, 1856, a son of John A. and Mary (Shannon) Hildebrant, both of whom were born in Hope township, N. J. In 1866 John A. Hildebrant moved to Lake township, this county, locating near Dallas on a farm of 179 acres. He has met with several reverses caused by sickness, death, and various other couses which keep men from becoming independent. On June 20, 1862, he lost his wife, and four years afterward he moved to Dallas where he now enjoys life as of old. Having survived all adverse winds, he is now a prosperous farmer. His family consists of six children by two marriages—five by the first and one by the second—all of whom are now living. James E., who is the fourth in the family, was reared in Hope, N. J., and received his education both there and in Dallas, being only ten years of age when he moved to the latter place (or neighborhood of it) with his father, with whom he lived until the age of twenty-six. On August 28, 1878 (being then twenty-two years old), he married Miss Esther Atkinson, a native of England, born March 25, 1856, in the County of Westmoreland, a daughter of Thomas and Carlotta Atkinson. To Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrant were born two sons: Clark S. and John A. Mr. Hildebrant moved in 1882 on his present beautiful place of seventy-three acres, where he built a large barn and an elegant house. He is a farmer of refinement and ability; a young man, but pushing and industrious, one who will be sure to make his mark in life. He and his wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church; socially he is a member of the Grange; politically he is a Republican.

G. G. Hill, member of the firm Hill & Evans, hardware merchants, Nanticoke, was born in Tredegar, England, April 3, 1866, and is a son of George and Ann (Surge) Hill, the former of whom is a Congregational minister. When George G. was quite young the family emigrated to America and located at Nanticoke, Pa. Here they remained a short time, and then removed to Drifton, and soon afterward to Aurora, Ill., subsequently proceeding to Ebensburg, Pa., and from there to Michigan, where the father is now engaged in the ministry. Mr. Hill was educated in the public schools, also in the Ebensburg Normal School, and at the age of nine years began an apprenticeship with Lechard & Thomas, tinners and plumbers, of Nanticoke. He was with them five years, and then engaged in his present business with Mr. Evans. Mr. Hill is a member of the Prohibition party.

George W. Hill, general commission merchant, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Chemung, Chemung Co., N. Y., February 9, 1844, a son of Hamlet and Temperance J. (Cooley) Hill, formerly of Orange county, N. Y., and is of English and Holland-Dutch descent. His parents settled in Wyoming county, Pa., in 1848, and in 1873 removed to Wilkes-Barre, where the father soon died. The widow married Henry Haas and removed to Tunkhannock, where she resided until her death. The children of Hamlet and Temperance Hill were: Hattie (Mrs. J. W. Whitaker), Clara A. (Mrs. H. R. Lacey), and George W. Our subject was reared in Wyoming county from four years of age, and educated in the schools of Tunkhannock and Williamsport, and after reaching his majority entered the employ of the Catawissa Paper Company, with whom he remained three years. In 1873 he located in Wilkes-Barre and worked in the fruit and truck business five years. He then engaged in

stock-raising in Kansas three years, and in 1881 returned to Wilkes-Barre, engaging in the live-stock business, in which he has since continued. In 1871 Mr. Hill married Miss Susan R., daughter of Edward Dodd, of Wyoming county, Pa., and by her had two children: Clara and Harry. Mr. Hill is a member of the F. & A. M. and R. S. of G. G. In politics he is a Democrat.

James Hill, constable and city collector, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., March 26, 1853, a son of George and Kate (Cameron) Hill, natives of Schuylkill county. The father was a merchant and farmer, and his family consisted of six children. Our subject, second in birth, was educated at the free schools of Schuylkill county, and at the age of nineteen was employed in the Rolling Mills at Reading, where he remained nearly three years. September 4, 1871, Mr. Hill married Miss Amanda, daughter of George and Kate (Garey) Kershner, natives of Schuylkill county, of German descent, and of this union have been born six children, all living. Mr. Hill and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is with the Democratic party, and has been constable for three years.

H. Baker Hillman, retired, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa., April 12, 1834, and is a son of the late Col. H. B., and Elizabeth (Pryor) Hillman, the former of whom was one of the early and substantial citizens of Wilkes-Barre, removing thither in 1842, and was one of the early coal operators in Wyoming Valley. In 1847 he shipped 10,000 tons of coal from the old Blackman and Solomon's Gap, or Ross, Mines, to New York and Philadelphia over the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, which was the first considerable amount of coal sent from this Valley by that route. In 1853 and 1854 he was burgess of the borough of Wilkes-Barre; in 1861 he was a member of the House of Representatives, and was at one time a colonel in the militia, and was known by young and old as "Colonel Hillman." He died March 17, 1882. H. Baker Hillman was also an extensive coal operator. In 1886 he lost his eldest son, Harry G. Hillman, then twenty years of age, a bright and promising student of the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and as a memorial to this son, the Harry Hillman Academy owes its existence. We quote from its prospectus: "The admirable school building of the Academy was erected by Mr. H. Baker Hillman, of this city. It is designed as a memorial of his eldest son, Harry Grant Hillman, a devoted pupil of the Academy, whose untimely death was lamented by all who knew him. The lot and the building upon it are solely Mr. Hillman's gift. It is situated near the corner of West River and Terrace streets. The building, with a heavy foundation of stone, is of brick laid in red mortar. The cornices and sills are of cut stone; the ornamentation is of terra-cotta. Externally it is of a handsome appearance, and is highly creditable to the generosity which gave it, and to the public appreciation which maintains it." [See chapter on Schools.] H. B. Hillman is president of the board of trustees of the Harry Hillman Academy; a director of the People's Bank; secretary and director of the Vulcan Iron Works; vice-president and director of the Glen Summit Hotel Company, and a director of the Electric Light Company. He is a vestryman in St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1871 and 1872 he was a councilman in Wilkes-Barre. On February 19, 1862, he was united in marriage with Josephine, daughter of Joseph Hillman, of Nazareth, Pa. George Baker Hillman, son of H. B. Hillman, was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and the Harry Hillman Academy. He received his legal education at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was under the instructions of Wayne McVeigh, of Philadelphia, and Dickson and Atherton, of Wilkes-Barre. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, December 10, 1888, since when he has made a trip to Europe, traveling with his father's family.

Chris. Himmler, locomotive engineer, Kingston, was born in Cumberland, Md., October 7, 1844, where he was reared and educated at the common schools. He is a son of Bartholomew and Catherine (Foster) Himmler, of German extraction; the former owned and operated the largest brewery and distillery in the State of Maryland, and the oldest in that part of the State. He was a thorough-going man,

prosperous in his business, to which he devoted all his time. He died in June, 1873, at the age of sixty-eight years. He reared a family of seven children, all of whom grew to maturity, and five of whom are now living. Our subject is the eldest in the family, and the only male member of his father's family who did not embark in the business of brewing and distilling. He remained at home till he reached his majority, and, in 1865, removed to this county, making his home in Nanticoke for five years, and being employed as fireman by the L. B. R. R., now the D. L. & W. R. R. After firing for two years, he was promoted to the position of engineer, a position he has since held. During his incumbency as fireman, he had proved a faithful employe, and was entitled to his promotion. He ran a passenger train for several years, and, although he met with some accidents, which was, however, beyond his control, yet he never lost a life in all his experience of twenty-five years as engineer. Mr. Himmler has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary Rhone, by which union there was no issue. Mrs. Mary Himmler died July 28, 1872, and for his second wife Mr. Himmler married, November 15, 1873, Miss Addie, daughter of Peter Lozo. This union has been blessed with six children, all of whom are living: Florence, May, Annie, Albertie, Charles and Wesley. Mrs. Addie Himmler was born in Sussex county, N. J., in 1854. Mr. Himmler deserves much credit for his success in life; he owns a neat and productive farm of seventy-two acres in Wyoming county, besides a house and lot in Kingston. At one time he was elected member of the borough council of Edwardsville. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Robert Hind, gardener and florist, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Appleby, Westmoreland, England, March 24, 1857, a son of Matthew Hind, who for more than twenty years was superintendent of the public markets of Westmoreland. Mr. Hind was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in his youth became an ardent lover of the gardener's art. In May, 1880, he came to this country, and after spending a few weeks in New York, proceeded to Ashley, this county, where he remained a short time. He then came to Wilkes-Barre, where for two years he was employed by Shaw & Co., florists, of South Main street. He then revisited his old home in England, where he remained four years. In September, 1886, he once more set foot upon the shores of Columbia, coming straight to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since followed his profession, in which he is accounted one of the most skillful and accomplished artists.

John H. Hine, pumpman in the Mill Creek Slope, Hudson, Plains township, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., July 17, 1851, and is a son of John and Ann (Harper) Hine, natives of Virginia and Luzerne county respectively, and of German origin. The latter is still living in Plains township, at the age of seventy-three years. Our subject is a grandson of Conrad and Sarah (Kroup) Hine, natives of Germany, and of John and Susanna (Cox) Harper, natives of Virginia and Connecticut, respectively. The family of John and Ann Hine consisted of three children, viz.: Adaline (Mrs. William Shepherd), Sarah J. (Mrs. Thomas M. Jones) and John H. At an early age our subject began working about the mines, where he remained several years, and was then employed as brakeman, fireman, conductor and engineer on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad for eighteen years, and since 1874 has been employed about the machinery at the Mill Creek Slope. He built his present residence and removed therein in 1872. Mr. Hine married, for his first wife, Miss Elizabeth Davis, of Miners Mills, and they had six children, viz.: Maud E. (Mrs. Wilbur Devenport); Elizabeth May, who died at the age of four years; Addie; Daisy; Jael and Harry. Mrs. Elizabeth Hine died in 1884, and Mr. Hine was next married in 1886 to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of Thomas and Jane (Hancock) Him; they have three children, viz.: Thomas, Annie and Jane. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; he is a Republican in politics, and has held the office of register in Plains township.

Mrs. Jane Hislop, owner and proprietress of the "Thistle Hotel," Plains township, P. O. Hudson, was born in Carmarthen South Wales, and is a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Lott) Hancock, the former of whom was a sailor, and for many years was captain

of the ship "Emerald Isle," making several trips to America, but was shipwrecked and drowned while sailing from the Isle of Man to Liverpool. The family consisted of twenty-one children, seventeen of whom reached majority. Our subject came to America in December, 1862, preceded by her husband, Thomas Him, to whom she had been married, May 2, 1855. He followed mining, and died in 1879, and his widow was afterward in January, 1880, married to John Hislop, a pumpman in the Enterprise Mine, who died March 10, 1891; he was a member of the F. & A. M., the I. O. R. M., and the Caledonian Club of Wilkes-Barre. Mrs. Hislop has battled bravely with adversity, and has carried on a successful business. She has reared a large family, being the mother of twenty-one children, ten of whom are living, viz.: Philip, who has been a mine foreman at the Stanton Colliery, Wilkes-Barre, for fifteen years; Mary A., who lost two husbands and married the third before she was twenty-eight years old (her present husband is Isaac Cox, an iron miner in Michigan); Joseph, a miner at the Keystone Colliery; Nimrod, who is a track-layer, living at home; Sarah (Mrs. George Harrison); Elizabeth (Mrs. John Hine); Catharine (Mrs. Andrew Humble), and Permelia A., Oscar O. and Edith, still under their mother's care. There are, in all, in this family nineteen grandchildren. Mrs. Hislop's brother, Thomas Hancock, was for several years a jailor in Wales, and is now a railroad conductor; he has one daughter and eleven sons, seven of whom are railroad engineers in various parts of England and Wales.

Robert Hislop, inside foreman at the Keystone Colliery, Ridgewood, Plains township, was born in Scotland, November 9, 1844, and is a son of William and Sarah (Slaun) Hislop, the tenth in a family of thirteen children, two of whom are living; Mrs. Henry Kirk, of Plains, and Robert. Our subject at the age of eight years began working about the mines in his native country, and has followed mining all his life. He came to America in 1869, and located at Plains, this county, where he engaged in mining; in 1873 he became foreman of the Enterprise Colliery, a position he held until that colliery was shut down; in 1891 he accepted his present position. Mr. Hislop was married, July 17, 1864, to Miss Jennette, daughter of William and Agnes (Wilson) Keirs, of Scotland, and they have eight children, five of whom are living, viz.; Robert, married to Eugenia Linsey, of Plains (they have one child, Robert); John, a member of the class of 1892 in Jefferson Medical College; Thomas, time-keeper at the Keystone Colliery: Agnes and Edgar. Mrs. Hislop is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hislop is a member of the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and the Caledonian Club of Wilkes-Barre; in his political views he is a Republican.

Rudolph C. Hitchler, jeweler, Nanticoke, was born in Wilkes-Barre, January 13, 1853, a son of Lewis and Barbara (Bernhart) Hitchler, both of whom were natives of Germany. He was educated in the Harvey private school, Wilkes-Barre, and, at the age of sixteen years, commenced work as an apprentice in the Wyoming Valley Machine Shops, Wilkes-Barre, where he learned the trade of machinist. He worked at that trade thirteen years in the following places: Lehigh Valley Shops, Wilkes-Barre; Dickson's, Wilkes-Barre, Jersey Central, Ashley, and Swoyers, at Port Bowkley. He then went to Galveston, Texas, and remained there one year; he returned to Wilkes-Barre, but shortly after went to Ellis, Kans., where he worked in the Union Pacific Shops. After working in most of the above-named places, at various times, he went, in 1881, to Plymouth and commenced to work at the jeweler's trade with his brother, A. F. Hitchler, who is a thriving jeweler of that place. He remained with him until December 11, 1883, when he came to Nanticoke and opened his present place of business, which consists of as full a line of the highest quality of watches and jewelry, guns, revolvers and fishing tackle, as can be found in any place in the county. Mr. Hitchler was married December 24, 1881, to Lizzie M., daughter of Daniel Growf, of Wilkes-Barre. This happy union has been blessed with two children, Bessie and Anna. He is a member of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, the Sovereign Patriotic Knights, and the F. & A. M. He has served two terms on the Nanticoke school board, as treasurer

of same one term, and president the other. In his political predilections he is a Democrat.

Dennis F. Hoban, miner, Plains, was born in Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, November 11, 1844, and is a son of John and Bridget (Holloran) Hoban, the former of whom was a stonecutter by trade. They reared a large family of children, of whom Dennis F. is the youngest; his only sister, Mary, married Patrick Jordan, who is foreman in a cotton-mill at Fall River, Mass. The father came to America in 1848, and located at Rochester, N. Y., where he worked at his trade until his death, which occurred in 1858. Our subject came to America in 1861, and after remaining a short time at Lawrence, Mass., enlisted at Boston, August 20, 1861, in the South Atlantic blockading squadron, Commodore Dupont and Admiral John H. Dahlgren, aboard the flag-ship, "Wabash." He participated in the naval battles of Mobile Bay, Port Royal, siege of Vicksburg, Galveston (Tex.), and many other minor engagements. At Galveston he fought on board the "Nipsic," commanded by William E. Gibson, and was wounded in the side by a piece of an exploded shell; he was then placed on board the hospital ship and taken to Philadelphia, where he was mustered out, October 28, 1864. Returning then to Boston, he passed about a month there visiting his friends, and then came to Plains, this county, where he has since been engaged in mining, chiefly at the Wyoming Colliery. Mr. Hoban was married, August 19, 1866, to Miss Ann, daughter of Michael and Winneford (Durkin) Egan, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have five children, viz.: John J., a miner at Idaho Springs, Colo.; Charles F., a coal inspector at the Prospect Colliery, and Mary A., Catherine L. and Dennis F., Jr., living with their parents. Mr. Hoban and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

Rev. Michael J. Hoban, pastor of St. Leo (The Great) Catholic Church, Ashley, was born in Waterloo, N. J., June 6, 1853, and is a son of Patrick and Bridget (Hennigan) Hoban, natives, respectively, of Ratheskin and Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland. The father, who was a railroad contractor, was married in Archbald, Pa., January 2, 1850, and reared a family of seven children, viz.: Michael J.; Catherine, who died single at the age of twenty-seven years; Thomas, a lawyer in Scranton; Mary, who lives with her parents; Charles, a physician in Philadelphia, and Anna and Alice, who also live with their parents. Our subject's early education was received at his mother's knee, where he learned to read at the age of four years. He afterward attended a private school, and (in 1867–8) the St. Francis Xavier College, New York. From 1868 to 1871 he attended the Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Mass., after which he passed two and a half years at home in mercantile business. In February, 1874, he entered St. John's College, at Fordham, N. Y., for the remainder of the term. In September of the same year he entered the Overbrook Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, and on October 8, 1875, was chosen by Bishop O'Hara to enter the American College, at Rome, Italy, whither he set sail on the sixteenth of the same month, arriving on the second of November. He attended classes in the Propaganda and in the American College, and had as instructors such eminent men as Dr. Ubaldi (who has attained quite a reputation as a Scriptural writer), Archbishop Galimberti (now Cardinal), Archbishop Agliardi (now nuncio at Munich), Sambucetti (once nuncio to Brazil), Monsignore Caprara (Promotor Fidei), popularly known as the "Devil's Advocate." He remained in Rome five years, and on Saturday, May 22, 1880, was ordained a priest in the Church of St. John Lateran, by Cardinal Monaco La Valletta. The next day, Trinity Sunday, he read his first Mass in the chapel of the American College. Leaving Rome on the 6th of June, he traveled through Italy, crossed the Alps, traveled through Austria, Belgium, Switzerland and England, and sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, September 2, 1880, landing in Philadelphia on the 13th. After a short visit at his old home he proceeded to Towanda, where he was appointed assistant to Rev. Charles F. Kelly in the Church of SS. Peter and Paul. He remained there two years, and was then appointed assistant at Pittston, where he remained three and one-half years.

after which he was appointed pastor at Troy, Pa., and in November, 1887, he assumed his present position. The chief task before him in coming to Ashley was to collect the flock and to erect a church which would accommodate the large congregation at that place. This he has done very effectually, and has conducted himself and all business connected with the church in such a manner as to command the highest respect of all denominations. The church was erected in 1890, and the rectory was built in 1892.

Oscar E. Hofmann, M. D., Conyngham, was born in Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa., May 18, 1869, a son of John and Catherine (Cable) Hofmann, and comes of German stock, the father being a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, the mother of Shamokin, Pa., and are now residents of Pottsville, Pa. The subject of this sketch was reared in Hazleton, this county, from six years of age, and was educated in the public schools of Hazleton and Shamokin. In September, 1887, he began the study of medicine with Drs. J. R. and H. B. Casselberry, of Hazleton, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1891. He immediately returned to Hazleton, when he became associated in practice with his preceptors, the Doctors Casselberry, for one year. In March, 1892, he located at Conyngham, where he has already succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice, and his friends are legion.

A. H. Holcomb, farmer, Shavertown, was born in Canaan township, Litchfield Co., Conn., April 19, 1812. He is a son of Rosell and Mary (Spellman) Holcomb, both of whom were born in the above place. Rosell Holcomb removed with his family from Connecticut about 1818, locating in Dallas township, near Huntsville. He was a farmer of some experience and knowledge, working on the principle that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." He was also a man of some influence, and was elected constable for a number of years. He lived to be fifty years of age, and reared a family of seven children, five of whom are now living. A. H. is the second of the family in order of birth, and was reared and educated in Jackson township. He was six years of age when he removed here from Connecticut with his father. He always confined himself to agricultural pursuits, and has always resided in this county since he removed to it. At the age of twenty-four he began life for himself working as a farmer. On December 3, 1835, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of James H. and Catherine Williamson; to this union have been born eight children: James W., Clarinda, Elias H., E. J., Catherine E., Alfred H., Asa R., and Lambert H., all of whom are living and married. Mr. Holcomb's original farm contained two hundred and fifty acres, one hundred of which he cleared, and one hundred and forty of which he sold. He now has a model farm of one hundred and ten acres, upon which he has erected commodious buildings and a comfortable house. Mr. Holcomb is a practical farmer, and a man of influence in his town. Politically a Democrat, he now holds the office of township treasurer.

E. H. Holcomb, farmer, P. O. Sweet Valley, was born at Trucksville, Pa., May 31, 1843, a son of Albert and Sallie A. (Williamson) Holcomb, the former of whom was born in Connecticut in 1802, the latter in New Jersey in 1817. Albert was a son of Russell Holcomb, a native of Connecticut, who removed to this county about 1808, when Albert was six years of age, and located in Dallas township, where he passed the remainder of his life. He raised a family of seven children, all of whom became sturdy pioneers of the county. Albert began his active business life in Trucksville, where he now resides and owns 160 acres of good land, and where he is an active business man and a practical farmer. He raised a family of eight children, of whom E. H., the third by birth, is the only one now living. Our subject was reared and educated in Trucksville, and always confined himself to farming. He married Miss Mary E., daughter of James Shaver; by her he had three children, of whom Albert H. is the only one now living. For his second wife Mr. Holcomb married, in 1875, Martha J., daughter of Jacob L. and Catherine Gerton, by which union there are five children, all living, viz.: Eva M., Lena C., Susie M., Fredia E. and Howard E. Mr. Holcomb removed to his present property, a farm of seventy-

five acres, in 1875, and he is a good farmer, making the most of his time. He has held some township offices with much credit, and enjoys the full confidence of his neighbors.

ARTHUR A. HOLBROOK, editor of the Dallas *Post*, is a native of Susquehanna county, the son of Rev. Philip Holbrook, a member of the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He received his education at the Wyoming Seminary, and immediately upon leaving school began work on the Kingston *Times*, a weekly paper which had just been started. After a few months he purchased the paper, and soon changed it to a semi-weekly issue, which was continued till the fall of 1889, when Mr. Holbrook brought out the first issue of the daily, *The Morning Times*. He was at this time the youngest newspaper publisher in the State. He continued a few months as publisher, and was succeeded by the "Times Printing Co.," of which he was manager. However, in September, 1891, C. B. Snyder secured the paper and removed it to Wilkes-Barre, where it is now published, and is recognized as one of the leading journals of the county. Mr. Holbrook removed to Dallas in the spring of 1892, and assumed the management of the *Post*, which is, under his direction, taking front rank among the weekly papers of the county.

JOHN HOLGATE, farmer, Marcy township, was born in Chester county, Pa., February 16, 1841, and is a son of John and Mary (Hastings) Holgate, natives of Sussex, England. He was educated in the common schools, and afterward assisted his father on the farm. On September 8, 1868, our subject was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Susannah (King) Henderson, natives of Providence, R. I. Their union has been blessed with the following issue: Susannah, born October 23, 1870, was married August 10, 1891, to Edwin Arnott, a machinist, of Scranton; and John, born January 17, 1874. Our subject is a member of the M. E. Church, also of the K. of P., I. O. O. F., and P. O. S. of A. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Holgate came to this county in March, 1873.

OWEN HOLLAND, proprietor of the "Inkerman Hotel," Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1845, and is a son of Patrick and Margaret (McCurrah) Holland, the former of whom was a farmer. They reared a family of seven children, of whom Owen is the eldest. Our subject came to America in 1871, and located in Port Washington, N. J., where he followed teaming for a short time, and then proceeded to New York, in which city he engaged in the bakery business, which had been his former occupation. He remained there eighteen months, and then moved to Philadelphia, where he worked in the street-car stable for five and one half years. In 1879 he came to Inkerman, this county, and established his present hotel and grocery business; he also worked about the mines till 1884. Mr. Holland was married August 19, 1879, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth (McAndrew) Spellman, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have one child, Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Holland are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat in his political views, and was appointed postmaster at Inkerman, November 26, 1884, which office he held until January 1, 1889.

JOSEPH HOLLAR, conductor, Hazleton. This popular and courteous gentleman was born at Beaver Meadows, Pa., February 19, 1843, and is the eldest in the family of twelve children of Jacob and Elizabeth (Henry) Hollar, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Pennsylvanian extraction. Mr. Hollar was reared and educated in this county, and at an early age was employed around the mines, where he continued to work until 1872, when he entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. In December, 1877, he was appointed regular passenger conductor between Hazleton and Mauch Chunk, which position he has since creditably filled. As a railroad man he is much respected, not only by his employers and associates, but also the general traveling public. Mr. Hollar was united in marriage, September 30, 1865, with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and Catharine (Louzer) Hinnesscheidt, natives of Germany. Six children were born to this union, namely: George P., John, Elizabeth A. (deceased), Joseph L., Christian and Anna C. The family attend the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Hollar is a member of the

following Orders: K. of P., O. U. A. M., P. O. S. of A., and K. of M. In his political preferences he is an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party.

S. L. Holley, physician and surgeon, Nanticoke. Among the leading professional men of Luzerne county may well be mentioned the name of this gentleman. He is a native of Cassel, Germany, and was born August 15, 1848. His parents, Christian and Catharine (Fish) Holley, emigrated to the United States, and settled at Wilkinsburg, Allegheny Co., Pa., when our subject was about two years of age. He received his early education in the district school, and at Wilkinsburg Academy, later attending the Cooper Institute, New York. At the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, he began the study of medicine, and completed his course at the University of Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1878. Dr. Holley then moved to Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for a short time, and then came to Nanticoke, where he has since successfully followed his profession, having built up a large practice. On March 24, 1880, Dr. Holley married Theressa Jones, of Wilkes-Barre; they have no children. The Doctor is an active worker in the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder, and has been a member of the borough council. He was appointed by Governor Hoyt, and re appointed by Governer Pattison, assistant surgeon of the Ninth Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, which position he held six years. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In his political views the Doctor is a Republican.

F. L. Hollister, D. D. S., Wilkes-Barre, was born in what is now Forest Lake township, Susquehanna Co., Pa., August 16, 1846, a son of F. P. and Alice B. (Young) Hollister. His paternal grandparents, Cuza and Susan (Robinson) Hollister, natives of Connecticut, of Puritan stock, were pioneers of Delaware county, N. Y., settling in Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1836, where they died. The father of our subject, who was born in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1820, was successively a teacher, farmer, tanner and merchant; he served one term as sheriff of Susquehanna county, and now resides at Myersdale, Somerset Co., Pa. His wife was a daughter of George and Mary (Bard) Young, of Susquehanna county, formerly of Connecticut, and by her he had three sons living: F. Lee, George Young and William Starr. Our subject was reared in his native county, educated at Montrose Academy and the Union School at Hamilton, N. Y. In early manhood he assisted his father in the management of the tannery and store at Forest Lake, and in 1877 began the study of dentistry at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1879, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Tunkhannock, where he remained one and a half years. He then located at Towanda, remaining there five years, and in 1886 removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he has built up a name in his profession second to none in the city. On September 10, 1869, Dr. Hollister married Lillie, daughter of Hon. Isaac P. and Anese (Handrick) Baker, of Susquehanna county, and has two children, Lizzie (Mrs. Harradon S. Smith) and Fred B. Dr. Hollister is a member of the Susquehanna District Dental Association, and of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society. In politics he is a Republican.

S. C. Holly, merchant, Lehman, was born in Dallas, this county, July 20, 1861, a son of Robert and Isabella (Hodge) Holly, both of whom were natives of the North of Ireland, born of Scotch descent. They came to this country about 1850, locating first at Pittston, Pa., where Mr. Holly engaged in mining. In 1851 he moved to Dallas, where he purchased a farm of 120 acres of fertile land, which he still owns and improves. Mr. Holly is a loyal citizen, and has the entire confidence of his neighbors. There were born to him eight children, seven of whom he reared and educated, S. C., the subject of this sketch, being second in the family. He was educated in the rudiments of the English language in Dallas, at the common school, after which he entered the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, where he took a commercial course, also one in ornamental penmanship, and from this institution he graduated with high honors in the class of 1884. After his college course was

completed he received a position from Roger & Co., of Huntsville, where as a clerk he did credit to himself and gave satisfaction to his employers. In the fall of 1884 he took charge of the store and business of R. A. Whiteman during the term of office of the latter as county treasurer. After faithfully serving Mr. Whiteman, he went to Wilkes-Barre, where he was engaged as shipping clerk for the firm of Whiteman & Patterson, wholesale grocers. At the earnest solicitation of R. A. Whiteman he left his office in Wilkes-Barre, and again took charge of the former's interests at Lehman, where he remained for two years with satisfaction to himself and profit to his employer. He then proposed to purchase the property and stock of Mr. Whiteman, but not being able to come to an agreement about the same, Mr. Holly decided to open a store of his own; and with this view in his mind purchased the hotel property in Lehman. This seemed to bring the matter to a crisis, and Mr. Whiteman rented him his store which Mr. Holly stocked with new goods of a general line, including drugs. He has a fine assortment, and by his genial manner and strict integrity has built up for himself a first-class trade. His store is neat and clean, while his goods are of the latest kind and best quality. The postoffice is in his store, and over it he has entire control as assistant postmaster. He has been honored by being elected to the offices of town treasurer, school treasurer, and also treasurer of the Lehman French Coach Horse Company. On November 4, 1890, he married Miss Frances, daughter of Amos and Clarissa Shortz, and by her he has one child, Marion Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Holly are both consistent members of the M. E. Church; politically he is a Democrat.

Frank Holmes, farmer, P. O. Carverton, was born in Exeter township, this county, May 20, 1845, a son of Alvin and Minerva (Ingersol) Holmes, the former of whom was born in New York State, the latter in Luzerne county, Pa. Alvin Holmes removed to this county about 1834, locating in Exeter township, on a farm of seventy acres, to which, by industry and economy, he added sixty more, making a total of 130 acres, seventy-five of which he improved, and on which he built during his lifetime. He was a practical self-made man as well as a practical farmer; he was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and had been honored with various township offices, which he held with credit. His family consisted of ten children, nine of whom were boys, all growing to maturity, and six of them are yet living. F. S., who is the youngest in the family, was educated in the common schools of Exeter. He has always resided on the farm on which he was born, and on which he now resides, and has been a lifetime agriculturist. His farm consists of 107 acres. Mr. Holmes is an enterprising "go-a-head" young man, and is conversant with his business in all its varied and difficult branches. Since he has occupied the farm, there have been many visible improvements. Mr. Holmes married, on May 9, 1876, Miss Jane, daughter of Nathan and Nancy Lewis, and by her he has had one son, F. Howard, born June 19, 1878. Mrs. Holmes was born in Franklin township in 1850. Politically, Mr. Holmes is a Democrat, and has held various offices, such as assessor, collector and others.

Thomas J. Holmes, farmer, Fairmont township, P. O. Rittenhouse, was born in Ross township, this county, July 25, 1851, and is a son of John and Sylvina (Long) Holmes, respectively natives of Newark, N. J., and Ross township, Luzerne Co., Pa., and of Irish and English origin. The father, who was a farmer and Methodist minister, died May 12, 1886, aged seventy-four years. He was a son of Thomas J. and Eleanor Holmes, natives of County Down, Ireland, who came to America in 1812, and settled at Newark, N. J. Our subject, who is the sixth in a family of eight children, was reared on the farm, educated in the common schools, and when twenty-one years of age began farming on rented land, which he remained on for seventeen years, when he purchased his present farm of fifty-four acres, situated two miles southeast of Rittenhouse postoffice. He was married December 2, 1871, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of John M. and Maria (Waltman) Albertson, and their union was blessed with six children, viz.: James W., Tillie S., Emma G., Edward A., Sarah E. and George W. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are members of the M. E. Church. Politically he is a Republican, and has held the office of school director.

Frank Holschuh is agent and operator for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Luzerne, Pa. He was born at Falls, Wyoming Co., Pa., March 22, 1869, and is a son of Adam and Louisa (Wambold) Holschuh, natives of Germany. He received his early education and also studied telegraphy in his native town, and on July 25, 1889, was appointed to his present position. Mr. Holschuh is yet unmarried. As regards politics, he is always found in the Republican party. His present position is one that involves a certain degree of trust and responsibility, and, although yet a young man, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have demonstrated their confidence in Mr. Holschuh by giving him charge of Luzerne station, which is destined to become a busy railroad center.

Charles W. Honeywell, tax collector and insurance agent, Plymouth, was born at Dallas, Pa., December 30, 1858, and is a son of D. D. and Julia A. (Willis) Honeywell, also natives of Luzerne county; the former was born at Dallas, where he still resides. The family consisted of nine children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth in order of birth; six are still living. Charles W. was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, and in 1872 came to Plymouth and engaged in shoemaking, which he followed for three years, at the end of which time he launched into the mercantile business, handling dry goods and groceries. This business he continued until 1889, when he was appointed tax collector by the court. He was subsequently elected to that office for 1890, 1891 and 1892, on what is known as the Citizens' ticket. Mr. Honeywell was united in marriage, February 28, 1883, with Miss Lulu M., daughter of Charles and Keturah (Pringle) Robbins, natives of this county, to which union three children have been born, viz.: Leroy K., born January 29, 1884; Myrtle, born July 15, 1885; and Charles H., born July 16, 1891. Politically Mr. Honeywell is a Democrat, and was constable of Plymouth for five years. Mr. and Mrs. Honeywell attend the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the P. O. S. of A.

I. T. Honeywell, furniture dealer and undertaker, Luzerne, was born at Dallas, Luzerne Co., Pa., in 1856, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Frantz) Honeywell, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania. The father's vocation was that of a farmer, and his family consisted of six children, one daughter and five sons. Mr. Honeywell, after receiving his education, spent four years traveling through the western States. He returned in 1883, and embarked in the furniture and undertaking business at Luzerne, where he has a thriving trade. Our subject was married, in 1889, to Emanda, daughter of Zachariah Nealy, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have one child, a daughter, Ida A., now (1892) one year and eight months old. Mr. Honeywell adheres strictly to the principles advocated by the Republican party, is a member of the I. O. R. M., K. of P., Daughters of Pocahontas, and Sons of Patriotic Knights.

L. D. Honeywell, farmer, P. O. Carverton, was born in Dallas, May 13, 1861, son of Samuel and Margaret (Frantz) Honeywell, and is the sixth son in a family of ten children, six of whom are living. He was reared and educated in Kingston township, and has always devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, proving himself an adept in his chosen vocation. He removed to Wyoming with his father at the age of thirteen. On February 22, 1883, at the age of twenty-two, he was married to Miss Eleanor, daughter of Jacob H. and Harriet D. Wolf, and to their union have been born two children: Charles and Margaret, the former born February 10, 1884, the latter August 18, 1885. After his marriage Mr. Honeywell removed to his father's farm, consisting of nearly 200 acres of valuable land, situated north of Wyoming borough, to which he devotes his time, giving special attention to hay and potato crops. He is also extensively engaged in the dairy business, having twenty cows of excellent breed.

Samuel Honeywell, farmer, Wyoming borough, was born April 12, 1828, and is a son of Abraham S. and Lydia (Hawk) Honeywell, natives of Warren county, N. J., and of German and English origin, respectively, the former a farmer by occupation. They reared two sons, of whom our subject is the youngest. He was edu-

cated in the common schools, and in 1847 he began life for himself as a farmer, on his half of the homestead, where he remained till 1866, when he came to Carverton, Luzerne county, and engaged in agriculture, having purchased a large farm there in 1865; he remained in Carverton nine years, and then moved to Wyoming borough and built his cozy home in 1875, where he has since resided. He was married, December 27, 1849, to Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Weiss) Frantz, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. This happy union was blessed with ten children, six of whom are now living: Mary E., married to B. W. Brickel, an undertaker in Dallas, Pa., formerly of Bethlehem, Pa.; Ira T., married to Emma Nealey, of Dallas township; Lincoln D., married to Elnora Wolf, of Wyoming; Nelson C., married to Frances Nafus, of Luzerne borough, Pa.; Clinton G., married to Alphretta Welch, of Dallas borough; and Archie C., mail carrier for Wyoming borough, living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Honeywell are members of the Wyoming Methodist Church. Mr. Honeywell is a sound Republican, and has held the borough offices of school director and judge of election, and was appointed tax collector by the court of Luzerne county for 1892, for Wyoming borough.

William J. Honeywell, retired, Dallas, was born June 3, 1824, and was educated at the common schools of Dallas, in early life teaching school himself. He has confined himself mostly to agriculture, and although retired, yet owns a farm as well as a house and lot in Dallas borough. He is a man of influence, both socially and religiously. He holds the offices of town burgess and justice of the peace, and was for twelve years school director. At the time of the erection of the M. E. Meeting-house he was president of the building committee, and he has been on the board of trustees of that church for forty years, being now president. On May 29, 1847, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of James and Mary Perry, and by her had three children, viz.: Hiram, Mary A. and C. D. Of these, Hiram married Miss Martha, daughter of Joseph Shotwell; C. D. married Miss May, daughter of John Ferguson.

William J. Honeywell is a son of Abraham S. and Lydia (Hawk) Honeywell, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, the latter in Dallas. One of the earliest marriages in Dallas was in 1820, that of Abraham S. Honeywell to Miss Lydia Hawk. Abraham S. Honeywell is a son of William Honeywell who came to Dallas in 1808, and here purchased 400 acres of land (which is on the site of the Dallas Fair Grounds) and here he first put up a log-house, in the following year building a more pretentious residence. He continued to improve and beautify "Old Mother Earth" until the forest came to "blossom as the rose." A man of sterling qualities, honest, industrious, and patriotic in the extreme, William Honeywell was a thoroughly religious and conscientious man. In those days, when church buildings were scarce, his house was the central place for worship for that country. His heart was in sympathy with the work of the Gospel; his hand was always ready to help, and his hospitable home was ever open to the preacher of the Gospel. He reared a family of eight children, four boys and four girls, who afterward became, the boys sturdy yeomen, and the girls the wives of successful pioneers of the country. Their names are as follows: Joseph, Thomas, Jacob, Abraham S., Grace, Hannah, Betsy and Kate. Abraham S., settled on part of the old homestead which he continued to improve and embellish, having imbibed the same spirit that prompted his father. He was a man of influence in his day; he held the office of constable for twenty years, and held several other offices of trust in the town. In those days of no railroads he was in the habit of hauling goods from Easton to Wilkes-Barre, drawing shingles from the wood country, south, and bringing back supplies. He lived to be ninety-seven years and died in 1889. He reared a family of two children: Samuel and William J., the latter being the subject of this sketch.

John E. Hopkins, miner, Keystone Colliery, Ridgewood, Plains township, was born in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, South Wales, January 1, 1853, and is a son of William and Ruth (Evans) Hopkins, the former of whom was a miner. They reared two children of whom John E. is the elder; his sister, Naomi, married Thomas

Jones, a miner in Wales. Our subject followed mining to some extent in his native country, came to America in 1873, and was engaged in mining successively at Church Hill, Ohio, Coal Creek, Ind., Peoria, Ill., Massillon, Ohio and Jeansville, Pa. In 1876 he revisited Wales, worked in the mines there nine months and then returned to this country, locating at Scranton, Pa., where he remained a short time, and was afterward engaged in mining at Kingston, Sugar Notch, Jeansville, Stockton and Plains; at the last-named place he mined and contracted in the Hillman, Oakwood, Wyoming, Henry and Pine Ridge Collieries, working in the Henry in all seven years. While in the Oakwood he was severely burned, which disabled him for some time. In January, 1890, he came to the Keystone Colliery, where he is also contracting. Mr. Hopkins was married, October 13, 1872, to Miss Ann, daughter of Thomas and Maria (Jones) Jones, of Wales, and they have had nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Maria, Ruth, Rachel, Garfield, Lucretia, Faith and Ralph. Mr. Hopkins is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. K. of M. C. and the I. O. R. M.; in his political views he is a Republican.

Patrick Hopkins, locomotive hostler, Ashley, was born in County Longford, Ireland, September 7, 1847, and is a son of Patrick and Margaret (Bardon) Hopkins. He has one older brother, John, who is firing a stationary engine at Ashley. The father died when our subject was ten months old, and the mother afterward married Bernard Gunning, by whom she had two children: Peter (employed in the repair shops of the Hudson River Railroad) and Mary (Mrs. Bernard McCue, of County Longford, Ireland). Our subject came to America with his brother in 1863, and located at Ashley, where he picked slate in the breaker, three months; carried tools on the railroad, one year; drove mules in the mines, two years; was brakeman on what is now the Central Railroad of New Jersey, three years, and fired, two years. He then was brakeman on what is now the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, three months, after which he returned to Ashley, where he labored in the mines ten months, and from 1873 to 1887 was engaged in mining. He then served two years as supervisor of Wilkes-Barre township, and accepted his present position in 1888. Mr. Hopkins was married October 8, 1869, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Charles and Ann (Caffery) O'Neill, natives of County Longford, Ireland, whence they emigrated in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have had born to them ten children, as follows: Charles, who died at the age of ten months; John, brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey; James, a molder's apprentice, Vulcan Iron Works, Wilkes-Barre; Charles, teamster for his father; Peter, Joseph, Ann, Mary, Margaret and Edward, the last named dying at the age of four years and five months. Mr. Hopkins and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the B. L. F., and in his political views is a Democrat. In 1890 he built his residence.

George W. Hoover, funeral director, with Voorhis & Murray, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Forty-Fort, this county, March 8, 1830, a son of Daniel and Elsie (Space) Hoover. His father was a shoemaker, and a veteran of the war of 1812. He settled at Forty Fort about 1816, where he followed his trade and resided until his death, which occurred in 1836. His wife was a daughter of James Space, who lost a hand in the Revolutionary war; he was a pioneer farmer of Luzerne county and died in Huntington township. Daniel and Elsie Hoover had five children: James, Sarah (Mrs. Simeon Brown), William, Nancy (Mrs. John Norsor) and George W., the subject of this sketch. George W. Hoover was reared in Forty Fort, and educated in the public schools, and served an apprenticeship of five years at the cabinet maker's trade, which he has since followed. He is now superintendent of the cabinet department for Voorhis & Murray, as well as funeral director, and has been with them and their predecessors twenty-two years, and was, for eighteen years prior to that, in the undertaking business for himself and others. He was married, July 25, 1851, to Jane E., daughter of Samuel and Margaret Montayne, of Wilkes-Barre, and has one daughter living, Blanche (Mrs. Latta L. Brittain; she has one child, Elsie). Mr. Hoover and wife are members of the Baptist Church; in politics he is independent.

JACOB HOOVER, farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born in Morris county, N. J., in September, 1812. He is a son of Peter and Sophia (Beam) Hoover, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, where they lived and died. They reared a family of eight children, all of whom are dead except Jacob, who is the seventh in the family. He was reared in his native county, and educated at the common schools, and in 1827 removed to this county, locating in the Valley, where he resided, a trustworthy and respected citizen, till 1863, in which year he removed to Dallas on a farm of one hundred acres, or more properly, a wilderness of one hundred acres. By hard labor and economy, he has achieved marvelous changes, half of his farm being now cleared and under cultivation. His rude log cabin, which is still standing, has been supplanted by a more modern edifice. The natural forest has given way to the golden fields of grain; thus, by hard and honest toil, are the agricultural pursuits of the county developed. In 1832 Mr. Hoover married Miss Jane, daughter of Jonas and Catherine (Shaver) DeLong, to which union have been born thirteen children, nine of whom are living: Charles, William, Catherine, Bradley, James, Sarah, Elizabeth, John and Nathaniel. George (deceased) served three months in the militia during the Civil war; Charles served three years in the One Hundred and Twenty-third P. V. I., and fought heroically for the preservation of the Union. Mr. Hoover is a worthy old gentleman, affectionate in his family, and kind and courteous to his neighbors. Politically he is a Republican.

LAWRENCE HOOVER, farmer, P. O. Harding, was born near Hackettstown, N. J., December 25, 1820, in which place he was reared and educated. He is the son of Felix and Margaret (Lance) Hoover, both of whom were born in Morris county, N. J. Felix Hoover was of Dutch parentage, and was a hard-working and industrious man. His family consisted of eight children, two of whom are now (1892) living. Lawrence is the youngest of his father's family; in early life he learned the mason's trade. He came to this county in 1840, at the age of twenty-one years, locating in Exeter township, on a farm of twenty acres, to which at various times he has added thirty-five more. He settled here when the land was unimproved, and, by hard work and an eye to business, he has succeeded in making for himself a beautiful and comfortable home. In his early life he was an expert hunter, game being plentiful in those days. Mr. Hoover is much respected by his townsmen, and has been appointed to several offices, the duties of which he has discharged with much credit. In 1841 he married Sarah, daughter of Andrew and Nancy Hoover. There were ten children born to them, four of whom are now (1892) living: Alfred, George, Minerva and Izabelle. George and Henry (deceased) were both members of Company F, Fifty-third P. V. I. The latter died from the effects of a wound received while in the service; both served their country well in her struggle for the preservation of the Union. Mrs. Hoover was born in Exeter township, in 1823. Her father removed to this county in 1811, locating in Red Spring Falls, Lackawanna Co., Pa. Mr. Hoover and his sons are stanch Republicans.

MISSOURI B. HOUPT, architect, builder, lumberman, etc., of the city of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Newport, Luzerne county, February 17, 1839, and is the youngest of ten children of Philip and Susan (Arnt) Houpt, who were both born in Northampton county, this State, in the years 1796 and 1797, respectively, of Pennsylvania-German parentage. They were married in that county in the year 1815, and in 1820 removed to Newport township, Luzerne county, where they followed the pursuit of farming with industry and success, until the year 1849, when they removed to Wilkes-Barre. Here they happily and comfortably resided, in the enjoyment of the fruits of their early labors, until the death of Philip in the year 1880, when he was aged eighty-four years. His widow, Susan, still survives, at the advanced age of ninety-five, in the full enjoyment of her mental faculties. Aside from the more than usual financial prosperity of this long matrimonial union, it deserves the honorable mention of having contributed to the world four sons and six daughters, who have severally attained the estates of respectable and estimable manhood and womanhood, and of whom all of the sons and four of the daughters are still living.

The son, Missouri B. Houpt, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the

common schools and at the Wyoming Seminary. At the age of twenty-one years, following the bent of his business ambition to be a contractor and builder, and desiring to begin at the very bottom round of the ladder in that pursuit by practical experience to familiarize himself with all the intermediate steps to the top, he went to New York City to learn the trade of a carpenter, and four years later, at the age of twenty-five, returned to Wilkes-Barre, resolved to begin his chosen calling. Very soon his preliminary training, his natural taste for that occupation, and his energy and strict business discipline, gave him both extensive employment and a prominent reputation as a contractor and builder, and for many years, not only in the superior character, but also in the amount of work he has performed, and in the dispatch and satisfaction to his employers, with which he has carried out his undertakings, he has justly ranked as the leader in this vicinity in his line of business. During the later years of his life he has successfully combined architecture with that of building, and has shown himself exceedingly efficient in this added calling. A very large number of churches, public buildings, business blocks, and scores of elegant private dwellings, including his own residence on the corner of Ross and South Franklin streets, are standing monuments to his skill and extensive operations. He never builds a poorer, but always a better structure than his contract calls for. He justly enjoys the reputation of perfect business integrity, and always pays his bills with strict promptitude, whereby those who employ him never fear the entry of liens for material against their properties, and those by him employed are sure of their promised recompense. His large building plant on South Franklin street, equipped with a constant supply of the best lumber, and all the modern machinery and appliances for rapid and yet perfect work, is another attestation of his perseverance and the large scope of his business industry. He was also, for a number of years, the senior member of the firm of Houpt, Frantz & Cook, painters, paperhangers, etc., and has been engaged in various enterprises as auxiliary to his general business. Finally, and within the last year, he has purchased a valuable lot on North Canal street, erected thereon large brick buildings for storage of lumber, stables, offices, etc., immediately connected by a series of switches with the main line of railroad, at a cost of many thousands of dollars, and thus has converted this property into a lumber-yard, which for location, availability and perfection for receiving, stocking and selling lumber, has no equal in this part of the State. This has been stored with a large quantity of every kind of lumber and hardware pertaining to the lumber business, and so fully alive to the demands of the times, and the importance of supplying at a reasonable cost the wants of his patrons' own building and contracting enterprise, he has still further exhibited an almost unlimited business capacity, and will, no doubt, proportionately increase his present well-earned fortune.

Mr. Houpt was married March 28, 1865, to Sallie Garringher, daughter of Jesse and Catharine (Croup) Garringher, who were born in Hanover and Newport townships, respectively, of Pennsylvania-German parentage. Two children have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Houpt, viz.: Edgar Missouri Houpt (aged sixteen years), now preparing for college, and Harry S. Houpt (aged twenty-six years), yet unmarried, who, with a view of adopting his father's line of business, and having for that purpose supplemented his academic studies by a course of training, first in The Pierce Business College of Philadelphia, and next in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has recently become associated with his father in the different business enterprises, above referred to, which are now and hereafter will be carried on under the firm name of M. B. Houpt & Son. With both his thorough theoretical training at college, and the lessons of practical experience which have been so generously supplied by his father, the son will no doubt greatly relieve the father of many of the latter's former business cares, and in due time, with his younger brother, carry on the extensive business operations to which we have referred.

Mrs. Houpt is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, with which her husband, while not a member, is identified, at least to the extent of assisting in its

financial maintenance. Mr. Houpt is a liberal contributor to public and private charities; he is a prominent Freemason, and, as a stanch Republican, he gives freely in aid of party management, but has never been an office-seeker or holder.

George L. Houser, forwarding agent at Coxton Yards, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, was born at White Haven, this county, October 23, 1847, a son of Samuel and Sophia (Andrews) Houser, who reared a family of four children: Edward, George L., Alice and Samuel. Our subject received a public-school education, and at the age of eighteen entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as manifest clerk in their general office at Mauch Chunk, where he remained until 1874, when he was appointed forwarding agent at Coxton, in which position he still continues. He married, November 13, 1873, Annie L., daughter of A. G. Broadhead, Jr., of Mauch Chunk, superintendent of the Beaver Meadow Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The issue of this union was two children, Nellie W. and Romeyn. Mr. Houser is thoroughly conversant with every branch of the business with which he is connected. He is a prominent member of and elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Pittston, he is also a member of the K. of H., and in politics is a Republican.

Horace H. Howe, butcher, was born in Wilkes-Barre, October 20, 1848, and is a son of Nathan G. and Margaret (Robbins) Howe—the father a native of near Boston, Mass., and the mother, of Luzerne county. The father located in Wilkes-Barre about 1840, where he followed the business of general contractor upward of thirty years. He reared a family of five children: Abigail (Mrs. Capt. E. W. Finch), Harriet (Mrs. Capt. I. K. Hammond), Caroline (Mrs. George A. St. John), Horace H. and Lyman. Our subject was reared in Luzerne county, and was educated in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary. He began active life as a brakeman, and he served as conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey fifteen years. In 1888 he embarked in his present business in Wilkes Barre, in which he has since continued. In 1870 Mr. Howe married Bertha N., daughter of John Jenkins, of Wilkes-Barre, and has four children: Horace, John, Gertrude and Stanley. He is a member of the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and of the F. & A. M., and in politics he is a Republican.

William Howe, miner in the Honora Colliery, Laflin, was born in Ferry Hill, County of Durham, England, October 31, 1840, and is a son of William and Margaret (Stockley) Howe, being the eldest of eight children, six of whom are living. Our subject, who had worked at mining and in a steel-rail manufactory in his native country, came to America in 1880 and located in Mill Creek, where he worked in the mines nine years, with the exception of two years, 1886-88, that he was engaged in farming in Potter county, S. D., whither he took his family in 1887. He removed to Laflin in September, 1891. Mr. Howe was married, August 31, 1863, to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Mary E. (Grundy) Hanson, of England, and they have had seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Joseph, an engineer in Laflin; Mary E., James and Margaret. Mr. Howe and wife are members of the Primitive Methodist Church, of which he has been a local preacher for eight years; he has also held the office of Sunday-school superintendent, class leader, and president of the board of trustees. He is a Republican in his political views, and in 1892 was elected burgess of Laflin borough.

Isaac A. Howell, farmer, P. O. Wyoming, was born in Hope township, Warren Co., N. J., March 29, 1839. He is son of A. J. and Levina (Allen) Howell, both of whom were born in Warren county, N. J.; the former died in New Jersey at the age of thirty-five, leaving a family of six children, all of whom are now living. Isaac A. is the third in the family, and came to live with his uncle Levi, a resident of this county, when but five years of age. He was reared and educated by his uncle in this county, with whom he remained till 1861. When he reached his twenty-second year he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-third P. V. I., with the rank of sergeant; but for his faithful service and undaunted courage, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and then to captain, which rank he held at his discharge. He partici-

pated in the following battles: Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Hatcher's Run. In all these engagements he seemed to lead a charmed life, coming out uninjured. On January 14, 1864, while yet serving his country, he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia, daughter of Henry and Maggie Houser. To this union have been born two children: Mary Ellen (married to T. E. Root, a farmer), and Eva (married to Thomas N. Chesworth, a mechanic). After his return from the army, Mr. Howell again engaged in agricultural pursuits. He settled in North Moreland, where he remained about six years, then removed to Franklin township, this county, where he remained two years. He next went to Kansas, where he engaged in farming on a large scale; but after the lapse of four years he returned to Wyoming county, where he resided for two years, and again removed to Luzerne county, where he has ever since resided. In 1866 he removed to his present residence, which is known as the "Goodwin Place," and was formerly owned by W. S. Shoemaker. He is a general farmer, but gives particular attention to dairying. Mr. Howell is a man of ability and intelligence. He is a member of the G. A. R.; he and his wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church, and politically he is a Republican.

John Howell, retired, Pittston. This gentleman, who is one of Luzerne county's most successful business men, was born in St. Donatts, Wales, November 24, 1824, and is a son of Lewis and Ann (Priest) Howell, both natives of St. Donatts. The father was a builder by trade, and lived his allotted time in his native parish. His eldest son, William, has a history that reads like a page from a romance. He was educated for and became a Baptist preacher in his native country, was widely known and respected by all for his consecrated life, and for many years he was an earnest and successful worker in the church of his choice. But eventually he was brought in contact with two elders of the Mormon Church who were engaged in proselyting for their religion in the section where Mr. Howell was located, and by their force of reasoning he was converted to the Mormon faith. He at once undertook to spread that religion in France, and taking with him his eldest daughter, whom he placed in school at Paris, he commenced his mission. Not meeting with the anticipated result there, he not long after returned to England, where he continued his work and soon secured a following of about six hundred, with whom he embarked for the Mormon settlement at Salt Lake, Utah, U. S. A. To show the wonderful power of Mr. Howell's logic, we make mention of the fact that on the trip to the United States he succeeded in converting many of the officers and most of the crew to the Mormon faith. He brought his family, consisting of his wife, one daughter and three sons, with him on this voyage. He disembarked his little colony at New Orleans, and started for the Territory, but at Council Bluffs he sickened and died; his family, however, continued on to Utah Territory with the colony, and, with the exception of one of the younger boys, who was killed by falling under the wheels of the caravan during the journey, they reached the goal for which they had set out. The family received a competency from Wales, and for years have been prominent in the commercial, social and political affairs of the Territory. They have been blessed with a large family and are educating their children in Cornell University. Lewis, the second son, of Lewis Howell, was for many years a dry-goods merchant in Carbondale, Pa., and died there in 1851; the third in the family, is our subject, after whom come Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Evans; Esdras, residing at Hyde Park, Scranton, a salesman for a Philadelphia grocery house; Joshua W., who was for years in the life insurance business in Pittston, and established the first agency of the Northwestern Life in Luzerne county and built up a business of colossal proportions for that company, then sold his business and went to San Francisco, Cal., where he is now engaged in the life insurance business; and Ann W., married to William H. Walters, of West Pittston. Our subject passed his boyhood in Wales, and had but meager chance of acquiring an education. At the age of fourteen years he was bound apprentice to D. Davis to learn the trade of draper, and

served him five years, after which he was a journeyman for years. In 1849 he came to the United States, and located in Carbondale, where he purchased his brother's interest in the firm of Law & Howell, having John S. Law for a partner. With this firm he remained until the burning of their store in 1862, after which he came to Pittston and assumed the management for his brother-in-law in the firm of Charles Law & Company, and after the brother-in-law's death he, together with Col. Campbell, purchased his interest in that establishment, which he held until 1872, when he sold to Col. Campbell and then retired from business. Mr. Howell is the owner of the Music Hall at Pittston, and of other real estate interest in that town. He has a beautiful residence property at No. 237 Wyoming street, West Pittston. Mr. Howell was united in marriage, in 1854, with Mary, a daughter of David Vinton, of Fond du-Lac, Wis., and although this marriage has been blessed with no children, they have reared one adopted child, Mary E., a daughter of Edward Jenkins, of Carbondale, Pa. She was educated in the public schools of Carbondale, and at the Wyoming Seminary. She married George W. Farrer, of the United States navy, Quaker City, who, while serving as engineer on board one of the United States steamers, saved the vessel from fire by the display of almost unequaled bravery; the fire was discovered in the engine room, and his assistants and firemen all fled to the upper deck, but he persuaded them to return to the engine room and assist in subduing the flames, which had by this time gained considerable headway, and as soon as he got them inside he locked the door and told them that they would have to fight for their lives; so, seeing that there was no chance to shirk, they put forth an effort that soon extinguished the flames and saved the ship. For this deed Mr. Farrer received a medal and promotion. At his death he left two children: John, now attending the College of Pharmacy in New York City, and Louise, attending college in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Farrer lived in Pittston after his marriage, and was engaged in the milling business with Mr. Grier in that town, until his death in 1875. Mr. Howell is a member and senior warden of the Trinity Episcopal Church of West Pittston. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics is a Republican.

Levi Howell, farmer, P. O. Trucksville, was born in Hope township, Warren Co., N. J., February 27, 1817, a son of George G. and Lydia (Johnson) Howell, both of whom were born in the above-named place. George G. Howell was a worthy man, a loyal citizen, a kind, accommodating neighbor, and an honest and upright man in every respect. His family consisted of ten children, nine of whom are now living, Levi being second in the family. Our subject received his education at the public schools of Hope, N. J., and in 1839, when aged twenty-two years, he removed to North Moreland township, Wyoming Co., Pa., where he purchased 160 acres of land to which he added ninety-four acres, thus showing his ability in his chosen vocation to manage his affairs, and accumulate property. During his residence of twenty-five years there, he brought under cultivation 150 acres, proving himself to be a thoroughly practical farmer. Selling this property, he moved to Orange, this county, where he purchased a house and lot; but this was farming on too small a scale for a man of his ability, so he sold out and removed to Kingston township, same county, where he purchased a farm of 160 acres, 120 of which are under the plow, his specialties being grain and hay. Mr. Howell has been married four times. For his first wife he wedded Miss Sarah Luce, of New Jersey, by whom he had one daughter, Sarah (now Mrs. Coursin); for his second wife he married Miss Olivia Smith, by whom he had one daughter, Mollie, wife of William Hatfield; his third wife was Miss Ruth Ann Rodgers, and by her had six children, one of whom is now living in Iowa; his fourth wife was Mrs. Vaughan, who bore him six children, four of whom are now living: Levi T. (married to Miss Kate Schooley), Charles W. (married to Miss Kate Atherholt), Judson J. (married to Miss Carrie Good), and Emeline (married to Walter Bodle). Mr. Howell is a man of marked influence in his township, both in social and religious circles. He is a member of the M. E. Church, in politics is a Republican, and has held several township offices.

J. J. Howells, druggist, Luzerne. This popular young man was born at Wilkes-Barre in 1869, and is the only son of John W. and Elizabeth (James) Howells, both natives of Wales. They came to America at an early age, and settled in Schuylkill county, Pa., where they were married. At one time the father was a mine foreman at Gilberton, in that county, subsequently removing to Parsons, in Luzerne county, where he lived a retired life until his death, which occurred December 23, 1891, at the age of sixty-four years. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools of Gilberton, Schuylkill county, and after completing his course came to Wilkes-Barre, where he began the study of pharmacy with Mr. Armstrong, a prosperous druggist of that city. He remained there four years, during which time, by close application and assiduous labor, he became a very proficient pharmacist. In August, 1891, Mr. Howells embarked in the drug business at Luzerne, and although a stranger in the place when he started, has by his kind and affable manner toward all, in an incredibly short time established a very prosperous business, which, through his ability and experience as a first-class druggist and pharmacist, has taken its place among the leading establishments of the city. There were four children in his father's family, viz.: Mary, John J., Laura, and Lizzie, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Howells usually votes the Republican ticket, and in his social connections is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and of the Masonic Fraternity.

James Howey, farmer, P. O. Plainsville, was born in Monroe county, Pa., July 22, 1853, and is of Dutch origin. His father's family consisted of eight children, of whom James is the second. Our subject was reared on a farm, educated in the common school, and at the age of ten years began working around the mines. For twenty years he did all the various kinds of work about the mines, and in 1883 he commenced agricultural pursuits on the "Enterprise farm," where he remained five years; then served one year as supervisor of Plains township; and in 1891 he located on the "Pittston and Elmira farm," belonging to the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company. Mr. Howey was married, January 1, 1874, to Miss Parmelia, daughter of Samuel and Louise (Huey) Gregory, natives of Pennsylvania, and of early Dutch origin. Mr. and Mrs. Howey have two children, Minnie M. and Lizzie L. Our subject is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and in politics is a Republican. The family came to Luzerne county in 1855, and lived in a log house where Suburban Park now is, at a time when what is now the town of Parsons and vicinity was all a dense forest. The father, Mr. Simon Howey, is still living, and for eight years has been an inmate of the Danville Insane Asylum.

Henry Martyn Hoyt, late governor of the State of Pennsylvania, was a descendant of an old New England family. The first of the name of whom there is record was Simon Hoyt, who occupies a place in the "list of such as are known to have been in Salem and about the north side of the Massachusetts Bay, before and in the year 1629." From Simon six generations of Hoyts were born in Connecticut and lived there. Ziba, the father of Henry, was born in Danbury, that State, September 8, 1788. He removed to Kingston, Luzerne Co., Pa., and died December 23, 1853. He had fought at Lake Erie in 1813, and with Gen. Harrison in his campaign against Tecumseh, ranking as a lieutenant in Col. Hill's regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. Henry Martyn Hoyt's mother was Nancy Herbert, daughter of Christopher Herbert, who was a surveyor and lived in Hanover township until 1797, when he removed with his family to Arkport, in New York State. Mrs. Nancy Hoyt was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church, and was held in the highest respect by the entire community. Henry Martyn Hoyt was born in Kingston, Pa., June 8, 1830, and worked on his father's farm until fourteen years of age. He was educated at the old Wilkes-Barre Academy, Wyoming Seminary, LaFayette College and Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., from which latter he was graduated in 1849. Afterward he taught at the Towanda (Pa.) Academy, and in the graded school at Memphis, Tenn.; was professor of mathematics at the

Wyoming Seminary, one year; read law, and was admitted to practice April 4, 1883; was Whig candidate for district attorney in 1855, and took part in the Fremont campaign in 1856. In 1861 he helped to raise the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He served with the army of the Potomac till January, 1863, was at the siege of Morris Island under Gen. Gilmore, and was captured in a night attack on Fort Johnson, July 3, 1864, in which he successfully led a division of boats, landed and entered the fort, but was unable to hold it by reason of the failure of his support to come to his aid. After a brief confinement in prison at Macon, Ga., he was taken to Charleston, S. C., where he escaped, but was recaptured and brought back to Charleston, where, with a number of other Union officers, he was placed within range of the besieging guns of the Union army. After his exchange he rejoined his regiment, served as its colonel until the cessation of hostilities, and was brevetted brigadier-general. He then resumed the practice of the law. In 1866 he was elected a member of the school board of Wilkes-Barre; in 1867 was appointed additional law judge of Luzerne county, and later was nominated by the Republicans for the same position, but was defeated. In 1869 he was appointed collector of Internal Revenue for the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna, and resigned in 1873; in 1875–76 he was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1878 Mr. Hoyt was nominated and elected Governor of the State, and during the four years of his term, no bill was passed over his veto. After the expiration of his term, he practiced his profession in Philadelphia and Luzerne county. Gov. Hoyt died, after a protracted illness, at two o'clock on the morning of December 1, 1892, surrounded by his family and a circle of sorrowing friends. He married September 25, 1855, Mary E., daughter of Elijah Loveland, also a descendant of an old New England family, and there are three children living—one son and two daughters. The son, Henry M., Jr., is a practicing attorney. The family in religious faith are Presbyterians. In literature Gov. Hoyt wrote much of a high order of merit, the best known of his works being "A Brief of Title in the Seventeen Townships in the County of Luzerne. A Syllabus of the Controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania," which was prepared for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and an extended argument in defense of the Protective Tariff System, which is regarded by many as the ablest presentation of that side of the much debated subject ever put in print.

JOHN D. HOYT, farmer, P. O. Kingston, was born August 13, 1819, and is a son of Ziba and Nancy (Herbert) Hoyt, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Luzerne county, both being of New England origin. Mr. Hoyt was educated in the common schools and La Fayette College, and has devoted his entire attention to farming in Kingston. He has been twice married, and for his first wife he wedded Martha A., daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Myers) Goodwin, by which union there were three children, viz.: Ann Elizabeth, married to George Shoemaker, of Forty Fort; Abraham G., a lawyer in Wilkes-Barre; and Martha, now Mrs. Dr. Frederic Corss. For his second wife Mr. Hoyt married Elizabeth Goodwin, sister to his first wife, and by her has had three children: Augusta; Edward E., a lawyer in Wilkes-Barre; and Henry M., a lawyer in Spokane, Wash. Mr. Hoyt and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

J. RITNER HOYT, principal of the Ashley Graded Schools, was born in Huntington township, this county, May 17, 1859, a son of Milo J. and Jemima (Tubbs) Hoyt, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Scotch origin. The father, who was a farmer, reared a family of seven children, six of whom are living and of whom our subject is the eldest. Mr. Hoyt was educated in the public school in Huntington township and graduated in 1878, from the New Columbus Academy, where he worked his way by teaching and various other means. He taught five years during his course, seven years in Huntington township, and accepted his present position in 1885. November 22, 1882, Mr. Hoyt married Nancy E., daughter of Fletcher and Huldah (Harrison) Chapin, natives of Huntington township where their ancestors

were among the first settlers. Of this union there are two children, Maud S. and Russel C. Our subject is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and the K. of H. He is a Republican in his political views.

Samuel Hoyt (deceased) was born in Kingston, this county, November 2, 1815, the eldest son of Elias and Mary (Weston) Hoyt. He was a cousin of the late Hon. M. Hoyt, ex-governor of Pennsylvania. Our subject was married January 25, 1860, to Mary M. Miller of Philadelphia, Pa., and two sons were born of this union: Frank Weston and George Samuel, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Hoyt was regarded as one of the solid men of the Wyoming Valley. He assisted his father as county surveyor from early manhood to the time of his marriage, and the years devoted to this work made him familiar with the properties of the county, so much so that he became a recognized authority as to title and ownership, both of surface and coal lands. His name and life are intimately associated with the history and prosperity of Kingston and the Wyoming Valley. After his marriage he abandoned surveying, turning his attention to coal interests and railroads, being intimately associated, in those days, with Mr. Abram Nesbitt, of Kingston, Pa. Mr. Hoyt was possessed of sterling qualities of mind and heart, and his kind, affable manner endeared him to all with whom he was associated. He had great clearness of perception, and his sound judgment and opinion were often sought in the settlement of important cases. While modest and unobtrusive, he had a strong will, and he was possessed of a well-developed moral nature of the highest type. He was a man of strong convictions in politics, as well as in business, but his modesty forbade any proclamation of them in view of office seeking. He attended the services of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hoyt passed from earth, October 7, 1875.

Stephen Harrison Hoyt, a prominent farmer of Huntington township, P. O. Watertown, was born in that township June 28, 1832. He is a son of J. Ross and Julia R. (Harrison) Hoyt, natives of Pennsylvania, of English origin. The father was a farmer by occupation; he died, May 21, 1892, aged eighty-three years. He was a son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Tubbs) Hoyt, natives of Stamford, Conn., who came to this county about 1795, and followed farming until his death in 1819. Stephen Harrison Hoyt is the eldest in a family of nine children, three of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools, and assisted his father with the farm work until twenty-three years of age. He then began boating for the Baltimore Coal Company, on the Pennsylvania Canal, a business he followed for ten years, when he moved to Lehigh Tannery, Carbon county, and worked three years in the lumber woods of that section. He then returned to his native township, renting the Jacob Good farm, which he operated for five years, when, owing to his father's failing health, he returned to the homestead, which he now owns. He was married, June 30, 1867, to Hannah E., daughter of Ezra and Rebecca (Wilson)Chapin, which union has been blessed with seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Eva G., born May 1,1868, a teacher in the high school of Waterton; Charles B., born February 19, 1872; Frank A., born June 15, 1874; Ezra B., born September 23, 1877; R. May, born November 24, 1880; and J. Ralph, born March 24, 1885. The family attended the M. E. Church. Mr. Hoyt is one of the sound men of his township; has been school director for three terms, and in politics is a stanch Republican.

Abraham Huff, gardner, P. O. Harding, was born in Monmouth county, N. J., November 19, 1839, son of Oliver and Elizabeth (McGill) Huff, both of whom were born in the same county. Oliver Huff was a hard-working and honest man, one in whom his fellow-men could place implicit confidence. He lived to be of service to his country, and died in 1888. He reared a family of seven children, out of eight who were born to him. Abraham is the third of the family, and was reared and educated in his native county, and has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits, at which he has been successful. He removed to Lackawanna county in 1865, locating in Hyde Park, where he remained one year, thence removing to Ashley, where he resided nine years. He next removed to Newtown, where he spent four

years, afterward going to Duryea, whence, after a residence of one year, he moved near Pittston, there passing seven years of his life. Finally, in 1888, Mr. Huff removed to Exeter township, where he bought a place, comprising forty acres, of beautiful and productive land, which he entirely devotes to gardening. He raises all kinds of vegetables, with which he supplies the Pittston markets. Mr. Huff is a man of energy and enterprise, who has succeeded in building up for himself a trade which defies competition. He is a man of pleasing manner and mild disposition. In 1866 he was married to Miss Ellen Vanderlung, who was born in 1846, daughter of James and Mary Vanderlung. To this happy couple have been born five children, four of whom are now (1892) living: Mary, James, Oliver and Joseph; Lottie is deceased. Politically, our subject is a Republican.

George W. Huff, merchant and farmer, P. O. Town Hill, Huntington township, was born November 20, 1830, in Sullivan county, Pa., and is a son of Abraham and Annetta (Wright) Huff, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin, respectively. The father was a carpenter and farmer by occupation. He died October 15, 1891, aged eighty-four years. George W. is a grandson of Amos Huff, who came from New Jersey to Hanover township in 1800. He is the second of a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and began life for himself at eighteen years of age, as a carpenter and wheelwright, which he followed for twenty years in Huntington township. He then opened his present store, in 1865, bought a farm, and has since conducted both industries. He was married August 14, 1852, to Miss Frances L., daughter of John and Charlotta (Fuller) Myers, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. She is the second youngest in a family of five children, three of whom are living. This union is blessed with three children: Rolland B., born April 19, 1856 (he married Lizzie A. Newton; works his own farm); Abram L., born February 14, 1860 (married Jennie Westover); and Thomas R., born December 4, 1863, clerks in the store. The family attend the Methodist Church. Mr. Huff was a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and Sons of Temperance. He has held the offices of school director, assessor and poormaster, and has been postmaster of Town Hill for over twenty years. He is one of the prominent men of his section, in politics a sound Republican, and is a thorough business man.

G. D. Hufford, farmer, P. O. Muhlenburg, was born June 28, 1822, in Monroe county, near Stroudsburg, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of John and Susan (De Haven) Hufford, the former born in Northampton county, the latter in Connecticut. John Hufford was a wealthy farmer, owning 100 acres of valuable land, and was practical in all his dealings, and honest to a fault; sober and industrious, keeping well abreast of the times in his agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was an exemplary Christian. He never left his native county, and died July 9, 1857, aged sixty-four years. His children numbered twelve, five of whom were born at two births, and six of the twelve grew to maturity (two of whom are now living), George D. being the eleventh by birth. In early life our subject learned the blacksmith's trade at which he worked for twenty years. On June 15, 1861, he was mustered into the United States service as a private in Company F, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, and for good behavior and courage displayed in battle he was promoted to the rank of first sergeant. He served two and one-half years, and was honorably discharged on account of disabilities, having participated in all the battles of his command during his term of service. After his return home he lived a short time in Stroudsburg, and then removed to Wyoming county, where he took up farming, having abandoned his trade on account of failing health. He lived on the first farm he rented, in Wyoming county, three years; he then removed to another farm in the same county, whereon he resided sixteen years. From there he came to Luzerne county, settling in Hunlock township, on his present farm of 100 acres, on which he has made many necessary improvements. In 1842, Mr. Hufford married, at Stroudsburg, Miss Sophia, daughter of John and Elizabeth Shiffer, and to them were born thir-

teen children, five of whom grew to maturity, and three are now living: Aaron, Anna and Allen D. Mrs. Sophia Shiffer Hufford was born in Northampton county, in 1823. Mr. Hufford is a genial, jolly gentleman, always ready to crack and take a joke. He is a member of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican, and has been elected to various offices in his township. He and his good wife are members of the M. E. Church, of which he is steward and trustee.

David R. Hughes, foreman at the Jeansville Boiler Shops, Jeansville, was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, March 2, 1852, and is a son of William and Ellenor (Richards) Hughes, also natives of Wales, who emigrated to America in 1852, settling at Combola, Schuylkill Co., Pa. He is the youngest in a family of four children, and was educated in Carbon and Luzerne counties. From 1862 until 1870 Mr. Hughes worked at mining, and at the last-mentioned date, learned the boiler maker's trade at the Jeansville Boiler Shops, where he has since been employed. In 1879 he was made general foreman of these shops, and has since acted in that capacity. Mr. Hughes was married October 16, 1871, to Miss Hannah M. Watkins, which union has been blessed with seven children, namely: William W. (deceased), John W., Elenor I., Harry G., Mary G., Stella M. and Richard V. Mr. Hughes is a strong adherent of the principles of Prohibition, and is a supporter of that party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Sons of Temperance. He is one of Jeansville's most respected and honored citizens, and seeks in every instance to act justly by all who are subordinate to him.

Edward A. Hughes, letter carrier, Hazleton. This trustworthy young official was born in Hazleton January 4, 1869, and is a son of William M. and Barbara (Stahl) Hughes, both natives of Columbia county, Pa. He was reared and educated in Hazleton, and for a few years after the close of his school days was employed as timekeeper by his father who, at that time, was an extensive railroad contractor. In June, 1889, he was appointed mail carrier. In this position he has discharged all the duties appertaining to his office with the greatest of satisfaction to the public. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Hughes attends the M. E. Church, and is a member of the Independent Order of Red Men, and Hazleton Commandery No. 17.

Henry Hughes, farmer, P. O. Hunlock Creek, was born in Wales, March, 1824, a son of Lewis and Jane Hughes, also natives of Wales. They were respectable farmers in their native country, and after Mrs. Hughes died in Wales, her husband emigrated to this country in 1855, accompanied by his son, Henry, and lived to be one hundred and three years, three months, three days and three hours old, dying in 1877. He reared a family of fourteen children, three of whom, John, Thomas and Henry L., are now living. The subject of this sketch is the thirteenth by birth, and was thirty-one years of age when he came to this country and county, having in early life learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for fifty years. His first four years were spent in Pittston and in Wyoming, and in 1861 he removed to Plymouth township where he purchased 315 acres of land that now has the appearance of a model farm. Mr. Hughes is a general and practical farmer and a man of sound principles. Politically, a Republican, and has held several township offices with credit; in 1891 ran for county commissioner, but fell short of his opponent's number. In 1850, in Wales, Mr. Hughes married Miss Jane, daughter of William Jones, and by her had ten children, six of whom are now living: Henry H., Lewis, Jennie D., Marguerita, Sarah and Anna. Of these Henry H. married Miss Celestia Pease; Jennie D. married Elmer Cease; Marguerita married Samuel Lamoreux. Mr. Hughes is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

James Hughes, retired, Luzerne, was born November 19, 1815, in this county, and is a son of James and Hannah (Sweetland) Hughes, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Connecticut origin. Our subject belongs to a family of Revolutionary fame, his great-grandfather having been a colonel, while his grandfather acted as aid in the memorable battle of Germantown. The Hughes family belong

to early pioneers in the Valley, and have done much to promote the interests of Luzerne county. "The Captain" (as Mr. Hughes is familiarly called) was educated in Luzerne county, and in 1836 began trafficking on the canal, running a line of boats from Pittston to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. After the canal extension was completed, he took his boats through the principal cities in the State of New York. The Captain ran over these various lines until 1866, and many an interesting narrative is related by him of his varied experience on the tow-path. After leaving the canal he was engaged in farming and looking after his many land interests in the Valley, but is now retired from active life. He was at one time one of the most extensive agriculturists in the county, keeping twenty horses and about sixty head of cattle on his farm. Capt. Hughes was married, April 2, 1848, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wharrom Houghton, daughter of John and Rebecca (Mazor) Wharrom, and widow of George Houghton, and a native of England, where she was married to her first husband, by whom she had children as follows: William, Josephine (who resides at Denver, Colo.), Cyrus and Sarah. To her last marriage the following named children were born: Ellen (deceased), Maria (now Mrs. Bishop), George and Caroline, the last named being still with her mother. In politics the Captain has always been a stanch Republican, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church.

James H. Hughes, superintendent of the Keystone Colliery, Plains township, with residence in Wilkes-Barre, was born in Carbondale, Pa., January 22, 1860. He is a son of John and Lucretia (Smith) Hughes, natives of Aberdare, Wales, and of Welsh and English origin respectively. His father came to America as early as 1840, and after remaining at Scranton a few years removed to Carbondale, where he acted as foreman for the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, for a period of thirty-six years, and at the time of his death was the oldest foreman in their employ. Our subject is the youngest of fourteen children, nine of whom are living; he was educated in the common school and in the State University of Colorado, where he took a special course in assaying and chemistry. When he had completed his education he was engaged by the Miners' Smelting & Reduction Company, at Boulder, Colo., as assistant assayer and chief sampler for two years, after which he acted as chief coal inspector for the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, for five years; in 1886 he entered the employ of the Keystone Coal Company as outside foreman, and one year later was promoted to the position which he now holds. The Keystone is a very large and important colliery, employing from 350 to 400 men, and having a capacity of 20,000 tons a month; the position of superintendent of such an establishment is one of great responsibility and trust, yet it is in no particular worthy a better man than its present incumbent. Mr. Hughes was married, April 5, 1884, to Emma K., daughter of J. D. and Patience (Jackson) Laird, of Wilkes-Barre; he and his wife are members of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre; he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and in politics sympathizes with the Republican party.

William H. Hughes, fire-boss, Henry Shaft, Plains, was born in South Wales, in 1856, a son of David and Mary (Hughes) Hughes. In his father's family there were ten children, all living, of whom our subject is the eighth. He came to America in 1879, and located at Plains, where he engaged in company work for four years, and has since held his present position. He built his present residence at Plains, and removed therein in 1888. Mr. Hughes was married April 7, 1881, to Mrs. Elizabeth A. (Parry) Rowlands, daughter of Thomas and Sarah A. (Millen) Parry, natives of South Wales, and widow of James Rowlands, of Plains, by whom she had had one child, Jane. This happy union has been blessed with four children, viz.: William J., Mary E., Edward and David. Mrs. Hughes is a member of the Methodist Calvinistic Church; he is a member of the A. O. K. of M. C., and politically is a Republican.

Willet E. Hughes, physician and surgeon, Ashley, was born in Lime Ridge, Columbia Co., Pa., December 28, 1856, and is a son of William M. and Barbara (Stahl) Hughes, natives of Pennsylvania, and of early Welsh and German origin,

respectively. His father, who has a large livery stable at Hazleton, where he removed in 1865, reared a family of four children, viz.: Willet E.; M. Stella, widow of G. E. Hertz, by whom she had one child, William H., lives with her father; Jesse H., is practicing medicine at Mill Creek, Luzerne Co., Pa., and Edward is in the mail-carrier service at Hazleton, Pa. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Columbia county, Hazleton high school, Bloomsburg State Normal School, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1878. He then immediately began the practice of medicine in Conyngham Valley, where he remained but a few months, and then removed to Laceyville, where he remained seven years. In 1886 he came to Ashley, where, by his manly and genial nature and a superior knowledge of his profession, he has surrounded himself with a large circle of friends and patrons. Dr. Hughes was married August 3, 1881, to Anna L., daughter of John and Julia (Vantuyl) Gay, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and New York, and of English and Holland origin. Mrs. Hughes is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She is quite a genius, and has traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Doctor is a member of the F. & A. M., and a Republican in his political views.

W. R. Hughes, Pittston, was born in Pottsville, December 8, 1847, son of H. R. and Elizabeth (Hague) Hughes. His father was a native of Holyhead, Wales, and at the age of nineteen came to America and located in Pottsville, where he was engaged in the tailoring business until 1852. He then removed to Carbondale (then in Luzerne county), where he also carried on the merchant-tailoring business for a time, after which he came to Pittston, where he embarked in the wholesale liquor business, and later engaged in running a brewery, in a short time becoming one of the most extensive business men in the county. He was largely interested in real estate and various industries. He died June 14, 1888. His wife now resides in West Pittston. She is a native of Yorkshire, England. Our subject was reared in Pittston and educated at Wyoming Seminary and Bucknell University, and at about the age of eighteen took charge of his father's books and acted as his general assistant in business, continuing with him until his death. Mr. Hughes was married July 4, 1872, to Miss Nellie C. Allen, a very accomplished young lady of Tuckerton, Burlington Co., N. J. They have no living children. He is a bookkeeper by profession, and it may be said of him that he has no superiors in this branch of business.

Edward B. Hull, a well-known resident of Shickshinny, was born in Salem township, Luzerne Co., Pa., June 4, 1831, a son of Aaron and Elizabeth J. (McPherson) Hull, and comes of Scotch-Irish stock. His parents, who were formerly of New Jersey, settled in Salem township in 1829; the father was a millwright by trade, and died in Berwick, Pa. Their children were William (deceased), who was a soldier in the Civil war; Edward B.; Mary (Mrs. J. D. Thompson), and Catherine (Mrs. J. H. Mears). Our subject was reared in Pennsylvania, educated in the common schools, and began life as a clerk in a general store. He has been a resident of Shickshinny since 1875, and was clerk in the Salem Coal Company's store thirteen years. In 1858 he married Mary J., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Adams) Hutton, of Briar Creek, Columbia Co., Pa., and has five children: Seth, Cora (Mrs. J. E. Franklin), John, Mary and Anna. Mr. Hull is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics he is a Republican, and is now serving his fifth term as tax-collector of Shickshinny.

Evan T. Humphreys, miner, Plymouth, was born October 14, 1852, and is the eldest in the family of seven children of John and Jane (Busse) Humphreys, natives of Glamorganshire, South Wales. Our subject was educated in his native land, and early in life began mining, which he followed in Wales until 1883, when he came to America, locating at Plymouth, Pa., and engaged at his old business at the Nottingham Colliery, where he worked for seven years. From there he went to the Washington Colliery, where he has since been engaged. Mr. Humphreys was united in marriage, November 6, 1873, with Sarah, daughter of John T. and Patience

(Phillips) Morris, natives of Monmouthshire, Wales, and five children have blessed this union, namely: John T., Thomas T., Evan T., Sarah Jane and Mary. The family attend the Welsh Baptist Church. Mr. Humphreys is a Republican, and is a member of the A. P. A.

ANDREW HUNLOCK, a prominent and influential citizen of Wilkes-Barre, is a great-grandson of Jonathan Hunlock, Sr., who came from New England to Pennsylvania, and located in a part of what was then Union (now Hunlock) township, Luzerne county, becoming the first settler of that township. This was in the year 1773. Jonathan Hunlock, Jr., and Jameson Hunlock, grandfather and father, respectively, of our subject, were born in the same township, and naturally, the family acquired large possessions there. Mrs. Jameson Hunlock, Andrew Hunlock's mother, was Maria Royal, daughter of the late George Royal, of Germantown, Pa., of which locality the Royal family (which is of English descent) were well-known residents through several generations. Andrew Hunlock was born in Kingston, this county (to which place his father had some time previously removed), May 1, 1839. He was educated at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, read law with the late Lyman Hakes, Esq., and was admitted to the bar November 10, 1868. He does not practice, however, his time being wholly taken up with the management of his large and varied business interests. For a number of years he was president of the Anthracite Savings Bank, of Wilkes-Barre; he is one of the owners of the Music Hall, in that city; is interested in coal, timber and other lands, and is connected with many other important business enterprises. In politics he is a Republican. He has been a trustee of the Memorial Presbyterian Church since its organization. Mr. Hunlock is unmarried.

GEORGE R. HUNLOCK, retired farmer, Wyoming borough, was born in Kingston, Pa., October 2, 1841, and is a son of Jameson and Maria (Royal) Hunlock, natives of Pennsylvania and of German and English origin, respectively. The father, who was a tailor by trade, died at his home in Kingston, May 6, 1887. His family consisted of seven children, six of whom are now living, and of whom George R. is second in order of birth. Our subject was educated in the common schools and the Wyoming Seminary, and at the age of sixteen began teaching school, a vocation he applied himself to several terms. On August 6, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. Asher Gaylord. His regiment was in the following battles: Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Cold Harbor, and other minor engagements, under Col. E. L. Dana and Gen. Roy Stone. Mr. Hunlock was wounded in the knee at Gettysburg, and was discharged July 2, 1863, as a brave and efficient soldier. He then went to Philadelphia, and worked nine years as a salesman for Wanamaker & Brown; thence proceeded to Wyoming where he lived four years; at the end of which time he went into the livery business at Wilkes-Barre, continuing thereat eight years, and then moved to Huntington township and carried on farming. Retiring from that occupation, he moved to Wyoming, March 30, 1892. On July 9, 1868, he was married to Sarah J., daughter of Robert S. and Jeanette (Wilkinson) Gettys, natives of Allegheny county, Pa., of German and Scotch origin, respectively. Mrs. Hunlock is next to the youngest in a family of eight children, and was born August 23, 1843; she is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Hunlock is a Republican, and was school director of Huntington township for three years.

JOHN G. HUNLOCK, collector, Wilkes-Barre, with residence at Wyoming, was born at Kingston, Luzerne Co., Pa., November 25, 1846, a son of Jameson and Maria (Royal) Hunlock, natives of Pennsylvania and of English origin. He is a grandson of Jonathan Hunlock, who was one of the early settlers of Luzerne county and who left two children, Samuel and Jameson, the father of our subject; the last named reared a family of seven children, six of whom are now living. Our subject was the fifth in order of birth, was educated in the common schools of Luzerne county, and at the age of fourteen began railroading as brakeman on the Lackawanna &

Bloomsburg Railroad for six months; he was then made conductor and followed the same for eleven years on several roads. He then opened a store in Wyoming, where he remained three years, then went to Carverton and ran a general store for three years, then returned to Wyoming as a merchant for six years; in 1884 he embarked in his present business. Mr. Hunlock is patentee of the Hunlock Rail Joint, now on trial on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. He was married June 22, 1886, to Alice M., daughter of Charles L. and Sarah Ann (Ganaware) Reichard, natives of Easton, Pa.; her father was a tailor by occupation, who came to Wyoming in 1849, and died May 20, 1888, aged seventy-five. Mr. and Mrs. Hunlock attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hunlock is a Republican, and is now serving as school director of the borough.

M. H. Hunsicker, proprietor of the "Central Hotel," Freeland. We note with pleasure the name of this gentleman, who is one of the leading hotel men of the county. He was born in Lehighton, Carbon Co., Pa., November 12, 1859, and is a son of Reuben and Lucy Ann (Bower) Hunsicker, the former a native of Heidleberg, Lehigh county, and the latter a native of Lehighton. The paternal great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch settled in Heidleberg township, Lehigh county, at a very early date, being among the pioneer settlers of that section. His name was Daniel Hunsicker, and he emigrated from Germany. M. H. Hunsicker is the eighth in a family of twelve children—seven boys and five girls—all living and enjoying good health. He was educated in the public schools of Lehighton, and while a young man worked with his father and learned the butchering trade. He remained in his father's employ until he reached the age of twenty-four years, when he engaged in the business for himself at Lehighton, where he remained eight years. He then came to Freeland and embarked in the same line of business, which he followed only a few months, when he disposed of the establishment, and on March 15, 1892, he took charge of the "Central Hotel." This is the oldest hostelry in Freeland, and is a first-class hotel in every respect. Mr. Hunsicker's qualifications as a landlord are such as to render his house exceedingly popular with travelers, in every department the management being of the highest order. In addition to his hotel interests he is well known as a prominent dealer in horses, especially "trotters," which latter he keeps and has driven in races. He was married September 16, 1883, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Graver, of Franklin township, Carbon Co., Pa., and there have been born to them three children, viz.: George Oliver and Pansy May (both deceased) and Raymond Graver (living.) Mr. Hunsicker is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Royal Arcanum and the Junior Order American Mechanics.

Milton J. Hunsinger, breaker-boss, Tombicken Colliery, P. O. Sugar Loaf, was born in Sugar Loaf township, November 22, 1863, a son of Philip and Catherine (Ernst) Hunsinger. The paternal grandfather, Solomon Hunsinger, of German parentage, was among the pioneers of Sugar Loaf township, where he cleared and improved a farm, and passed the remainder of his days. His children, who grew to maturity, were Philip and Jonas. Philip has spent nearly all his life in Sugar Loaf township, engaged in farming and hotel keeping; his children were Christian, Louisa (Mrs. George Hunter), Reuben, William, Amanda (Mrs. Aaron Fink), Milton J. and Henry. Our subject was reared in Sugar Loaf township, where he has always resided, and was educated in public schools. He has been employed about the Tombicken Colliery eleven years, and has held his present position of breaker-boss since 1888. On December 25, 1891, he married Mary, daughter of William L. and Elizabeth (John) Williams, of Sugar Loaf township. Mr. Hunsinger is a member of the Reformed Church, and of the P. O. S. of A. In politics he is a Democrat.

P. R. Hunter, real estate agent, Larksville, was born in the borough of Luzerne (then called Mill Hollow), August 13, 1826, a son of Hiram and Mary (Reese) Hunter, also natives of this county, both born in 1803, the former in Jackson township, the latter in Hemlock township. Hiram Hunter was a son of Philip Hunter, who was born in Wilkes-Barre February 22, 1732, the same day on which the immortal Washington was born. He was the son of a German who emigrated to this country

in its very early history, and who served faithfully in the Revolutionary struggle with England. Philip was a man of reserved nature and retiring disposition, a great fisher and hunter. He was a shrewd man, well acquainted with the characteristics of the Indian. On one occasion he agreed to go hunting with a certain Indian, and to meet at a well-known tree at an appointed time. After they separated, Philip Hunter suspected at once that the intention of the other was to kill him; and here was where his nerve, courage and foresight came into play, which no doubt saved his life. In order to frustrate the evil designs of the Indian, Hunter managed to reach the tree first, and from behind it he watched for his approach. When at last he saw him coming, he held his hat out a little way from behind the tree, whereupon the Indian, being deceived by the ruse, fired his rifle, the ball going through the hat only, and then gave a tremendous whoop, thinking he had killed his victim. Mr. Redskin was rather staggered, however, when he saw Mr. Hunter step from behind the tree unhurt, and with his rifle to his shoulder; so making a virtue of necessity, with true Indian bravado, he opened his breast jacket, and next moment fell dead, for a bullet from Philip Hunter's trusty rifle passed clean through his body. Grandfather Hunter died in Hemlock township in 1841 at the patriarchal age of one hundred and nine years. He was three times married, and reared a large family. His son Hiram began life in the Valley as a weaver, an occupation he followed for a number of years, but, on account of declining health, abandoned it and took up farming. His life was an uneventful one, and he died in 1871 at the age of sixty-nine years. He reared a family of six children, two of whom are yet living, viz.: P. R. and Martha E. P. R. Hunter was reared and educated in the place of his birth, and in early life learned the painter's trade, which he followed for forty years in Luzerne county. This, on account of blood-poisoning, he retired from for the confectionery and notion store, which he still carries on. In 1882 he embarked in the real estate business which he follows in conjunction with his store. Mr. Hunter is yet unmarried, and is a man of some importance. He has held the office of justice of the peace, one term, and also postmaster for some time. Politically he is a Democrat.

Spencer D. Hunt, merchant, Huntsville, was born July 2, 1849, in Elmira, N. Y., a son of Sylvester and Maria (Palmer) Hunt. The former was born in Huntsville, the latter in Elmira, where they were married and reared a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: May A., Emily M., Franklin F. and Spencer D. Sylvester is the son of John, who was born in Huntsville, and is a prominent man of that place. John was a son of Levi, who was a native of Connecticut, and who settled here in the very early history of the county. He was one of the first pioneers in Jackson township; Huntsville bears his name. The Hunts were marked for their patriotism and devotion to the cause of freedom and independence. They have participated in all the wars in the United States from first to last. Levi Hunt, the old pioneer, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. John, his son, was a soldier in the war of 1812. John, second, served in the Mexican war. Sylvester, with two brothers and one son, served faithfully in the war of the Rebellion, in defense of their country and its union. Sylvester was a member of Company H, Ninth P. V. C. His son, Spencer D., the subject of this sketch, when but a mere boy, hearing the older ones read of the rebellious spirit developing itself in the Southern States, could not subdue the patriotic spirit which was transmitted from father to son, from one generation to the other, and willingly gave himself as a sacrifice upon the altar of his country. On September 10, 1861, he became a member of Company C, Fiftieth New York Engineers, for the term of three years. Though a mere lad he took the place of a man, participating in all the principal battles, viz.: Gettysburg, Yorktown, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, Second Bull Run, Chickahominy, Seven Days' Fight, Harper's Ferry, Deep Bottom, "Burnside in the Mud," Rappahannock, Rapidan, Petersburg and Richmond, through all of which he passed without a wound, although his clothes were cut by balls on various occasions. Mr. Hunt served as a private, but was at one time in the quarter-master's depart-

ment. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment, and has since lived in the old native place of his ancestors, Huntsville, an exemplary citizen of that town. Mr. Hunt was the third in his father's family in order of birth. He was reared and educated in Huntsville, where he has always made his home, and where for sixteen years he has been engaged in the butcher business. In 1890 he engaged in a mercantile enterprise, that of a general supply store for country trade. In addition to this he runs a milk route in Plymouth. At the age of twenty-three he married, March 17, 1871, Miss Sarah M., daughter of Chester and Mary Fuller, of Lehman, by which union he has one son. William F., who is assistant postmaster. Mr. Hunt is a man of much political influence, receiving the respect of both parties because of his sterling qualities and his adherence to the principles of right. He was appointed postmaster two years ago, which office he fills to the entire satisfaction of his community. He has also served with much credit as census enumerator. He is a member of John J. Whitney Post No. 339, G. A. R., of which he has been senior commander for five years; since 1885 he has been post commander, and has served as mustering officer in the post for six years. Politically, he is a Republican.

I. J. Hutchins, farmer, P. O. Hunlock Creek, was born in Jackson township, July 13, 1857, a son of George L. and Sarah (Cook) Hutchins, the former born in Wilkes-Barre, October 14, 1824, the latter in Union township, November 20, 1830. George L. Hutchins is a son of John Hutchins, a native of New York State, who came to this county about 1820, locating at Wilkes-Barre. He was a bridge builder, and a master workman in the erection of the Wilkes-Barre bridge in 1828. He resided in that city a number of years, following his business at various points, and met his death by drowning while pursuing his vocation on the Hudson river. His family consisted of three sons: George L., Henry and John. George L. Hutchins began his business career in Plymouth township as a millwright and carpenter, which he followed all his life. At the same time he owned a farm of considerable extent, the work on which he had done by hired help while he pursued his chosen calling, which was more profitable financially. He is still living and enjoying good health; his wife died November 18, 1889. Their family consists of two children: I. J. and Sarah E., both living. Our subject was reared and educated in Plymouth township, and has always resided there. He is a natural mechanic, but confines himself to agricultural pursuits. His farm, which is a model one, comprises 225 acres. He is a Democrat, and has held the office of assessor with credit to himself and the satisfaction of those whom he represented. On September 12, 1879, he married Miss Emma A., daughter of Mrs. Lizzie Anderson, and to this union were born three children: Charles G., Sarah E. and Nellie M. Mrs. Emma Hutchins was born in Kingston township, March 10, 1830. Socially, Mr. Hutchins is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

Ira Reese Hutchins, despatcher, Harwood Mines, a bright and genial young business man, was born in Mifflin township, Luzerne county, October 2, 1866, a son of Martin L. and Margaret (Yohe) Hutchins, natives of Luzerne county. Our subject is the second in a family of eleven children, was reared in his birthplace, receiving his education at the public schools of his native town, and at the State Normal School, Bloomsburg. After completing his education he went to Philadelphia as entry clerk in a wholesale grocery store, where he remained for six months. In 1887 he went to Lattimer Mines and worked as clerk in the Company store for about nine months, afterward working in the office until September, 1891, when he went to Harwood Mines, and accepted his present position. Mr. Hutchins was united in marriage December 22, 1891, with Lizzie Green, of Hazleton. In political matters he is a stanch Democrat, and is a member of the P. O. S. of A. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hutchins is a gentleman of education and rare business ability.

John A. Hutchins, manufacturer of terra-cotta wares, and owner and operator of the Morning Star Coal Mine, of Wyoming borough, was born July 4, 1848. He

is a son of Thomas and Martha (Landon) Hutchins, natives of Pennsylvania and of English origin. The father was a tanner by trade, and in 1869, 1870, 1871 was recorder of Luzerne county. He was interested in the terra-cotta works with his son at the time of his death, which occurred in 1884. Thomas Hutchins was twice married; by his first wife, he had one child, John A.; by his second he had seven children, all of whom are living. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and began life for himself at the age of nineteen as deputy recorder, at which he worked a year and a half; he was then employed in the same office for two years in re-indexing the indices, after which he and his father purchased the terra-cotta works. In 1888 he purchased his coal lands from S. R. Shoemaker, and opened the Morning Star Mine the same year; it produces at present 150 tons of coal a day, and also furnishes the fire-clay for his factory. He has recently purchased a one-half interest in 452 acres of coal land, which he is about to develop. Mr. Hutchins was married January 21, 1873, to Miss Mary J., daughter of W. S. and Maria (Tripp) Shoemaker, natives of Pennsylvania and of German and French origin, respectively; her father was a farmer of Wyoming borough. This happy union was blessed with six children, viz.: William T., born May 4, 1874, attending Lehigh University; Rheiner T., born July 1, 1878, now at Hillman Academy; Martha L., born April 30, 1880, and Ernest J., born May 21, 1882, are attending the Wyoming high school; Genevieve B., born April 21, 1888, died January 17, 1892, and Beatrice M., born August 2, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins attend the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M.; he is a sound Democrat, and was a member of the first borough council; at present he is serving as school director.

Martin L. Hutchins, general merchant, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Rock Glen, was born in Mifflin township, Columbia Co., Pa., January 15, 1842, a son of Daniel and Phœbe (Creasey) Hutchins. His paternal grandfather, John Hutchins, of English descent, was a pioneer of Nescopeck township, this county, where for a time he served as constable. His children as far as known were John, Abram, Daniel and Alam. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Henry Creasey, a pioneer of Mifflin, Columbia Co., Pa., who cleared and improved a farm, and died there. Daniel Hutchins, who was a shoemaker by trade, spent most of his life in Mifflin township, and died there. His children were Catherine (Mrs. Daniel Gearhart), Elizabeth (deceased), Harriet, Dorcas (Mrs. Dorcas Werkheiser), Martin L. and Thomas W. (deceased). Our subject was reared in Mifflinville, and was educated in the public schools and Millville Academy. On October 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company M, Sixteenth P. V. C., and participated in the battles of Kelleys Ford, Upperville, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Culpeper, Briston, Palms Station, Stony Creek and other engagements, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox; was promoted to corporal from the ranks April 1, 1863, and sergeant, January 1, 1865, and in August, 1865, he received an honorable discharge from the service. After his return home he taught school in Nescopeck township, and in December, 1866, embarked in general merchandising in Black Creek township, in which he has since successfully continued, and his present location at Rock Glen he has occupied since 1871; he has been engaged in lumbering since 1876, and farming since 1887. On November 2, 1865, he was married to Margaret E., daughter of Jacob and Rachel (Brown) Yohe, of Mifflin township, and they have four children living: George, I. Reese, Mintie R. and Arthur Rush. Mr. Hutchins served twenty years in succession as justice of the peace of Black Creek township, and was several years postmaster at Black Creek; has also held the offices of school director and township clerk, and for twelve years was agent for the Adams Express Company. He is a member of the G. A. R., Union Veteran Legion and P. O. S. of A.; in politics he is a Democrat.

Wilber L. Hutchison, M. D., Wapwallopen, was born at Jeansville, this county, June 11, 1866, a son of James B. and Margaret L. (Workheiser) Hutchison, and is of Scotch-Irish and German descent. His father, a native of Columbia County, Pa.,

located at Jeansville in 1863, where he was manager of a general store for twenty years. From 1885 to 1890 he was postmaster at Hazleton, after which he managed a wholesale house there one year, and since then has been manager of a Company store at Ehrenfeld, Cambria Co., Pa. His children were Wilber L. and Florence. Our subject was reared in Jeansville, this county, and educated at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, where he was graduated in 1884. In 1888 he began the study of medicine with Dr. H. B. Casselberry, of Hazleton, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1891; in April of same year he located at Wapwallopen, where he has already succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. He married, June 21, 1892, Edith, daughter of William and Mary (Allen) Martin, Hazleton. Dr. Hutchison is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and Jr. O. U. A. M., and in politics is a Democrat.

J. O. Ide, farmer, P. O. Lehman, was born July 22, 1822, in Lehman township, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Nehemiah and Barbara (Sweet) Ide, the former of whom was a carpenter by trade and an expert at farming, a man of influence and worth in his day, holding several township offices during his useful life. He was born March 7, 1793, at Stockbridge, Mass., and died September 15, 1872. His family numbered seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, and two of them are now living. Nehemiah was a son of Nehemiah Ide, who was a native of Massachusetts and a Revolutionary soldier, participating in the battle of "Bunker Hill" and other noted engagements fought in defense of liberty and independence. He moved to this county about 1801, locating in Lehman township, where he bought 300 acres of land, part of which is now owned by "Squire" Ide. His children were all born before he moved from Stockbridge, and he brought with him six sons who proved to be pioneers indeed in Lehman township. Their names are Elijah, Nathaniel, William, John, Nehemiah and Oliver. Nehemiah died in 1822 at the age of sixty-one years. J. O. Ide, the subject proper of this sketch, received part of his education at Mauch Chunk, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade at which he worked up to the time of his marriage. He wedded for his first wife Miss Charlotta, daughter of Benjamin F. and Charlotta Wesley, and by her he had two children, one of whom is now living, Luther. For his second wife Mr. Ide married Miss Margaret, daughter of Thomas Shires, by which union there were seven children, six of whom are now living: Thomas N., Walter B. and Arthur B. (twins), William O., Nora M. and Warren J. Mrs. Charlotta (Wesley) Ide died August 9, 1858; Mrs. Margaret (Shires) Ide died April 20, 1885. J. O. Ide entered the army September 14, 1861, as a member of the Sixth Wisconsin Battery, for the term of three years, and participated in all the noted battles of the Western army under Pope. Some of the engagements were Vicksburg, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson City, Champion Hills, Black River and Missionary Ridge. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service, having proved a patriotic and courageous soldier. In 1865 he moved on his present residence as its owner, and has here since resided. He is a prosperous farmer of liberal means, and a man honored by his fellow citizens. Politically, he is a Republican, and has held the office of assessor eleven years, and justice of the peace, twenty-two years, besides other minor offices. He is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F., and is a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

C. L. Ide, farmer, P. O. Lehman, was born January 12, 1854, a son of J. O. and Augusta (Wesley) Ide, the former born in Lehman township, the latter in Ross. J. O. is a son of Nehemiah Ide, who was born in Stockbridge, Mass., and came to this county about 1800, locating in Lehman township, where he took up a farm of 300 acres which yielded rich harvests to the labors of his six sturdy sons, who were yeomen not to be found in every township. The Ides are a numerous family, and all spring from Nehemiah Ide, of Stockbridge. Nehemiah, Jr., settled west of Lehman, where he lived an uneventful life, but was a man of influence in his day. He died about the year 1871, at the age of seventy-five. His family consisted of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, and two of them are yet living. J. O., his

son, is now living on his father's old place of 150 acres, and is a man of marked ability and influence in his native township, honored by his fellow citizens above his peers. He has held the office of collector and assessor for several terms. His family consisted of eight children, seven of whom are now living, Charles L. being the eldest in the family. Our subject was reared and educated in Lehman township (with the exception of the first ten years of his life which were spent in Wisconsin, his father having moved there when Charles was eight months old). His education was completed at the Wyoming Seminary, after he had received a liberal training at the common school. In early life he confined himself to teaching school, at which he proved successful, and at which he continued for several terms. After he was married he ceased to teach school, and gave his attention exclusively to agriculture, at which he also succeeds. In 1878 he moved on his farm, which contains 145 acres, some of which is well improved, and gives his attention to general farming. He is a good neighbor, and a hospitable gentleman. Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. Ide married on May 18, 1876, Miss Mary, daughter of William and Lydia Allen, and by her he had three children: Rose M., Logan W. and Cora W., the latter being deceased. Mrs. Mary (Allen) Ide was born in Dallas township, January 19, 1851.

Cyrus Ide, farmer, P. O. Lehman, was born August 29, 1837, in Lehman township, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of John and Sally (Foster) Ide, the former born in Stockbridge, Mass., June 10, 1789, the latter in Vermont, September 10, 1797. John was a son of Nehemiah Ide, a native of Stockbridge, Mass., and a Revolutionary soldier of some fame, who fought bravely for liberty and independence. About 1800 he moved to Lehman township, this county, with his family of six sons, and sturdy boys they were too, making good citizens and honest farmers who helped to make the township of Lehman what it is. He died in 1822 at the age of sixty-one. John, his son, followed in the footsteps of his father, and followed farming pursuits, at which he proved an adept. His life was somewhat uneventful. He reared a family of twelve children, eight of whom came to maturity, and seven of them are now living. Cyrus is the ninth of the family, and, like his progenitors, confined himself to the honest tilling of the soil. On January 8, 1863, he married, in Lehman, Miss Susan, daughter of Benjamin and Jemima Wolf, by which marriage there are four children: Eva S. (married to Daniel Crispell, of Lake township), F. J., Mina L. and Stephen W., all yet living and unmarried. Mrs. Ide was born in this county May 22, 1843, and is a most estimable lady. Mr. Ide has lived on his present place since 1865, on a farm of seventy acres, besides which he owns other property near by. He is a practical and prosperous farmer of large and varied experience, and his surroundings show thrift and neatness. He and his wife and children are all members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Grange, and politically, he is a Republican.

E. F. Ide, farmer, P. O. Lehman, was born June 30, 1835, in Lehman township, where he was reared and educated. He a son of John and Sally (Foster) Ide, the former born June 10, 1789, in Stockbridge, Mass., the latter September 10, 1797, in Vermont. John was a son of Nehemiah Ide, who was born in Stockbridge, Mass., and was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war, having been engaged in several battles, including that of Bunker Hill. He moved to this county about 1800, locating in Lehman township, where he purchased 300 acres of land on which he lived all the rest of his life as a worthy citizen. He confined himself to clearing the wilderness, and by the help of his six sturdy sons, who had accompanied him from Massachusetts, he made it to "blossom as the rose." He died in 1822. John, his son, began life as an agriculturist, living near Lehman Centre on a farm of 160 acres which he improved and on which he built. He was a worthy citizen, a practical farmer and good neighbor. He served the town in various capacities, doing credit to himself and his fellow citizens. Aside from this, his life was uneventful. He died July 19, 1866, at the age of seventy-seven. His family consisted of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity, eight of whom

are living, E. F. being the ninth in the family. Our subject has always confined himself to farming. In August, 1862, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he became a member of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-ninth P. V. I., enlisting for the term of three years. He proved his heroism and courage in meritoriously participating in the following battles: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness and Spottsylvania, at which latter he received a severe wound. Thus was ended his active service for his country, but he served her in other capacities. He was honorably discharged, and now enjoys a pension. Mr. Ide has lived at his present place of residence since 1866, on a farm of 144 acres well improved, the result of his own energy and perseverance in agricultural pursuits. He is a general farmer and a prosperous one, and his surroundings show neatness and taste for the beautiful. On October 5, 1869, he married Miss Mary, daughter of John and Catherine Crispell, and by her he had eight children, five of whom are living: Razena, Ruth, Margaret, Edmund and Russell. Mrs. Ide was born in Lehman, October 15, 1849. Mr. Ide, in addition to his farm, has a mill in which he manufactures lumber to a great extent. He and his wife enjoy full communion with the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Grange; politically, he is a Republican.

J. S. Ide, farmer, P. O. Lehman, was born December 11, 1818, in Lehman township, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of William and Hannah (Sweet) Ide, the former born in Stockbridge, Mass., the latter in Tioga county, N. Y. William was a son of Nehemiah Ide, who is said to have been born in Stockbridge, Mass., was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, besides other minor engagements. He moved to this county with his family, consisting of six sons, in about 1801, locating in Lehman township. He had, however, purchased 100 acres of land on which he had paid some money, but after the close of the war he could not meet the other payment; his money being "Continental" was worthless, and thus his claim was forfeited. He purchased 300 acres in Lehman township, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1822, when he was aged sixty-one years. His son William settled on the old homestead, where he spent his life as an industrious farmer, serving his township in various capacities, and proving himself to be a man of worth and influence. He died in 1854 at the age of sixty-six; his family numbered eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and three of them are now living, Jacob S. being the second in the family. Our subject has always worked at farming, proving his ability by his work; he is also an adept with tools, being what is commonly called one of Nature's mechanics. At the age of twenty-one, in August, 1840, Mr. Ide married, for his first wife, Miss Sarah, daughter of Zachariah and Charlotta Neely, and by her he had four children, two of whom are living: Abraham N. and Isaac B. For his second wife he married, December 2, 1863, Miss Sarah, daughter of Charles Harris, by which union there are no children. For his third wife Mr. Ide married, January 26, 1878, Miss Sallie, daughter of William Booth, and there is no issue by this marriage. Mrs. Sarah (Neely) Ide died December 12, 1861; Mrs. Sarah (Harris) Ide died February 6, 1877; Mrs. Sallie (Booth) Ide died April 10, 1889. Miss Nellie C., daughter of Allen H. and Lydia A. Booth, of Centre Moreland, is ward of Mr. Ide, and keeps house for him. Mr. Ide is a prosperous agriculturist, living on his own farm of 100 acres on which he moved in 1842. It was then a wilderness, with no improvements nor buildings; now it is a well-cultivated farm with pleasing surroundings. He is a Republican, and has held various town offices with credit to himself and satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He is a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

James Ide, farmer, P. O., Lehman, was born (January 7, 1828), reared and educated in Lehman. He is a son of Oliver and Amanda (Allen) Ide, the former of whom was born in Stockbridge, Mass., March 27, 1798, the latter born in Pittstown, N. Y., November 4, 1799. Oliver was a son of Nehemiah, who was also a native of Stockbridge, Mass., and who fought in the Revolutionary struggle for liberty and independence, displaying heroism and fidelity to his country and the humane princi-

ples for which he fought. He moved to Lehman about 1800 with his six sons, who became sturdy pioneers in their township. He was an extensive farmer, owning about 300 acres of land which his sons helped to subdue. Oliver Ide began life on the farm now owned by his son James. He was a carpenter and worked at his trade all the earlier part of his life. His farm comprised 160 acres of land, which he cleared and beautified as much as his day would warrant. Oliver Ide lived to be seventy-two years of age, and died November 4, 1870. His family consisted of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, and eight of whom are now living. James is the second of the family, and has always confined himself to farming, working with his father until twenty-three years of age. In 1870 he married, for his first wife, Miss Margaret, daughter of Matthew and Sarah (White) Winters. By this marriage there was one child, Clarence J., born March 21, 1871. For his second wife he married, June 30, 1885, Miss Mina, daughter of Clark Wolf, by whom he has had two children, one of whom is now living, George R. Mr. Ide is a general farmer, enterprising and always abreast of the times, and has resided on the farm all his life. He is hospitable and entertaining to a fault. He is a member of the Grange. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church in good standing. Politically, he is a Republican.

Solomon P. Ide, farmer, P.O. Idetown, was born, December 10, 1818, reared and educated in Lehman. He is a son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Parker) Ide, the former born in Stockbridge, Mass., October 22, 1781, the latter in Coventry, Conn., October 12, 1787. They were married January 1, 1812. Elijah was the eldest son of Nehemiah Ide, who came to this county with his six sturdy sons about 1800, locating near Lehman Centre, on what is now called Idetown. The names of these pioneers were Elijah, Nathaniel, William, John, Nehemiah, Jr., and Oliver. Elijah settled on part of his father's estate, comprising seventy-two acres, which he improved, and on which he erected buildings and, as the land improved under his touch so he increased in usefulness and influence; he was a member of the M. E. Church, and a competent class-leader in those days. While his life was not full of thrilling events, yet it was fraught with goodness and usefulness. His earthly career ended March 16, 1860, at the age of seventy-nine. Elijah Ide reared a family of six children: Elizabeth J., Lucina P., Emiline, Solomon P., Reuben H. and Sarah. Solomon P. began life on the place where his father lived and died, and where he himself was born. His farm, consisting of 125 acres, is cultivated to the highest extent. He is a thorough-going farmer, and raises a general line of produce. He has held the office of auditor for four terms with much credit, and also that of assessor and collector several terms. Like his father, he is living a life of usefulness and happiness. At the age of forty-seven Mr. Ide married, December 7, 1865, for his first wife, Miss Mary Ann Green, of Newark, N. J. She died without issue November 3, 1867. For his second wife he married, April 22, 1871, Mrs. Margaret Montanye Dymond, by whom he had one son, Elijah C., born April 1, 1872. Mrs. Ide was born in Exeter, Luzerne county, May 22, 1833. She is a member of the Baptist Church, in good standing. S. P. Ide is a member in full standing and fellowship of the M. E. Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

William F. Imlay, proprietor of restaurant, Ashley, was born in Imlaytown, N. J., April 11, 1853, and is a son of Nathan and Harriet (Bird) Imlay, natives of New Jersey, where the Imlay family settled with the first Holland colonies. The Bird family is of French extraction. The father of our subject, who is a farmer in New Jersey, reared a family of sixteen children, thirteen by his first and three by his second wife. Our subject, who is the third in order of birth, was educated in his native town, and at the age of seventeen years came to Ashley to tend bar for his brother-in-law, W. H. Tabler, where he remained two years, and was then conductor on the street car four years, after which, in 1878, he purchased from his brother-in-law, his present place of business. Mr. Imlay was married, November 13, 1884, to Mary W., daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Johnson) Black, of Ashley, and natives of Ireland. This gentleman is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and is a Democrat in his political views.

Smith Irwin, Wikes-Barre, was born in Dallas, this county, August 5, 1835, and is a son of Thomas and Clarissa (Tuttle) Irwin. The father, who was a native of Orange county, N. Y., settled in Wilkes-Barre in an early day, was the proprietor of the "Spring House Hotel" for a time; lived for forty years in Dallas, held the offices of county commissioner and county treasurer, and was a prominent citizen of his day. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Tuttle, formerly of Orange county, N. Y., a wheelwright by trade, and a pioneer of Dallas, this county. By her he had ten children: Mary Anne (Mrs. S. G. Krick), Andrew, Harriet (Mrs. M. C. Orr), Charles, Armina (Mrs. Philip Shaver), Thomas, Smith, Lavina, Abram and Eliza (Mrs. Jacob Frantz). Our subject was reared in Dallas, this county, where he learned the painter's trade, which he followed for five years. For twenty years he has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre. His wife was Clara, daughter of John and Susannah (Morrison) Wardan, of Dallas, and he is the father of five children, viz.: Flora Anna, Minnie Eliza (Mrs. Samuel Hull), Archie Smith, Blanche Wardan and Eva Frances. Mr. Irwin served two and one-half years on the Wilkes-Barre police force. In politics he is a Democrat.

Frederick Ittig, No. 21 Le Grand avenue, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Germany, March 22, 1836, the third son of Gottleib Ittig. He received his education in the public schools of his native country, and then learned the trade of cabinet maker. In 1854 he emigrated to this country, arriving at Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade for nearly two years, going from there to Pottstown, where he worked for one and a half years. After this period he resided at Pottsville for three years, removing from that place to Ashland. In 1873 he came to Wilkes-Barre and established a saloon at No. 42 Hazle street, continuing in this with great success until the high-license law went into effect, when he concluded to retire from business. Mr. Ittig was married, June 3, 1859, to Catherine, the second daughter of Edward Kappler, of Ashland, Pa., and one child (now deceased) was born to this union.

Arthur Ives, merchant and miner, Plymouth. This gentleman, who represents one of the pioneer families of the Wyoming Valley, was born April 26, 1837, being the sixth in the family of Joseph and Elizabeth (Barney) Ives, natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandmother was but ten years of age at the time of the bloody Wyoming Massacre, and the family fled to Sunbury, Pa., in order to save their lives. Arthur, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, and until 1860 was engaged in different occupations. At that date, however, he began mining, which he has since followed, working for the last twenty years at the Avondale Colliery. He also has a neat little store on Centre street, which he soon expects to enlarge, putting in a full stock of groceries. Mr. Ives was united in marriage, November 10, 1860, to Miss Susan, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lape) Clark; the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of New Jersey extraction. Five children were born to this couple, viz.: Emma, now wife of Clinton Wolfe, of Plymouth, Pa.; Thomas, deceased; Cora, deceased; Stella and Polly. Mr. Ives is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F., Shawnee Lodge, No. 225. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

B. Jackson, merchant, Nanticoke, was born June 4, 1846, in Chester county, Pa., and is a son of Caleb and Letitia (Brinton) Jackson, the former a native of Chester county, the latter of Delaware county, both being of English lineage. He was educated at the West Nottingham Academy, in Cecil county, Md., and began life for himself clerking for H. C. Nesbitt, at Port Deposit, that State. After remaining there about two years, he came to Wilkes-Barre, this county, where he engaged as clerk in the Company store of the Franklin Coal Company, where he remained one year. He then accepted a clerkship with Jacob Geiselman, continuing in his employ until 1873, when he came to Nanticoke, and was employed as clerk for Hildreth & Co., remaining at that place seven years. He then embarked in the grocery business at Nanticoke, with S. P. George as his partner, and after continuing the partnership four years, Mr. Jackson commenced in his present general mercantile business, carrying full lines of all kinds of goods and wares. His store is

located at No. 108 Prospect street, a very convenient and desirable part of the hustling borough of Nanticoke. Mr. Jackson was married September 15, 1881, to Maggie E., daughter of William Kirk, of Cecil county, Md., and this happy union has been blessed with two children: Laura C. and Mary L. Our subject is a member of the Knights of Malta, I. O. O. F., K. of L. and Royal Society of Good Fellows. In politics he is a Republican, and has served two terms in the borough council.

E. B. Jackson, farmer, P. O. Carverton, was born at Bowman's Creek, Wyoming county, July 23, 1837, and is a son of Samuel and Ruth A. (Carver) Jackson, the former born March 30, 1805, probably in one of the New England States, the latter February 18, 1810, in Wyoming. Samuel was a son of Jabez, who was a valiant soldier in the Revolutionary army. He reared a family of four children, all of whom are now deceased. His son Samuel began life as a farmer at Bowman's Creek, where he remained till 1840, when he removed to Carverton. He purchased a farm of sixty-five acres, part of which was improved, the rest he brought under cultivation during his lifetime; the place now comprises ninety acres. Samuel Jackson was a hard-working man, he was a strict Methodist, and a man of deep and sound convictions. He was twice married: first, in 1834, to Ruth A. Carver, by whom he had five children: Sarah J., born February 5, 1836; E. B., born July 23, 1837; Jabez, born March 23, 1839; William H. H., born March 13, 1841, and Almon (deceased), born December 10, 1841. Mrs. Ruth A. Jackson died May 1, 1843, and for his second wife, he married Miss Sarah, sister of Judge Phœnix, of Wyoming county, who still survives. Samuel died, April 7, 1888, at the age of eighty-four years. The subject of this sketch is the second in the family, and received his education at the common schools of Carverton. He always confined himself to farming, and has always resided on his present farm, since he removed hither with his father. On February 12, 1867, he married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of George and Sarah Keller, to which union have been born three children: Rose H., Bessie (deceased) and Lizzie H. Mrs. Mary Ann Jackson was born in Harris Hill, May 19, 1843. Mr. Jackson is a practical farmer, a good neighbor and a sincere Christian man. He and his family are members of the M. E. Church, in which he is a trustee at the present time. He has also held the office of steward.

Ernest V. Jackson, attorney at law, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., August 6, 1848, a son of Angelo and Elizabeth (Whitney) Jackson. The father, who was a native of Erie, N. Y., was reared in North Moreland township, Luzerne (now Wyoming) Co., Pa., and graduated from Yale College in 1847. He studied law, was admitted to the Luzerne county bar April 1, 1850, and was for some years a law partner with the late Charles Denison. On October 10, 1861, he entered the army as first lieutenant of Company I, Fifty-eighth P. V. I., and June 5, 1863, was promoted to the captaincy; on September 5, 1865, he was mustered out with his regiment. He then became chief of a division in the Treasury Department at Washington, in which city he died in 1874. His first wife was Elizabeth Whitney (mother of our subject), daughter of Asa C. Whitney, M. D., and granddaughter of Elisha Whitney, who settled in the Wyoming Valley in 1810, and removed to Wysox, Bradford Co., Pa., in 1816. He was a native of Spencer, Mass., born in 1747, and married Esther Clark, who was born in the same place in 1782; both are buried at Wysox, the former having died in 1832, and the latter in 1851. The subject of this sketch received an academical education in Wilkes-Barre, and was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1869. He read law with William S. McLean, Esq.; September 9, 18—, was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, and at once entered into partnership with his preceptor under the firm name of McLean & Jackson, which existed until January 1, 1883. He then removed to West Virginia, and there spent several years in other pursuits, after which he returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession. On October 2, 1878, Mr. Jackson married Mary E., daughter of G. Byron and Mary A. (Stone) Nicholson, of Wilkes-Barre, and has one son living, Byron N.

Mr. Jackson in politics is a Democrat, and in 188– he was chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

William Henry Harrison Jackson was born in Carverton, Kingston township, March 13, 1841, the youngest in a family of four children born to Samuel and Ruth Jackson. He received a fair education at the country schools, and worked upon his father's farm until the war broke out. His father, fearful that his youngest son would enlist, exacted from him a solemn promise that he would not, but the spirit of patriotism was too strong to be resisted, and seeing his companions older than himself enlisting, he forgot his promise, and affixed his name to the muster roll of Company F, Fifty-third P. V., attached to the First Division, Second Corps, army of the Potomac. He participated in all the battles in which that army engaged, from its formation to the battle of Gettysburg, at which battle, during the second day's fight, he received a wound in the hip which incapacitated him for further service. After being mustered out at the close of the war he returned to Carverton, where he married Miss Emeline Frantz, daughter of a neighbor. Two children were the results of this union: Elloma R., now Mrs. B. S. Emory, and Minnie F. In 1871 he removed to West Pittston, where, during the greater portion of his residence, he has followed the vocation of painting. In May, 1892, in company with B. S. Emory, he purchased the Acme Steam Laundry, in the conducting of which he has taken active part. Mr. Jackson is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is esteemed by all who know him for his unquestioned rectitude and integrity.

Frederick Jacobs, No. 39 Hazle street, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Mahlstadt, in Germany, March 13, 1859. He is the eldest son of Conrad Jacobs, also a native of that place, who is still living, in the enjoyment of robust health. Our subject came to Wilkes-Barre March 15, 1873, and obtained employment at the Empire Colliery; he followed the occupation of miner until 1888, when he established a saloon at No. 39 Hazle street. The memorable and disastrous cyclone of August 19, 1890, entirely demolished Mr. Jacob's place of business, and a man named Peter Rittmeyer was killed by the structure falling upon him, but, fortunately, no member of the family was injured. Mr. Jacobs was married, March 18, 1880, to Miss Kittie Niedermeyer, and they have six children, namely: Barbara, Maggie, Kate, Frederick, Henry and Marie.

Henry Jacobs, hotel-keeper, Pittston, was born in Germany, August 24, 1862, son of Conrad and Helen Jacobs, both of whom were born in Germany. They emigrated to this country in 1873, locating in Wilkes-Barre, where the father kept hotel. He is now a popular and prosperous hotel man at Schuylkill, Pa. His family consisted of eleven children living out of eighteen born to him. Henry is the fourth in order of birth of this numerous family, and was eleven years of age when he came to this country. He has always followed, and is now following, the same business as his father. He removed from Schuylkill to this county in January, 1892, and now occupies the "Tunkhannock Hotel." In November, 1885, he married Miss Eliza, daughter of John S. and Elizabeth Jones. To this marriage there was born John (now six years of age), Conrad (aged five), and William (three years of age). Mr. Jacobs has served some time on the police force of Schuylkill. He is now a member of the Golden Eagle. Politically he is a Republican.

Daniel P. James, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Monmouthshire, Wales, November 16, 1834, a son of John and Mary (Pritchard) James. He was reared and educated in Wales, and in 1858 located in Australia, where he remained seven years, engaged in gold mining. In 1865 he sailed for America, landing at San Francisco, and worked in the gold mines of California until 1868. He then settled in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, and has been in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre and the Red Ash Coal Companies as miner, fire-boss and inside foreman. March 19, 1870, Mr. James married Miss Jeannette, daughter of William and Genevive (Morgan) Thomas, of Glamorganshire, Wales, and by her has had seven children: William A., Margaret (deceased), John (deceased), Annie, Minnie, Spencer

and Arthur. Mr. James and his family are members of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a charter member of the Ivorites. He is a respected citizen of Wilkes Barre, and in politics is a Republican.

Edward James, pump engineer at No. 1. Shaft, Susquehanna Coal Company, Nanticoke, was born in Morris, N. J., September 6, 1863, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Young) James, natives of England. They came to this section in 1870, and located at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where our subject was reared and educated. In the family there were seven children, of whom Edward is the fifth. His father was master mechanic for the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company until 1884, since when he has devoted his attention to mine contracting. Our subject has made engineering the occupation of his life, beginning at South Wilkes-Barre Shaft, working for his father, where the latter held a large contract. He was at this place five years, and then went to the Indian Territory, where he was employed at mine engineering six months, at the end of which time he returned to Pennsylvania and engaged at engineering at Pleasant Valley for the Land Cleff Coal Company. There he remained six months, and then removed to Sugar Notch, where he was employed by the Hanover Coal Company about six months, when he came to Nanticoke and accepted his present position, which he has since filled. Mr. James attends the Methodist Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

Edward F. James, proprietor of steam laundry, Hazleton. This enterprising gentleman was born at Stockton, Luzerne Co., Pa., July 18, 1864, and is a son of William and Mary (Holman) James, natives of Cornwall, England. The family emigrated to this country in 1850, settling at Stockton, where the father of the subject of this sketch was engaged as mine foreman, by Linderman, Skeer & Co., during a period of thirty years. Mr. James, who is the fifth in a family of seven children, was reared and educated in this county, and began life as a coal shipper for Linderman, Skeer & Co., which position he held eight and one-half years. He then came to Hazleton and purchased from Mr. Drake an interest in the Hazleton Steam Laundry. The business was carried on in partnership for a short time, when Mr. James succeeded to the entire concern, which he successfully conducted until September, 1891. Mr. James at that time acquired an excellent position in the Hazleton National Bank, and he disposed of the laundry business to George W. Thompson. In April, 1892, the laundry was re-purchased by Mr. James, who soon after took into partnership Charles Wilde, one of Hazleton's energetic young men. Mr. James gives his personal attention to the management of the business, which, under his skilful control, has been enlarged and remodeled, and supplied with new machinery throughout, until now it is one of the best regulated and most thoroughly equipped steam laundries in eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. James is also identified with the Hazleton Steam Heating Company as secretary. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the P. O. S. of A., and Hazle Commandery No. 17, and in politics votes the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James D. James, inside foreman of Nottingham Mine, No. 15, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, April 11, 1852, and is the third in a family of five children born to David and Susanna (Davis) James, also natives of Wales. Our subject was educated in Wales, and in 1875 came to America, locating at Shenandoah, Pa., where he engaged in mining at the Giant and Thomas Mines, staying about one year in all. Coming from there to Plymouth in 1876, he began mining at the Gaylord where he remained about a year, when he came to the Nottingham and worked as a miner for five years, at the end of which time he was given the position of inside foreman, which he has ever since held. He has charge of about 850 men, who work in and about the mine—330 miners, 230 laborers, and about 300 Company hands. They take out on an average 2,800 tons daily. In 1877 Mr. James was married to Rachel, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Jenkins) Edwards, natives of Wales. Six children have blessed this union, viz: Sarah, Martha, Arthur, Agnes, Herbert and Gertrude. Mr. James is a Republican in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F., the Mystic Chain, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

William P. James, P. O. Hazleton, was born in Hazleton March 19, 1846, a son of James and Jane (Jenkins) James, natives of Wales, who came to America in 1838, locating at Pottsville, Pa. Here the father was employed as engineer at the mines until 1842, when he removed to Hazleton, where he followed the same vocation until 1852. After spending one year at Catasauqua, he returned to Hazleton in 1854, and was engineer and superintendent for A. Pardee & Co. until 1861, when he engaged in mercantile trade for two years with William Kisner. In 1864 he embarked in business alone, and so continued until 1869, when he was appointed postmaster at Hazleton by President Grant; re-appointed in 1873, by President Hayes in 1877, by President Garfield in 1881, and held the office sixteen years and four months. He died in 188— at the age of seventy-four years. His children were George, Richard, William P., Mary (Mrs. Thomas J. Williams), Sophia and Sally. Our subject was reared in Hazleton, educated in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen began his business life as clerk for A. Pardee & Co., with whom he remained five years; from 1866 to 1868 he was clerk in a general store at Tamaqua, and afterward was sixteen months baggage master on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. In 1869 he returned to Hazleton, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the machinist trade; worked as a journeyman one year, and from 1877 to 1885 was assistant postmaster at Hazleton. In the fall of 1885 he was elected clerk of courts of Luzerne county; re-elected in the fall of 1888, and retired from office in January, 1892. In 1870 Mr. James married Frances, daughter of Alfred W. and Catherine (Schreiner) Leyburn, of Tamaqua, Pa., and has one daughter, Libbie (Mrs. H. L. Collenson). Our subject is one of the best known and most popular citizens of Luzerne county; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a stanch Republican.

Hon. William R. Jeffrey, Freeland, was born at Slatington, Lehigh county, October 12, 1857, and is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Roberts) Jeffrey, natives of North Wales. His parents came to America in 1852, and located in Lehigh county. The father died at Upper Lehigh, this county, June 27, 1877, and Mrs. Jeffrey now resides at Freeland. Mr. Jeffrey was educated in the public schools of Slatington. He attended school in winters, and worked around the slate quarries in summer. On August 15, 1874, he came to Upper Lehigh, where he was employed in the mines until 1888, when he removed to Freeland, where he has since resided. He was married October 5, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth J. Jones, of Upper Lehigh. They have five children, viz.: Samuel, Uriah, Gertrude, John and Mary. Mr. Jeffrey is, and has always been, a worker in behalf of organized labor, having been at one time master workman in the Knights of Labor. In 1888 he was elected Representative of the Fourth District, which office he now holds, much to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., the I. O. O. F., the I. O. R. M., and the Jr. O. U. A. M. In his political views he is a Republican.

David D. Jenkins, miner, Parsons, was born in Providence, Lackawanna Co., Pa., March 31, 1862, and is a son of William and Jane (Davis) Jenkins, natives of Wales. He was educated in Providence, and began laboring in the mines at nine years of age; he worked in Carbon Run for a time, and in 1874 came to Parsons, where he has since been engaged in mining, in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson and Lehigh Valley Coal Companies, being at the present time with the latter. Mr. Jenkins was married December 23, 1885, to Miss Ruth, daughter of Mesach and Sarah (Davis) Watkins, and they have had five children, viz.: Mesach (deceased), Willie (deceased), Jennie, Sarah and Ralph. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the I. O. R. M., is first sergeant of Company E, Ninth Regiment N. G. P., and in politics he is a Republican.

Edward W. Jenkins, miner laborer, Plains, was born in South Wales, January 3, 1867, and is a son of William C. and Margaret (Morgans) Jenkins. In his father's family there were eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: Mary (Mrs. Thomas W. Roberts); Edward W.; John W., in Maltby, Pa.; Evan W., and Thomas W., in Plains. The American home of the parents was in Miners Mills, where the mother

died, September 19, 1883, and the father, December 24, 1891. Our subject, with but a meagre common-school education, began working in the mines at an early age; he tended door three years, drove mule two years, and has since followed his present occupation. Mr. Jenkins was married, September 8, 1889, to Miss Ann, daughter of David J. and Mary Thomas, natives of Wales, and they have had three children: William E., who died at the age of two years; David E. and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins attend the Welsh Independent Congregational Church, of which she is a member; he is a member of the I. O. R. M. and the Ivorites, and in his political views is a Republican.

William Jenkins, Plymouth. Among the most highly respected citizens of Luzerne county may well be noted the gentleman whose name opens this memoir. He comes from a family of pioneers who can, at least, claim a share of the honor of the early settlement and development of the Wyoming Valley. He is a son of William and Rebecca (Rickard) Jenkins, the former a native of New Milford on the Delaware (but reared in this county, his parents locating here when he was but five years of age), the latter a native of Spring Mills, Pa. Our subject is the fourth in a family of seven children, and was born at Plymouth April 6, 1818. After receiving all the education that the common schools of his day afforded, he engaged in boat-building. At this time he was about twenty-five years old. He has made the carpenter's trade the chief occupation of his life, although he has also been interested in boating on the Susquehanna, never since he was a young man being without a boat on the river between Nanticoke and Wilkes-Barre. He married, for his first wife, Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer and Helen (Van Loon) Chamberlin, natives of Rhode Island and early settlers in this locality. She died in 1848, leaving three children: Benjamin, Lucilla and Robert. Mr. Jenkins was next married, in 1853, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Peter and Keturah (Ware) Shaffer, of Dallas, Pa., and to them have been born six children: William, Thomas, Francis M., John, Charles F. and Jessie B. The family attend the Christian Church. Politically, Mr. Jenkins is a Republican. It may here be mentioned that a landmark in the shape of a huge elm tree, still standing on the lawn of the old Jenkins homestead, is reputed by tradition to have been used as a whipping-post by the Indians, in their inhuman freaks of savage cruelty.

Mrs. Ann Jennings, hotel-keeper, Newport township, P. O. Glen Lyon, is a native of Arless, County Queen's, Ireland, born in March, 1839. Her parents were Matthew and Catherine (Moore) Lenard, also natives of Arless, County Queen's, Ireland, and County Kilkenny, Ireland, respectively. Matthew Lenard was born in 1782, and died in Pittston at the age of seventy-eight years; Catherine, his wife, was born in 1790, and died in Ireland in 1844. Mrs. Ann Jennings is one in a family of ten children, of whom four are deceased. Those living are: John, Mary, Catherine, Margaret, Michael and Ann. Patrick Lenard met his death October 16, 1879, at the age of forty-nine years; he was a miner and lumberman. The subject of this sketch was married on October 30, 1864; her husband was a miner, and he died in Leadville, July 25, 1891. They had a family of seven children: Peter, Matthew, John, Michael, Mary, James and Alice. Peter, the eldest in the family, is a bottler, doing business in Newport township. Mrs. Jennings came to this country in 1848, landing at New York, where she remained two years, and then spent ten years in Connecticut; she has also resided in Wilkes-Barre; for the past few years she has lived at Newport. Mrs. Jennings is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and was one of the aides in establishing the Catholic Church at Glen Lyon.

Richard W. Jeremy, merchant, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, October 4, 1857, and is a son of David C. and Elizabeth (Lewis) Jeremy, who came to America in 1861, locating in Schuylkill county, Pa., where the father was clerk in and manager of a general store, ten years. In 1871 they located in Wilkes-Barre, where David C. Jeremy embarked in general merchandising, in which he has since successfully continued, being one of the prominent merchants of the

city, though he has been a resident of Virginia since 1890. His children are six in number, viz.: Richard W., John H., Arthur L., Ceridwen, Mabel and Deborah. Our subject was reared in Schuylkill and Luzerne counties, and was educated in the public schools and at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. In 1877 he located at Emporia, Kans., where he was superintendent of water-works, thirteen years; then returned to Wilkes-Barre in 1890, where he has since managed his father's general store. On September 13, 1888, he married Sarah, daughter of David and Anna Evans, of Newark, Ohio, and by her he had two children: Arthur E. (deceased), and Ruth. Mr. Jeremy is a member of the Puritan Congregational Church, of the A. F. & A. M., Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Emporia (Kansas) Commandery, K. T.; in politics he is a Republican.

John Jessop (deceased) was born in Yorkshire, near Huddersfield, England, December 6, 1815, the only child of Charles and Esther (Jessop) Jessop, also natives of England. He was educated in his native land, and at the age of twelve years came to America, landing in New York City, whence he soon afterward proceeded to Philadelphia where he resided four years. He then came west to Minney, Pa., where he remained two years, removing at the end of that period to White Deer Mills, Union Co., same State, where he was interested in a woolen factory. At that place he lived for about nine years, going from there to Columbia county, where he became sole proprietor of the Buer Creek Woolen Mills, which he operated two years. At the end of that period he removed to Beach Haven, this county, and kept hotel for four years. He was also in the grocery business for about one and one-half years at Northumberland and Espytown, returning from the latter place to Beach Haven, where he remained but a short time, however, going from there to Fraueler's Rest where he kept hotel for eight years. He then purchased a farm at Espytown where he followed agricultural pursuits two years. In 1859 he came to Plymouth and was engaged in the hotel-keeping at the West End for about eight years, at the end of which time he retired from active business. Mr. Jessop was married January 28, 1838, to Miss Martha J., daughter of James and Margaret Campbell, natives of Northumberland county, and six children were born to this union: Mary Elizabeth, who died February 19, 1839; Hester Margaret, Caroline Alice, Grace Arilla, John Campbell (deceased) and William Riter. The father of this family was called from earth July 14, 1892. In his political preferences he was a Republican.

John A. John, fire-boss, Henry Shaft, Plains, was born in South Wales, and is a son of Timothy and Ann (Griffiths) John, the former of whom was a farmer. They reared a family of eight children, seven of whom are living, and John A. is the third. Our subject came to America in 1863 and located at Locust Dale, Pa., where he was engaged in mining two and a half years; then at Shenandoah a few months, afterward came to Wilkes-Barre, where he worked in Baltimore Shaft, No. 3, eight years; and in 1870 he came to Plains, where he has since been engaged in fire-bossing. Mr. John was married, July 29, 1850, to Miss Barbara, daughter of Evan and Mary (Jones) Pugh, and they have had born to them twenty children, five of whom are living, viz.: Margaretta, married to Isaac Evans, a miner in Plains; Mary J., living with her parents; Emma, married to John Watkins, a mine laborer in Plainsville; Thomas, a laborer in the Henry Shaft, and Ann, living at home. Besides his own large family, our subject took upon himself the additional burden of supporting the five orphan children of his brother-in-law, Jenkins Pugh, who was killed in the mines in Wales, thus shielding them from the training of the poorhouse; and when, after he had been in America a short time, he sent for his own family, four of these little orphans accompanied them to the New World; they were as follows: Jane, married to William Thomas, in Parsons; John, residing in Wilkes-Barre; David, who died in 1885 at the age of thirty-six years; Evan, a miner in Nanticoke, and Daniel, who died in Wales at the age of twenty-two. Mr. and Mrs. John are members of the Baptist Church at Parsons; he is a member of the A. O. K. of M. C., and in political matters is a Republican.

JOSHUA T. JOHN, miner, Plains, was born in South Wales, March 7, 1848, and is a son of Joshua and Maria (Twiney) John; in his father's family there were eleven children, seven of whom are living, of whom he is the third. He came to America in 1868, and located at Dutchtown, Pa., where he worked in the mines four months, and in 1869 removed to Plains; here he worked, laboring in the mines a few months, and has since been engaged in mining; he removed to his present residence in 1883. Mr. John was married, August 14, 1869, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Evan and Sarah (Williams) Thomas, natives of Wales, and they have had eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Sarah (Mrs. Daniel D. Powell), Maria (Mrs. John C. Jones), Margaret, Edith, Bessie, Blodwen, and Joseph. This gentleman is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. K. of M. C., and he is a Republican.

C. BEN (CHARLES BENJAMIN) JOHNSON was born in Philadelphia, January 15, 1847, and is a son of John Marion and Mary (Gwilliam) Johnson, the former of whom was born in Baltimore, Md., and the latter in Shrewsbury, England. C. Ben Johnson attended the public schools in Philadelphia, and entered the high school below the legal age, but did not graduate. After leaving school, his father having met financial reverses, he was employed making boys' shoe uppers, serving newspaper routes and in stores. In August, 1861, when not yet fifteen years old, he enlisted as a drummer in the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years in that organization; afterward enlisted in the Seventh United States Veteran Volunteers, serving one year, or a little over. After the war he entered journalism, and was for six years editor of the *Anthracite Monitor*, at Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and *The Workingman*, at Pottsville, in the same county, both of which were the official organs of the Miners' Associations of the Anthracite Counties. He removed to Wilkes-Barre in 1876, and in 1878 became connected with the Wilkes-Barre *Leader*, then a weekly paper, owned by the late J. K. Bogert and George B. Kulp. He continued with the *Leader* and other Wilkes-Barre newspapers until 1883, when he was elected reading clerk of the State House of Representatives. In 1887 he assisted in the re-organization of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade, and served as its secretary until 1891. In the fall of 1890 he was the Democratic candidate for member of the State House of Representatives for the District comprising the City of Wilkes-Barre, and though there were Republican, Prohibition and Labor candidates against him, he was elected by a plurality of 239 votes. In the Legislature he gave much of his time to the advocacy of free-school books, and of a bill making it a misdemeanor for candidates or political committees to pay the taxes of voters, or the cost of naturalizing aliens. Mr. Johnson was at one time secretary of the National Labor Union, the first national labor organization of any consequence ever organized in the country. He was secretary of the Revenue Reform Press Association of Pennsylvania, which was organized in the early "eighties" to further the cause of revenue reform in the Democratic party, the press of the party, in Pennsylvania, inclining at that time largely in the other direction. Mr. Johnson's editorial bent has always been toward serious topics, particularly those of a politico-economic character. He was secretary of the Democratic County Committee during several years, and is the author of the rules now governing that party, and under which the unseemly quarrels and disorder that used to characterise Democratic Conventions have wholly disappeared. He was commander of Conyngham Post No. 97, G. A. R., in 1890, while the fine large Memorial Hall belonging to that organization was being constructed. He has written many papers on historical, industrial and other topics, and from time to time delivered a number of public addresses, principally of a political character, and with reference to labor matters, or matters incident to the work of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade. He is in religious belief a Universalist. On May 17, 1872, Mr. Johnson married Sallie J., daughter of the late Edward Enterline, then a prosperous farmer and leading citizen of Tamaqua, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had two children: Mary E. and Gertrude C. Johnson, the former of whom, born March 4, 1873, still survives.

DAVID JOHNSON, one of the oldest settlers in Ashley, was born in County Derry,

Ireland, in 1831, a son of William and Martha (Jameson) Johnson. His brothers, Robert, Jonathan, Hugh and James, came to Ashley in 1840, the remainder of the family in 1846. Mr. Johnson was educated in Ireland and in Ashley. Soon after finishing his education he began working about the mines, an occupation that he followed until 1886, including twenty-eight years mining. He built his residence in 1864. April 27, 1852, Mr. Johnson married Miss Ellen, daughter of John and Martha (Mullen) Williamson, natives of County Antrim, Ireland, and of this union have been born nine children, viz.: Nancy (Mrs. Daniel Eroh); John, who died at twelve; Martha, who died at three; Margaret (Mrs. Edward Space); James, boilermaker; Elizabeth, who died at three; Mary (Mrs. Edward Wier); Clara, who died at thirteen; and Ellen. Our subject and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in his political views, and has held the offices of school director and councilman in Ashley borough.

Frank P. Johnson, grocer, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city August 27, 1852, a son of Priestley and Sarah (Monega) Johnson. His paternal grandfather was Jehoida Johnson, a son of Rev. Jacob Johnson, formerly of Connecticut, and a pioneer of Wilkes-Barre. He was the first settled pastor of the Congregational Church, afterward organized into the Presbyterian, and erected the first house on the corner of Union and River streets, which was built prior to the Revolution, where he resided until his death in 1797; it was afterward occupied by his son Jehoida until 1826; it was torn down about 1887, and the site is now known as the Ingham property. Rev. Jacob Johnson came to Wilkes-Barre with the Connecticut party, and was a man of rank in his day and generation. Priestley Johnson was born at what is now Parsons, and for several years was engaged in the manufacture of powder kegs there. He later engaged in the hardware business at Wilkes-Barre, where he also, for eleven years, was street commissioner of that city. He died in 1878, at the age of fifty-eight years and six months. His wife was a daughter of Simon Monega, a native of France, who followed the fortunes of the great Napoleon in nearly all the bloody fields of Europe, and who settled in Wilkes-Barre prior to 1820. The homestead is now occupied by the widow and daughter of Priestley Johnson. The latter had four children who grew to maturity, viz.: Henry, Frank P., Lizzie and May. Our subject was reared and educated in Wilkes-Barre. When twenty-one years of age he located in Ohio, and later in Abilene, Kansas. After an absence of eleven years he, in 1884, returned to Wilkes-Barre, and since 1886 has been engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Johnson married September 16, 1875, Martha B., daughter of William and Ann (Sherman) Reinhart, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and has one child, Robert M. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and P. O. S. of A., and in politics is a Republican.

Frederick C Johnson, editor and publisher of the Wilkes-Barre *Record*, was born at Marquette, Wis., in 1853. He is a son of Wesley and Cynthia (Green) Johnson, and great-grandson of Rev. Jacob Johnson, who settled in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in 1772. The father of our subject was born in Wilkes-Barre, December 20, 1819, and died there October 27, 1892. The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and at Ripon College, Wisconsin. Subsequently he entered the banking house of Bennett, Phelps & Co., afterward the coal office of F. J. Leavenworth, and then was with the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company ten years, meanwhile engaging, at odd moments, in penning voluntary contributions to the local papers, and supplying special correspondence from the coal region for the Chicago *Tribune;* he also spent a year at reportorial work in Chicago for that paper. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from there in 1883. Instead of commencing the practice of medicine, however, he embraced an opportunity that presented itself for entering journalism, and purchased an interest in the Wilkes-Barre *Record*, the oldest daily paper in that city. He has conducted every department of the paper in turn—local, editorial and business management. Mr. Johnson married, in 1885, Miss Georgia Post, a daughter of Joseph H. Post, of Knoxville, Tenn., and two children have been born to them:

Ruth and Frederick G. Mr. Johnson has actively identified himself with the local life of the community, in various ways congenial to his taste. He is a member of the Board of Trade; an officer of the Historical Society; a director of the Young Men's Christian Association; a member of the Republican County Committee, also of the Luzerne County Medical Society, and the State Medical Society; a member of the F. & A. M., the A. L. of H., the I. O. H., and is one of the standing committee appointed by the State Board of Charities to inspect the public institutions of Luzerne county. He is a member of the State Editorial Association, and was one of its vice-presidents. The *Record* was purchased in 1883 by C. B. Snyder, F. C. Johnson and J. C. Powell. In 1888 Mr. Snyder retired, and the management of the paper has since continued under the firm name of Johnson & Powell.

Harriett S. Johnson, Plains township, P. O. Parsons, was born in the house where she now lives, November 27, 1845, and is a daughter of Jehoiada and Priscilla (Scovell) Johnson, natives of Pennsylvania, of New England origin. There were three children in her father's family, viz.: Harriett S., Thomas M. (deceased) and Emily. Her great-grandfather, Jacob Johnson, is known in history as the celebrated "Pioneer Preacher of Wyoming;" he came to the Wyoming Valley from New England at the dawn of civilization in the Valley to preach the Gospel to the Redmen and became one of the largest land owners in the Valley. He dug his own grave, and was buried on his land, on the present site of the Memorial Church, at Wilkes-Barre, whence in 1870 his remains were removed to the city cemetery. Miss Johnson was educated in the common school at Parsons, and is a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church at Wilkes-Barre.

Henry Johnson, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born in Plymouth, October 26, 1818. He is a son of Nathaniel and Jane (Devens) Johnson, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter born in Plymouth. Nathaniel came to this county about 1812, locating in Plymouth. He was a musician by profession, and was the father of three children: Clark, Hiram and Henry. Henry was reared and educated in Plymouth and Kingston at the common schools, and has always confined himself to farming. On January 9, 1842, at the age of twenty-four, he married Miss Amelia, daughter of Mathias and Temperance Van Loon, by which marriage there were fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters, ten of whom grew to maturity, and eight of whom are now living. For his second wife Mr. Johnson married, January 26, 1887, Mrs. Delia Wolfe, widow of William Wolfe. There were no children born to this union. Mr. Johnson's children are all married and comfortably situated in life. He is a general farmer, a self-made man, who by perseverance and economy, has become the owner of two fertile and productive farms. He is a man of worth and influence in his community, and has held various offices of trust and responsibility, serving as constable for the term of eight years. In religious belief he is a Methodist.

Henry C. Johnson, justice of peace, Luzerne, was born in Kingston township, December 10, 1849, a son of Hiram and Mary A. (Hughes) Johnson. The family consists of two sons and three daughters besides Henry C., all of whom are living. Mr. Johnson was educated at Lancaster, Pa., and, returning to Kingston after completing his education, entered the employment of the Wyoming Coal Company in the capacity of foreman, where he remained until a serious accident five years later disabled him for life; He soon after moved to Luzerne where he has held successively the offices of tax collector, burgess, clerk of council and justice of the peace. His term as justice of the peace and burgess has not yet expired. Mr. Johnson married Miss Emma Lamareaux, daughter of Fletcher and Mary (Ransom) Lamareaux, and their union has been blessed by one child, S. M. Stanley, who is four years of age. As a politician Mr. Johnson is a decided Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also of the P. O. S. of A.

Mrs. Mary A. Johnson, widow of Hiram Johnson, who was in his lifetime a farmer in Luzerne county, was born in Luzerne borough in 1814, a daughter of James and Hannah (Hughes) Swetland, the former of whom was born in Shamokin,

the latter in Kingston. James was a son of Joseph, who located on a small farm in Wyoming in the early history of the county, where he remained for some time. He then removed to what is now known as Luzerne borough, where he bought a mill property, now owned by Raub & Fuller, which he operated with success for several years. He finally sold out and removed to Susquehanna county, where he died. Joseph Swetland reared a family of ten children by two marriages. His son James began life in Luzerne borough, and was a millwright by occupation, at which trade he worked all his life. He was an educated man of refinement and culture, whose influence was often solicited and always given when justice and righteousness demanded it. He died in 1870 at the age of ninety years. His family consisted of ten children, five of whom are now living: James, Charles, Edward, Margaret and Mary A. Mrs. Mary A. Johnson was reared and educated in Luzerne borough. On May 24, 1840, she was married to Hiram Johnson, to whom she bore eight children, six of whom are living: George, Henry, James, Louisa, Elizabeth and Maggie; all are married and well provided for. Hiram Johnson was born April 3, 1815, son of Nathan and Jane Johnson. After their marriage the parents moved in 1844 to their farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres. At that time it was all unimproved, but by hard and honest toil they succeeded in clearing, beautifying and embellishing, until to-day their farm is a model of perfection. In 1858 they built a magnificent stone house. Mr. Johnson was a man respected by all who knew him; during his lifetime he held several township offices. He died November 3, 1890, at the age of seventy-four. Mrs. Johnson is a woman of marked intelligence and refinement; she is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

M. G. Johnson, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born in Jackson township, August 13, 1854. He is a son of Henry and Emily (Van Loon) Johnson, both of whom were born in this county; the father is a hard-working man, who, by close attention to business principles, has made for himself a pleasant home. He has now reached the advanced age of seventy-three. He had fourteen children born to him, of whom he reared eleven. M. G. is the sixth in the family, and was reared and educated at the schools in his native town, and has followed the vocation of his father. When he reached the age of twenty-four he was married, on January 9, 1878, to Miss Emma, daughter of William and Margaret Hoover. Four children were born to them, three of whom are living: Alverenia M., born November 23, 1878; Anna G., born April 5, 1880; and Maggie M., born September 8, 1884. William H., born June 4, 1882, died January 8, 1883. Mr. Johnson is a practical farmer, he is living on a farm of seventy-two acres, once the property of William Hoover. Mr. William Hoover, Jr., the father of Mrs. Emma Johnson, was born about 1834, in Dallas township, where he engaged as a farmer, and then moved to Lehman where he followed the same vocation; he next moved to Jackson township where he engaged in butchering, at which he continued successfully for about eight years. He married Miss Margaret Laudenbury, born about 1837, by whom he had five children, four of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are now residents of Wilkes-Barre, where they own considerable real estate, all of which he has acquired by his own labor; they receive rent from fifty tenants. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are congenial and hospitable to a high degree, following in this the example of their progenitors.

Nicholas B. Johnson, miller, P. O. Sybertsville, was born in Beaver Valley, Columbia Co., Pa., May 1, 1843, and is a son of Jesse and Sarah (Rittenhouse) Johnson. His paternal grandfather, John Johnson, a native of Philadelphia county, Pa., was a pioneer of Beaver Valley, where he cleared and improved a farm, and lived and died. His maternal grandfather was Martin Rittenhouse, a native of Pennsylvania, whose wife was Amelia Rittenhouse, of Briar Creek, Columbia Co., Pa.; was a pioneer of Black Creek township, this county, where he erected the first gristmill in the township, and lived and died there. The father of subject was a farmer of Beaver Valley, and died there at the age of sixty-five years. The subject of this sketch was reared in Beaver Valley, educated in the common schools, and

served an apprenticeship of two years at the milling business. From 1863 to 1865 he had charge of his grandfather's mill in Black Creek township, and afterward was employed in mills at Sugar Loaf, Catawissa, Mahanoy City, and Port Carbon. He was then engaged in farming, three years, in Black Creek township; for twelve years was proprietor of the old Turnbach mill, in Sugar Loaf, and since 1884 has been proprietor of the Seybertsville mills. Mr. Johnson was three times married. His first wife was Amanda, daughter of Roswell and Maria (Rittenhouse) Trumbull, of Black Creek township, and by her he has five children living: Sarah (Mrs. Winfield Hausze), Margaret (Mrs. George Hetler), Roswell, Emma and Frank. His second wife was Caroline Hausze; and his third wife was a widow, of Hazleton. Mr. Johnson is a member of the M. E. Church; in politics he is a Republican, and has been school director of Sugar Loaf township one term.

Otto M. Johnson, carpenter, P. O. Wapwallopen, was born in Hollenback township, this county, November 16, 1860, a son of Samuel and Caroline (Sones) Johnson. His paternal grandparents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Harlacher), of Columbia county, Pa., and Samuel, the father of our subject, was their only son. He was a blacksmith by trade, which he followed in Hollenback township for some years. He served through the Civil war as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in 1867, of disease contracted while in the service. Our subject, the only survivor of a family of three, was reared in Hollenback township, where he received a limited education in the common schools. He served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade, and since 1881 has worked as a journeyman, being now in the employ of the Dupont Powder Company. On September 8, 1881, he married Cora, daughter of Lewis and Rosanna (Sizer) Weiss, of Nescopeck township, and has one son, L. Scott. Mr. Johnson is a member of the German Reformed Church, of the P. O. S. of A. and O. U. A. M.; politically he is a Republican.

Samuel R. Johnson, jeweler, Nescopeck, was born in Beaver township, Columbia Co., Pa., September 8, 1843, a son of David and Sarah (Snyder) Johnson. His paternal grandfather, John Johnson, was of Scotch descent and a native of Montgomery county, Pa.; he was a pioneer of Beaver township, Columbia county, where he carried on farming, and ended his days. His wife was Hannah Strong. David Johnson was a native of Montgomery county, Pa., a blacksmith and farmer by occupation, and spent most of his life in Beaver township, Columbia Co., Pa., where he died. His wife was a daughter of Michael Snyder, of Catawissa Valley, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and by her he had thirteen children: Amos, Hannah (Mrs. Charles Kyer), Sarah E. (Mrs. William H. Koch), Martin L., Emma J. (Mrs. John Steiner), Samuel R., Louise, Jesse, Mary A. (Mrs. William Shaffer), Moses, Michael, Ida V. (Mrs. Grifeth), and Casper W. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county and learned the miller's trade, which he followed twenty years. Since 1866 he has followed the jeweler's trade, a part of the time while he was engaged in milling. He served in the Civil war, enlisting August 6, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he served nine months. On March 11, 1864, he re-enlisted, in Company L, Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery; he was promoted to corporal and sergeant, and was honorably discharged by general order of the War Department after twenty-one months' service. He married, October 4, 1866, Mary C., daughter of Joseph C. Hughes, of Columbia county, Pa., and has two children: Ella B. (Mrs. A. L. Vandeling) and Robert B. Mr. Johnson has been a resident of Luzerne county since 1872; he is a member of the M. E. Church, K. of M. and G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

Mrs. Wesley N. Johnson, *nee* Miss Sarah E. Pettebone, is a daughter of Noah and Margaret N. (Speece) Pettebone, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of French and English origin, respectively. Noah Pettebone was a farmer by occupation. He reared a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living, and of whom our subject is the eighth in order of birth. She was born November 13, 1847, and was educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary. November 19,

1874, she was married to Wesley N. Johnson, son of Erastus and Nancy (Newton) Johnson, both of whom were natives of New York State, of English origin. The father was a farmer by occupation. This union was blessed with three children: Jessie Louise, born August 30, 1875, now at school at the Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pa.; Frank E., born September 5, 1877, attending school at Lake Geneva, Wis.; and Edna May, born May 26, 1879, died November 26, 1883. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

William Johnson, one of the first settlers in Ashley, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in August, 1827, and is a son of William and Eliza (Jameson) Johnson. The family came to America in 1846 and settled in Ashley. In his father's family there were twelve children, as follows: Robert, who died in Ashley, aged seventy years; Margaret (Mrs. William Brown), deceased; Jonathan, who died in Nanticoke, aged eighty years; Hugh, who died in Ashley, aged thirty years; James, somewhere in British America; William; Rebecca (Mrs. Samuel Black, in Ashley); Eliza (Mrs. Robert H. Johnson), who died in Ashley when yet young; David, residing in Ashley; John W., who died at the age of twenty-three years; Kennedy, working at his trade in the machine shops at Susquehanna, Pa.; and Nancy (Mrs. James Williamson, in Ashley). Our subject was educated in his native country, where he followed farming till he came to America with the family in 1846, when he began working about the mines, which occupation he followed in all thirty years, including ten years mining. He then engaged in railroading, which he has since followed. Mr. Johnson was married February 20, 1854, to Miss Nancy, daughter of John and Martha Williamson, natives of County Antrim, Ireland, where her father was a miller. The issue of this union was ten children, viz.: Martha, married to Charles Ehert, carpenter, Ashley; Ellen, married to Charles Kennedy, now of the firm of Kennedy & Grossworth, Philadelphia (she died at the age of twenty-one, leaving one child, Mira); Eliza J., deceased in infancy; Rebecca, married to William Lee, fireman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey; Isabella (Mrs. Henry Clemens), who died at the age of twenty-two years; Agnes, who is keeping house for her father; William, a boiler-maker in Mauch Chunk; David, a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and living at home; Bertha, also at home; Charles, in the Central shops, and living at home. Mr. Johnson and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. In his political views he is in sympathy with the Republican party. In 1848 he built his present residence, where he has since lived.

William Johnson, miner, Parsons, was born in Plains township, May 5, 1842, and is the youngest in the family of six children of Samuel and Mary (Carman) Johnson, natives of Pennsylvania, and of New England parentage. He was educated in the common schools of Plains township, and April 17, 1861, enlisted at Wilkes-Barre, in Company F, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for ninety days, at the expiration of which time he re-enlisted, on this occasion in Company D, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after serving two years re-enlisted in the same company. He participated in the following engagements: Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Gettysburg. His corps was then sent to join Sherman at Chattanooga, under whom he took part in the following battles: Resaca, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Altoona and several minor engagements, and was in Sherman's march to the sea; was taken prisoner at Chesterfield Court House, N. C., February 27, 1865, and taken to Libby Prison, from which he was shortly after paroled. At the battle of Dallas, Ga., he received a gun-shot wound in the left leg, and was mustered out at Annapolis, Md., June 29, 1865, when he returned to Plains (now Parsons), and engaged in mining in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, where he has since remained. Mr. Johnson was married September 30, 1866, to Miss Melvina, daughter of Burton and Amanda (Root) Hadsell, of Forkston, Wyoming Co., Pa. Our subject and wife attend the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the G. A. R., and is a stanch Democrat.

William P. Johnson, farmer, P. O. Ketcham, was born March 14, 1814, reared

and educated in Wilkes-Barre in the Old Academy. He is the son of Jehoiada P. and Hannah (Frazier) Johnson, both of whom were born in Connecticut. Jehoiada P. was the son of Rev. Jacob Johnson, who was the first Presbyterian minister in the Valley, and a practical expounder of the Gospel from his point of view. He came from Connecticut about 1760, and was father-in-law to Gen. Butler, who commanded the fort at that time. Rev. Jacob had four children; he lived to be ninety years of age, and dug his own grave. His son, Jehoiada P., began life in Wilkes-Barre township as a wealthy farmer, owning about 500 acres in and about Parsons, where he owned and operated a gristmill. He was a very influential man in his day and town, and gave his children a fine, liberal education. He reared a family of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity. One of his sons, Ovid F. Johnson, was at one time time attorney-general of the State, and a man of great influence in his party. Wesley, another son, studied and practiced law. Jehoiada P. died in 1830, at the age of sixty-three years. William P. is the fourth in the family in order of birth. He first began working in Wilkes-Barre, at the printing business, at which he continued two years. He next entered the distilling business, then worked at powder-making, after which he was engaged *in* boating, which he continued for ten years, and finally, in 1859, came to Dallas, where he settled down as a practical farmer, and has since remained as such. In June, 1837, at the age of twenty-three, he married Miss Eliza, daughter of John and Mary Rothrock, by which marriage there were born six children, five of whom are now (1891) living, viz.: Jane, Wesley, George, Sarah and Robert, all of whom are married. Jane married E. St. Clair; Wesley married Miss Anna Miller; George married Miss Jane M. Brace; Sarah married J. C. Ryman; Robert married Miss Ida Farrell. Miss Clara Louise Johnson, daughter of Robert and Ida (Farrell) Johnson, lives with her grandfather. Mr. Johnson is a practical and intelligent farmer, an upright man of business, and a loyal citizen. He has made many improvements on his farm, changing the wild, bleak hills into beautiful harvest fields. While in Wilkes Barre, he was honored with the office of justice of the peace for five years, also serving as assessor, collector and school director. In this town, he held the office of school director for twelve years, and that of supervisor for two. Mr. Johnson was one of the first men to prospect for coal in the Valley; but the lack of a knowledge of mining, and mining facilities, was against him. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Christopher C. Jones, contractor and builder, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Plains, this county, December 11, 1847, a son of Levi and Eleanor (Bryan) Jones. His father was a native of Luzerne county, a cabinet-maker and boat-builder by occupation, and died December 11, 1879, in his sixty-sixth year. His wife was a daughter of Charles and Rebecca (Wilson) Bryant, natives of New Jersey, who settled at Forty Fort in 1825, residing there until they died, the former at eighty-four years of age. Levi Jones was the father of six children who grew to maturity: John, James, Christopher C., Levi, Lewis C. and Ellen (Mrs. J. H. Nagle). Our subject was reared and educated in Wilkes-Barre, served an apprenticeship of four years at the carpenter's trade with H. C. Perry, and worked as a journeyman twenty years. Since 1871, with the exception of four years, during which time he was foreman for J. H. Fisher, contractor, he has been in business for himself as a contractor and builder. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg in 1889, and is now serving his first term as a member of the city council from the First Ward, to which office he was elected in 1892.

D. T. Jones, physician and surgeon, Plymouth, was born in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, October 31, 1857, and is a son of William and Margaret (Thomas) Jones, also natives of Wales. Our subject was educated at Bedford College, and at St. Thomas Hospital, London, England. He came to America, and began the practice of medicine at Plymouth, this county, where he is at present located. He was married September 8, 1885, to Miss Anna, second daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Edwards) Edwards, natives of Wales, but now residents of Kingston, Pa. The Doctor is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society. In politics he votes the Republican ticket.

David X. Jones, farmer, Fairview township, P. O. Mountain Top, was born in Breconshire, Wales, February 10, 1844, a son of David and Elenore (James) Jones, the former of whom was a farmer. They had two children, of whom David X. is the younger. He was reared on his father's farm, living with him till he was twenty-four years old, when he quit the farm and went to work in the mines, where he worked until 1880, in which year he came to this country. He secured work in the coal mines in Wilkes-Barre, this county, in the Empire Colliery, and remained there until 1888, when he gave up the coal work and went to teaming in and around the city. At the end of a year he leased a farm in Fairview township, where he has since resided, paying particular attention to stock breeding, and he has at this date a well-stocked farm. On November 28, 1863, Mr. Jones was married to Jane, daughter of David and Catherine (Williams) Jenkins, and their union was blessed with three children, viz.: Jennie E. (at home), Elizabeth (married to William Miller, of Fairview township, and living with her mother-in-law in that township) and David, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Jones and family are all members of the Puritan Church of Wilkes-Barre. In politics he is a Republican and has, during his residence in this county, held office under that party.

Edward J. Jones, bottler, Plymouth, was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, July 1, 1861, and is the third in a family of five children of David R. and Ann (Williams) Jones, also natives of South Wales. The family came to America in 1865, and located at Johnstown, Pa., where the children were reared and educated. They removed to Plymouth, this county, in 1877, where the father of our subject took charge of the Welsh Baptist Church, continuing there until his death, which occurred in September, 1886; he had been educated for the ministry in London, England, and was ordained at the early age of seventeen years. After coming to Plymouth he engaged in the jewelry business on the corner of Center avenue and Main street, and his son, Edward J., was employed about the store as clerk. This business they followed for four years, selling out at the end of that time to Walton. In 1883 the subject of this sketch established his present industry, the manufacturing of all kinds of carbonated drinks, which are bottled at the Plymouth Bottling Works, also operated by Mr. Jones. He employs three men, and keeps two teams with which to deliver his beverages; he also handles bock-beer. Mr. Jones resides with his mother at No. 73 Willow street, Plymouth. In politics, he is a Republican. The family adhere to the Welsh Baptist Church.

Emmanuel Jones, retired, Inkerman, was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, May 1, 1817, and is a son of John and Mary (Thomas) Jones, natives of the same place, who reared a family of twelve children, of whom Emmanuel is sixth in order of birth. Our subject received his education in his native place, and worked in the mines there up to the time of his emigration to America. He landed in Philadelphia May 3, 1849, and located in Schuylkill county, Pa., where he worked at his old trade, that of mining, until the year 1854. He then went to Montour county, remaining there one year, coming to Inkerman, this county, in 1855. He was employed as a miner by the Pennsylvania Coal Company from that time until 1883, and as watchman until his retirement in 1890. Mr. Jones was married February 10, 1842, to Ann, daughter of Moses and Ann Edwards, natives of Wales. She dying in 1843. Our subject married in May, 1844, Elizabeth, daughter of David and Catharine (Jenkins) Morris, also natives of Wales. This wife died February 18, 1871, and he married March 4, 1872, Phœbe Morris (sister of his second wife), who still lives. Mr. Jones is a member of the Congregational Church, and of the I. O. O. F.; in politics he is a Republican.

Enoch I. Jones, miner, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Dudley, Staffordshire, England, August 17, 1842, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Incher) Jones, both also natives of England, the mother of Cornwall. When our subject was seven years old, his parents left Dudley, England, with five sons and one daughter, and emigrated to Nova Scotia. Here Enoch I. was educated in the common schools, and at the age of eleven years began life in the mines, working until fifteen years of

age, when he accepted the position of sexton of Christ Church, Albion Mines, which he held six years. He then resumed mining there until 1869, in which year he came to Pennsylvania, locating in Plymouth, this county, where he followed mining until 1888, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he still resides, engaged in mining. For one year he was inside contractor for the Conyngham Mine, and holds a certificate from the Mining Board of Pennsylvania, (of date August 24, 1891), as fully qualified to fill the position of mine foreman. Mr. Jones was married February 9, 1863, to Barbara, daughter of Obadiah and Ann (Gordon) Turnbull, now of Plymouth, and they have five children living: Obadiah, George, Josie, Harry and Robert. Mr. Jones is a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre, and is the founder of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Plymouth. Socially he is a member of the Sons of St. George and of the Good Templars. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist.

F. M. Jones, farmer, P. O. Slocum, was born in Owego township, Tioga Co., N. Y., January 11, 1826. He is the son of Elisha and Esther (Bolls) Jones. The former was born in Massachusetts, the latter in Vermont. Elisha is a descendant of Welsh parentage. His ancestors emigrated to this country, locating in the eastern States. In 1818 Elisha removed to Owego, N. Y. By occupation he was a farmer and drover; he was also engaged in the lumber business. Indeed he was a thorough-going business man, and one whose influence was mighty in many circles of society. He died in 1829, aged thirty-six years. His wife died in 1885, aged ninety-six years. Their family numbered seven children. F. M. Jones is the only surviving member of that family, and the fifth in order of birth. He was reared and educated at Little Meadows, Susquehanna county, and at several institutions of learning at various points of importance. He contemplated the study of medicine, but impaired health at the time forbade its completion. He was seven years of his life in the mercantile business in Bradford county, where he succeeded in making for himself a host of friends. In 1852 he removed to this county, locating in Slocum (then Newport) township. In 1856 he married Miss Mary A., daughter of C. F. and Hannah Lueder, and to them were born ten children, eight of whom are living (1892): Frances M., Clara A., Cora E., Hannah L., Mary E., Martha S., William E., Christian F., Charles F., and Isaac H. Mrs. Mary A. Jones was born in Hanover township, July 1, 1835. Mr. Jones was a very active man in his younger days. He has held several offices of importance in the township and county; he has served as constable and assessor, and in several minor offices; at various times and under various exigencies he has been called upon to discharge the office of deputy sheriff. He was the leading spirit in cutting off Slocum from Newport, and the first postmaster in the new township, after it was formed. It was called "Lutsey." He owns 182 acres of choice land, which he works in a profitable and practical manner. He keeps himself well posted in all agricultural improvements, and therefore keeps abreast of or up with the times. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican.

George Jones, outside foreman of Humboldt Mines, was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, April 1, 1853, and is the eldest in a family of thirteen children of John and Mary (Jones) Jones, also natives of Wales, who came to America in 1859, settling at Nesquehoning, Pa., where they remained but a short time, afterward removing to Audenried, same State, where the children were educated and reared. The subject of this sketch commenced his mining experience by picking slate at Silver Brook, where he worked several years, and then began firing at the Yorktown Mines, working there one year, after which he ran pump-engines for a year at No. 5, soon thereafter taking charge of the hoisting engines at No. 4, which he ran two years. In 1875 he visited the land of his birth, and after almost a year spent there returned to Yorktown, and went at his old occupation of firing. At that he continued but a short time, however, as he again took charge of a hoisting engine at No. 6, which he ran two years. He was then given charge of machinery at these mines two years, at the end of which time he went to Black Ridge, where he worked nearly

two years; thence went to the Tomhicken Mines, and had charge of timbering for seven years. In 1889 he came to Humboldt Mines, and took charge as outside foreman, where he has since been employed. Mr. Jones was united in marriage September 7, 1876, with Miss Eliza, daughter of William Kenvin, of Hazelton, Pa., and five children have blessed this union, namely: John, William, Howard, Margaret and Josephine. In political matters Mr. Jones is a Republican; the family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Gomer E. Jones, general mine foreman, Stockton, was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, April 24, 1855. He is the son of Evan T. and Mary (Lewis) Jones, natives of Wales, who came to America in 1868, locating at Wanamie, where their children, five in number, of whom Gomer is the second, were reared and educated. Mr. Jones began work about the mines at the tender age of seven years, and has since continuously followed mining in its different branches. In 1878 he was appointed mine foreman for the Upper Lehigh Coal Company. In 1889 he came to Stockton and accepted the position of general mine foreman for Linderman, Skeer & Co., which position he now holds. He now has charge of six mines in the vicinity of Stockton. Mr. Jones has been twice married: first on July 4, 1876, to Miss Ida J., daughter of John W. Crouse, of Wanamie, Pa.; nine children were born to this union, namely: Zorobabel (deceased), John W., Gomer E., Jr., Frank W., Charles, Ida J., Evan T., Mary E. and Jane. Mrs. Ida Jones died in August, 1891, and Mr. Jones was married in August, 1892, to Miss Isabella, daughter of James Brookmire, of Upper Lehigh, Pa. Mr. Jones is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the F. & A. M.

Harry C. Jones, round-house man for E. B. Coxe & Co., Drifton, P. O. Freeland, was born at Lykens, Dauphin Co., Pa., July 3, 1864, and is a son of Charles and Ruth (Thomas) Jones, natives of Wales, the former of whom died October 19, 1883, and the latter now resides at Jeddo. In the family there are five children, one of whom is older than our subject. When he was about two years of age his parents came to Luzerne county, locating at Yorktown, Carbon county, and eleven years later came to Drifton. Mr. Jones began life at the age of eleven, picking slate, which occupation he followed during the summers, attending school in winters. He worked around the mines in various capacities until he was fifteen years old, when he engaged in firing a locomotive, in the employ of Coxe Bros. & Co. This position he filled about three years, at the end of which time he was promoted to locomotive engineer, in which capacity he continued nearly four years at Drifton, when he resigned and went to Parsons, where he was in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company eighteen months. He was then engaged in running a locomotive for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. After remaining in Parsons about three years, he returned to Jeddo, where he was locomotive engineer for G. B. Markle & Co. nearly two years, and in January, 1891, he accepted his present position, which involves considerable responsibility. Mr. Jones was united in marriage, December 26, 1886, with Miss Mary Ann Cowans, an estimable young lady of Oakdale, Luzerne Co., Pa. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., Jr. O. U. A. M., and I. O. R. M. In politics he is a Republican.

Henry H. Jones, hardware merchant, tinner, and plumber, P. O. Wilkes-Barre, was born at Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Wales, June 1, 1839, a son of Henry and Betsy (Smith) Jones. He lived in Wales until he reached his majority, and in 1860 came to America, locating at Five Points, near Pottsville, Pa., where for five years he worked in the mines. He removed, in 1865, to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, and was employed in the mines until 1890. In 1888 he established the business in which he is now engaged. Mr. Jones was married, in 1865, to Miss Gwennie, daughter of Nathaniel and Catherine (Evans) Griffith, of Schuylkill county, Pa., and has five children: Nathaniel, Henry, Littie, Kate and Benjamin. Mr. Jones and wife are members of the Welsh Baptist Church. Mr. Jones has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1863, and is also an Ivorite, and in politics he is a Republican.

Isaiah Jones, Wilkes Barre, is the fifth son of Abram Jones, a native of Slocum, this county. Mr. Jones was born November 5, 1833, in Chester county, and received his early education in the schools of that place. He was united in marriage, February 21, 1857, with Rebecca Arnold, a daughter of Abram Arnold. Nine children have been born to this marriage: Abraham, Joseph, Ella, Anning, Emma, Winfield, Eva, Irvin and Annie. Mr. Jones was employed by Christian Lueder, at Slocum, for twelve years. In 1887 he came to Wilkes-Barre, and entered the employ of the sons of Mr. Lueder, who operate a bus line in the city.

James Jones, agent, Yatesville, was born in Herefordshire, England, February 21, 1842, and is a son of William and Sarah (Jones) Jones, also natives of England. They had a family of seven children (our subject being second in order of birth), all of whom died in early childhood except Henry (who lives in Parsons, Luzerne Co., Pa.) and James. The subject of this sketch emigrated to Canada in 1863, making his first stay in Toronto, Ontario, where he resided some seven months, during which time he was in the employ of Robert Walker & Sons, merchants. In April, 1864, he moved to Scranton, thence to Yatesville, Pa., and was employed as a miner by the Pennsylvania Coal Company until 1873, when he moved to Mill Creek, this county, and went into business as a general merchant. In 1882 he returned to Yatesville, where he has since been engaged as a general agent. In England, and also in Canada, Mr. Jones was a member of the Primitive Methodist Church, but subsequently united with the M. E. Church; he was licensed to preach, and in 1881 was ordained a local deacon by Bishop E. G. Andrews, at the annual Conference held at Waverly, N. Y. Mr. Jones is one of the most active members of the communion in this part of the country, as he holds the positions of superintendent of the Sunday-school and trustee and steward of the Church. On April 16, 1872, he was united in marriage with Jane E., daughter of Francis and Mary (Pratt) Yates, residents of Yatesville, and of English extraction. Politically, our subject is a Republican-Prohibitionist; socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is one of the directors of the Y. M. C. A. at Pittston, and is a member of the Miners' Exchange Committee. In May, 1892, he was appointed director of the poor for three years, for the district embracing Jenkins township, Pittston borough and Pittston township, and in February, 1892, was elected to the school board, also for a a period of three years.

James D. Jones, dealer in general merchandise, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, April 10, 1840, a son of David and Mary (Alban) Jones. He was reared on a farm in Wales, educated in the public schools, and in 1865 came to America, where he spent two years on a farm at Jackson, Ohio. In 1867 he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he was employed in the mines up to 1889, when he embarked in the merchandise business, in which he has since continued. Mr. Jones was married to Rachel, daughter of David Morgan, of Wales, and by her he had seven children: Mary, Elizabeth, Maggie A., David C., Thomas, Morgan and Blanche. He is a member of the Welsh M. E. Church and of the I. O. R. M., and of the Foresters; in politics he is a Republican.

Jenkin J. Jones, fire-boss in the Delaware Colliery, Miners Mills, was born in South Wales, December 29, 1847, and is a son of Jenkin B. and Elizabeth (Parry) Jones, who came to America in 1857, followed in 1858 by the family. The father was engaged in mining, successively, in St. Louis, Mo., six months; Minersville, Ohio, one year; Pittston, Pa., two years; as mine foreman at Hyde Park, two years; at Providence, four years, and in 1868 he removed to Miners Mills, where he died February 8, 1886, at the age of sixty years, being survived by his widow till October 5, 1890. Their family consisted of three children, two of whom are living, viz.: Jenkin J. and Elizabeth (Mrs. Daniel D. Davis). Our subject received a common-school education, and began working in the mines at the age of seven years, which vocation he has since followed, chiefly in Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming counties, including ten years mining and five years as foreman. He built his present residence and removed therein in 1871. In March, 1864, Mr. Jones

enlisted, at Scranton, in Company C, Sixteenth P. V. C.; was with the army at Petersburg, participated in many skirmishes and was also on detached service; he was mustered out in August, 1865. Mr. Jones was married, November 11, 1867, to Miss Margaret J., daughter of John M. and Mary (Daniels) Jones, and they have had born to them seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Mordecai J., John C., Mair and Morgan M. Mrs. Jones and the children are members of the Welsh Congregational Church. Mr. Jones is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. K. of M. C., K. of H., Ivorites, Improved Order of Red Men, and of the G. A. R.; he is a Republican in his political views, and has been a member of the borough council.

Jenkin T. Jones, grocer, Plymouth, was born May 29, 1859, in Cardiganshire, South Wales, and is fourth in the family of five children of Thomas and Hannah (Reese) Jones, also natives of Wales. The family came to America in 1869, and located at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Our subject worked in and around the mines till he was twenty-two years of age, when he went to the Wyoming and Commercial Colleges, at which latter he graduated in 1884. He then took a position with the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, at Plymouth, and worked there one year, after which he took a similar position with the Delaware & Hudson Canal & Coal Company in the same place. With them he worked two years and then opened for his own account the business he is at present conducting. Mr. Jones was married in February, 1885, to Sarah, daughter of Peter and Mary (Lippete) Richardson, natives of England. Politically, our subject adheres to the Republican party; and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Knights of the Golden Eagle. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Jones, engineer at Slope No. 11, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. This intelligent and skillful engineer was born in South Wales, October 9, 1847, and is the sixth in the family of ten children of Evan and Ellen (Watkins) Jones, also natives of Wales. Our subject was but a few months old when the family came to America, locating at Summit Hill, Carbon Co., Pa., where the children were educated and reared. Our subject did general outside and inside work about the mines until twenty-three years of age, when he learned engineering at Plymouth, Pa., and he has since followed that vocation. He has been in his present position as hoisting engineer at No. 11 since 1881, and fully merits the confidence imposed in him by his employers. Mr. Jones was united in marriage, December 25, 1875, to Catherine, daughter of Louis and Catherine (Jones) Harris, natives of Wales, and six children have blessed this union, namely: Margaret, Mary, Lewis J., Evan, Henry and Catherine, the latter being now deceased. The mother of these children died August 15, 1888. The family attend the Welsh Baptist Church, and in politics Mr. Jones votes the Republican ticket.

John D. Jones, engineer at the Gaylord Colliery. This pleasant and gentlemanly young man was born at Dowlais, Glamorganshire, South Wales, and is a son of John D. and Margaret (Thomas) Jones, also natives of South Wales. The family came to America in 1866, locating at Coalburgh, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch received his educational training. In 1870 they removed to Plymouth, this county, where John D. received the earliest rudiments in coal mining—picking slate—which he worked at for about two months; then took the different positions incidental to coal mining, such as inside door-keeper, loading coal, firing, etc., until 1878, when he was promoted to engineer. He ran pumps at the Gaylord until 1879, when he was given charge of the large hoisting engines at the Gaylord Colliery, which he has worked ever since, and which hoist 1,300 tons of coal daily from a depth of 573 feet. He also had charge of the fan-propelling engine. Mr. Jones has not only to keep this great amount of machinery in working order, but also has charge of twenty-eight large boilers and furnaces, which he has to inspect and keep in condition, and it may be added that the position of hoisting engineer is not an enviable one, as the responsibility is very great. Mr. Jones was united in marriage, September 6, 1879, with Miss Kate, daughter of Joseph and Diana (Lewis) Morris, natives of Pennsylvania, and one child, Ralph, was born to this

union June 9, 1883. The little voyager, however, was not destined to sail on life's rough seas for long, as he was called to cross the Dark River, December 25, 1889, Mr. Jones is a member of the English Congregational Church; a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of the Mystic Chain. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN F. JONES, inside foreman of the South Wilkes-Barre Colliery No. 5, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Flintshire, Wales, March 27, 1854, and is a son of Robert and Ann (Evans) Jones. He was reared and educated in his native country, and when twelve years of age began life in the lead mines, where he remained four years; later he engaged in coal and slate mining. He came to America in 1879, locating in Plymouth, where he was engaged in mining fifteen months; in June, 1880, he moved to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he was in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company till 1884, when he was employed by the Hillman Vein Company six years—first three years as fire-boss, and the last three years as mine foreman. On December 1, 1890, he left them to fill a position in the South Wilkes-Barre Colliery. In February, 1889, he married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth James, of Carmarthenshire, South Wales, where she was born and reared; she came to America in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one son, Robert John. Our subject is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, and of the Ivorites; in politics he is a Republican.

JOHN G. JONES, contractor, and alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Denbighshire, North Wales, August 3, 1830, a son of John and Eleanor (Williams) Jones. He was reared and educated in his native country, where he learned the builder's trade, and for thirteen years he worked in the city of Liverpool, England. In 1866 he was sent by his firm to Merionethshire, North Wales, as superintendent of a lead mine, which position he held four years, and then went to Carnarvenshire, to superintend a slate quarry, remaining there seven years. In 1880 he came to America, settling in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, and in the fall of the same year he began work in the Franklin Mine, as a timber-man. In the latter part of 1881 he was appointed fire-boss, and on the death of the assistant superintendent in 1884, was appointed to fill the vacancy, which position he held until 1888, when he retired from the mine. He has since been engaged as a contractor and builder, spending two seasons at Richland, N. J., erecting dwellings, as well as doing business in Wilkes-Barre. On March 11, 1851, Mr. Jones married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Fanny (Jones) Strone, of North Wales, and has three children: John H., Frances (Mrs. Hugh H. Pugh), and Mary E. (Mrs. John T. Morgan). Mr. Jones is a member of the Second Welsh Congregational Church, and of the K. of P. and I. O. R. M.; in politics he is a Republican, and was elected alderman of the Fourteenth Ward of Wilkes-Barre in February, 1891, for a term of five years.

JOHN R. JONES, one of the oldest residents of Ashley, was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, April 28, 1832, a son of John and Ann (Lewis) Jones. The father, who was a wheelwright, reared a family of sixteen children, of whom our subject is the fourth in number, and the only one living. Mr. Jones was educated in South Wales, and at the age of seven years began working about the mines. In 1851 he came to America, where he has been engaged in mining at Dover, N. J.; Johnstown, Ohio; Coalfield, Va.; Johnstown, Ohio; Holidaysburg, Pa.; Minersville, Pa.; Scranton, Pa. (eight and a half years); Summit Hill, Pa.; Dutch Town, Pa. After keeping a saloon in Hazleton, Pa., for nine months, he moved to Ashley, where he followed mining until 1891, when he retired from active life. He has made three visits to Europe since coming to America. He enlisted in both emergency calls during the Civil war. December 8, 1851, Mr. Jones married Miss Ann, daughter of Reese and Mary Edwards, of Wales, and by her had one child, George, who is in Wales. In 1857 he was married to Mrs. Ann Harper, daughter of John and Betsy (Fowler) Russell, natives of Wales, and widow of John Harper, by whom she had two children: Sarah (Mrs. William White), and Elizabeth (Mrs. William Richards, Grass Valley, Cal.). Of this union were born four children, viz.: William,

who died in Cuba at the age of thirty-one years; John R.; Ellen (Mrs. Isaac Collborn), and Isaac, brakeman, of West Pittston. Our subject was married, the third time, December 17, 1874, to Mrs. Susanna Harding, daughter of John and Hannah (Blunt) Platt, natives of North Wales, and widow of Robert Harding (by whom she had two children: Hannah (Mrs. Samuel Kindred), and John, machinist, of Altoona, Pa.), and by her had one child, Annie, who died at the age of eight years. Mr. Jones is a steadfast Republican in his political views.

John R. Jones, merchant, Ashley, was born in Hyde Park, Pa., October 17, 1862, and is a son of John R. and Ann (Russell) Jones. He was educated in the public school at Ashley. He worked eight years about the breaker, sixteen months as brakeman on the P. & L. E. R. R., at Pittsburgh; four years and nine months as brakeman on the C. R. R. of New Jersey. He lost his left leg November 6, 1888, and in the following year engaged in his present business. March 18, 1886, Mr. Jones married Miss Matilda, daughter of Edward and Catherine Goff, natives of Ireland, and by her has three children: Annie, Edward, and Matilda. He is a Republican in his political views.

John R. Jones, druggist, Miners Mills, was born in Monmouthshire, England, December 11, 1868, and is a son of William R. (Edwards) Jones. He was educated in the common schools, and embarked in life working about the mines, which he followed five years; he then engaged in the drug business, which he has since followed. In 1890 he engaged in business for himself. Mr. Jones was married, February 19, 1890, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Thomas M. Reese, formerly of Miners Mills; they have one child, Willard. He and wife attend the Baptist Church, at Parsons, of which Mrs. Jones is a member; he is a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F., I. O. R. M., and the Sons of Temperance, and politically he is a Republican.

Josiah M. Jones, engineer at Washington Colliery, Plymouth, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., April 20, 1864, and is the eldest in the family of eight children of Abram E. and Mary (Morgans) Jones, also natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject was reared and educated in Luzerne county, and until 1887 did general work about the mines. He then began firing at the Washington Colliery, continuing at same until 1891, when he was given charge of a pair of slope engines, which he has since operated. Our subject was united in marriage, June 20, 1887, with Lizzie, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Williams, natives of Pennsylvania. Two children have come to this union: Deborah, born January 13, 1889, and Jacob, born September 12, 1891. The family attend the English Baptist Church. Politically, Mr. Jones is a Republican, and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Lewis S. Jones, retired, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, February 23, 1827, a son of Stephen and Mary (Jenkins) Jones. He was reared in Monmouthshire, England, was educated in the schools of that place, and there began life in the mines, where he was employed twenty-six years. In 1860 he came to America, and settled at Bellevue, near Scranton, Pa., and worked in the mines of that vicinity nearly four years. He then, in January, 1864, removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided. He served as inside foreman of the Hollenback and Kidder Slopes for a time, and was then, in 1870, removed to the Empire Shaft, where he served in the same capacity until 1890, in which year he retired. On December 28, 1877, he was badly burned by an explosion of gas, which laid him up for eight weeks. Mr. Jones has been twice married, his first wife being Margaret Jones, of South Wales, and his second wife was Ann, daughter of Edward and Maria (Morgans) Meredith, of North Wales, by which latter union he has eight children living: Iorweth (engineer of Crystal Spring Water Company), Mary A. (Mrs. David E. Thomas), Hannah M. (Mrs. Samuel Griffiths), Samuel (a druggist), Lizzie J. (a teacher), Margaret, Martha and Meredith. Mr. Jones is a member and deacon of the First Welsh Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre; in politics he is a Republican, and has served as member of city council three terms, a part of which time he was its president.

Morgan Jones, roller, or heater, at a rolling-mill, at present helper to moulders, in the Vulcan Iron Works, Wilkes-Barre, is a native of Pontypool, South Wales, born May 3, 1841. His father, Lewis Jones, who was a native of Breconshire, died at Pontypool in 1868. Mr. Jones was married at Pontypool September 20, 1863, to Martha Anthony, of that place, and eleven children have been born to this union, of whom are surviving Lewis, Richard, William, Clarence, George W., Mattie and Edward. Mr. Jones and his wife came to this country August 15, 1869, and after remaining in New York City for a few days, they went to Scranton, where they remained three years, after which period they came to Wilkes-Barre, where they have since lived.

Owen R. Jones, who is engaged in Company work in the Wyoming Colliery, with residence in Miners Mills, was born in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, April 27, 1838, and is a son of Richard and Grace (Jones) Jones. His father, who was a slate-maker, reared a family of three children, viz.: John R., who was librarian in the British army in East India and Africa for thirteen years (he came to America in 1870, and died in New York City four years later); Owen R., the subject of this sketch; and Jane, who married William Hughes, a sailor of Bangor, North Wales. Our subject came to America in 1869, and located in Poultney, Vt., at which place he followed slate-making five years, and afterward at Slatington, Pa., for ten months. He then removed to Miners Mills and began working about the mines, which he has since followed, including nine years mining; he built his present residence in 1882. Mr. Jones was married, January 5, 1864, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Richard and Alice (Jones) Jones, of Wales, the fruit of which union has been nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Hannah, married to Owen Williams, a miner, of Miners Mills (they have five children, viz.: Owen J., Esther, Catharine, Nellie and Grace); Alice, married to William Morris, who is a miner in the Keystone Mine, and lives with Mr. Jones (he is a member of the I. O. R. M. and the A. O. K. of M. C.); Richard, who is a miner in the Pine Ridge Mine, living with his father (he is a member of the I. O. R. M., K. of P., and the A. O. K. of M. C.); John I., a runner in the Pine Ridge Mine, living with his father (he is a member of the K. of P. and the P. O. S. of A.); Catharine J., living at home; and William, who works in the Pine Ridge Breaker, and lives with his father (he is a member of the Sons of Temperance). Mr. Jones and family are members of the Welsh Congregational Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and the Sons of Temperance; he is a Republican in his political views, and also advocates the principles of the Prohibition party.

Rowland Watkins Jones, Freeland. This gentleman, who is in the front rank of Freeland's merchant tailors, was born in Anglesea, Wales, in 1854. His father was a shoe dealer at Gwalchmae, North Wales; his family consisted of two children, viz.: Roland W. and Mary, who married David Evans, editor of the *Welsh Herald*, Caernarvon, Caernarvonshire, North Wales. Our subject received his education in his native town, and at the age of twenty-two was employed as cutter in a mammoth merchant-tailoring establishment in London. He remained there about six months, after which he was employed by one of the leading merchant-tailor houses of Liverpool, remaining there two years. He then went to Lamberis, near Snowdon, where he engaged in business for himself, and where he still owns property. He remained there twelve years, and in 1887 came to this country, locating at Slatington, where he was also engaged in the merchant-tailoring business for two years, thence coming to Freeland, where he has since enjoyed a large patronage. Mr. Jones was married at the age of twenty five to Miss Margaret Jones, of Lamberis, North Wales. To this union was born one child, Jane, who died at the age of one year. Mrs. Jones is also deceased. Mr. Jones is a member of the Mystic Chain, Knights of Pythias, and in his political views he is a Republican.

Stephen S. Jones, assistant mine foreman at No. 11, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Plymouth. This intelligent and experienced gentleman was born at Minersville, Pa., December 24, 1854, and is a son of Stephen and Ann (Hughes)

Jones, natives of Wales. The subject of this sketch was educated in Schuylkill county, and commenced life as a clerk for John Wadlinger, of Minersville, Pa., with whom he remained three years. He then took up mining and civil engineering, serving with a corps of engineers at Minersville for three years, afterward taking a position as foreman at the Forrestville Mines, where he was employed two years. Moving to Jeansville at the end of that period, he was engaged as a contractor at sinking slopes and driving tunnels. This he followed for eight years, and then opened up the Silver Brook Coal Mines, being afterward retained as inside foreman by that company for a period of five years. At the end of that time he came to Plymouth, and was given the position of assistant inside foreman at No. 11, where he has since been engaged. Mr. Jones was married, December 11, 1884, to Miss Annie, daughter of Rev. John D. and Ann (Hughes) Jones, natives of Wales. Four children were born to this union: Howard J., John D. (deceased), Stephen and Beulah. Mr. Jones is a Republican, and has held several minor offices of trust. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas D. Jones, superintendent and manager of the Mill Creek Coal Company, with residence at Hazleton. This gentleman has worked his way rapidly and surely from the very first round in life's ladder, and although yet a comparatively young man, has attained a distinction among those interested in coal mining that few of even maturer years have had the privilege of enjoying. He was born in South Wales, January 28, 1842, and is the only child of Daniel and Ann (Vaughn) Jones, also natives of Wales, who came to America in 1850, locating at Nesquehoning, Carbon, Co., Pa., where Thomas D. was reared and educated. At the close of his school life he engaged in mercantile business at Lansford, Pa., during two years. He then became interested in the coal industry, and from 1869 to 1872 held the position of assistant engineer with the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, and from 1872 until 1875 was superintendent of collieries for the same company. In 1875 he had so far and so thoroughly mastered the difficult problems of coal mining that he was appointed to the responsible position of mine inspector for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania. At the expiration of his term, in 1881, he was immediately re-appointed, but a short time afterward he resigned to accept a more lucrative position as superintendent of the extensive system of collieries of the Ebervale Coal Company. This position he held until 1886, when he secured the desirable and responsible position which he now holds. The important incumbencies this gentleman has filled indicates the exceptional ability he possesses as an expert and skillful coal operator. In addition to the possession of great talent in his chosen line of work, Mr. Jones has been a most diligent student of English literature, and he possesses a great fund of information, which in social life makes him one of the most pleasant and entertaining of men. In his home life he is unusually blessed; his genial nature, seconded by the friendly manners of his wife and the sprightly atmosphere which surrounds a household of interesting children, render this homestead one of the most sunny and inviting spots in the social community. His marriage with Miss Ruth, daughter of John and Mary (Hughes) Byron, occurred January 4, 1870, and the union has been blessed with four children, as follows: J. Elmer, a student at Columbia College, New York City; Anna (deceased), Mary (deceased) and Gladys. Mr. Jones is in strong sympathy with the Republican party, but always votes for the best man, irrespective of politics. He is president of the school board and a member of the select council. Socially he is a prominent member of the Masonic Lodge. The family support the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas H. Jones, inside mine foreman, for the Susquehanna Coal Company, at No. 1 Shaft, Nanticoke, was born at Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, South Wales, a son of Thomas and Sheba (Bath) Jones, both natives of Wales. Our subject is a self-educated man, never having attended school more than two weeks in his life, and this was when he was disabled from working in the mines on account of an injured hand. At the age of eight years he entered the mines, and worked in

various capacities, from slate picker to miner. At the age of twenty-one he emigrated to America, and engaged in mining at Excelsior Station, Northumberland Co., Pa., where he remained about two years, when he removed to Shamokin, same State, and was employed in the mines there until 1874. He then came to Luzerne county, locating at Nanticoke, entered the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company, and worked as a miner until 1880. In that year an explosion occurred in No. 4 Slope, and during the progress of this fire he was appointed fire boss in this mine, where he remained until a large explosion and fire took place in No. 1 Shaft, when he was transferred to the latter. Immediately after this, Mr. T. M. Williams, then mine inspector of Luzerne county, appointed him inside mine foreman of No. 1 Shaft, where he has since been employed. Mr. Jones was married December 25, 1869, to Miss Mary Summers, of Excelsior, Pa., and they have children as follows: Eliza, Sheba Bath, Mabel, Mary Jane, Sterling Omana, and Florence Apella Verdella. Mr. Jones is a member of the Legion of Honor, the Sons of St. George and the Fraternal Guardians.

Thomas M. Jones, miner at Laflin, with residence at Hudson, Plains township, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 8, 1846, and is a son of Morgan and Ann (Williams) Jones, natives of Wales, whence they emigrated to this country, in 1836. The father lived in Pottsville eight years; Pittsburgh, two years; Pittston, forty-four years, and come to live with his son at Mill Creek, this county, in 1891, where he now resides; he was born May 1, 1800, and is unusually well preserved for his time of life; his wife has been dead forty-one years. His family comprised twelve children, eight by his first wife, of whom Thomas M. is the sixth. Our subject embarked in life driving on the canal, which occupation he followed three summers, and then enlisted at Rayville, N. Y., but, being a miner, his father compelled him to return home, where he remained three months, and then entered on an apprenticeship with John M. Groover, of Plains, to learn the carpentry trade. On February 6, 1865, he again enlisted, this time in Scranton, in Company F, Seventy ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and served till July 12, 1865, when he was discharged at Fairfax Seminary, whence he went to Philadelphia, where he was paid off. He then returned to Pittston, remained a few months, and then went to Plains, where he finished his trade and worked five years. In 1870 he engaged in mining at Mill Creek, which he has since continuously followed, with the exception of five years, during which he was engaged as watchman at the Mill Creek Slope. Mr. Jones was married October 14, 1867, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of John and Ann (Harper) Hine; they have six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Annie M. (Mrs. James Isaac), Carrie E. (Mrs. James E. Turner), William H., Charles M. and Nellie C. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Primitive Methodist Church, and of the Pocahontas; he is a member of the I. O. R. M. In his political views he is a Republican, and has held the office of constable in Plains township. He built his present residence in 1882.

William Jones, miner, Parsons, was born in Chicago, Ill., September 27, 1847, and is the only son of William and Esther (Parry) Jones. When he was very young his father removed to Wales, where he prepared for college, and then went to Oxford University, England, remaining for a time, after which he returned to Wales to assist his father in the mercantile business. In 1874 he enlisted in the British army, in which he remained for seven years, serving her Majesty faithfully throughout the Zulu and the Boer wars. In 1875 he went to Natal, Africa, remaining there a short time; thence proceeded to Cape Colony, also in Africa, and embarked for Philadelphia, where he remained a few months. He then went to Wyoming Territory, where he was engaged in mining four years, after which he came to Parsons, where he has since been engaged in mining. Mr. Jones is an esteemed and worthy citizen, and his political preferences are Republican.

William J. Jones, carpenter, Kingston, is a native of Wales, son of Owen and Catherine Jones, also natives of Wales. His parents came to America in 1853, when he was very young, and located at Carbondale., where they remained for a time, removing thence to Olyphant, residing there until their deaths. Mr. Jones

began life working in the mines when yet a mere boy, and, at the age of twenty, commenced to work at the carpenter's trade at Olyphant, where he remained a short time. He then removed to Kingston, where he has resided about eighteen years, during which time he has been constantly engaged in the carpenter trade, at general house building, at which he has attained the highest degree of proficiency. He was married January 8, 1877, to Miss Carrie, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Loudenberg) Cobert, of Kingston. They have two children: Katie, born October 16, 1886; and Ernest, born October 2, 1891. Our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and politically is a Republican.

William M. Jones, justice of the peace, West Hazleton. This genial and learned gentleman was born February 22, 1832, in Monroe county, Pa., and is the second in the family of fourteen children of Peter and Hester (Muffly) Jones, the former of Welsh extraction, the latter of German. Our subject was reared and educated at his birthplace, and when quite young learned the forgeman's trade, working at it about ten years. On October 15, 1862, he answered the call of his country by enlisting in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until July 27, 1863. As a soldier he never feared danger, and was found to be where the strife was fiercest. At the close of his service he came to Carbon county, and was elected justice of the peace for two consecutive terms, aggregating a service of ten years. At the expiration of his term of office he came to Hazleton, and was elected to the office of justice of the peace, two terms, a period of ten years. He has held two commissions by appointment for West Hazleton borough, and has recently been elected to serve another five-year term. In his official capacity Mr. Jones is always guided by the merits of the case on trial, and his long experience has so well fitted him for the position that he makes few, if any, mistakes in his decisions. Mr. Jones was married, February 17, 1852, to Miss Susan Van Buskirk, of Wind Gap, Pa., to which union were born seven children, namely: Angeline, Cecelia, Louis M. (deceased), Joseph H., Alinia (deceased), Silas E. and Marietta. Politically Mr. Jones votes with the Democratic party; he is a member of the G. A. R. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William R. Jones, miner in the Oakwood Colliery, Miners Mills, was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, July 24, 1839, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Richards) Jones. The father, who was a miner for fifty-five years, reared a family of eight children, five of whom are living, and of whom W. R. is the eldest. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1869, and has been engaged in mining successively at the following places: Irvine Station, four months; Taylorsville, eight years, and in 1879 removed to Miners Mills; he has worked in and about the mines forty-five years. He purchased his present residence and removed therein in 1887. Mr. Jones was married February 20, 1859, to Miss Esther, daughter of Daniel Edwards, of Caermarthenshire, South Wales; she died April 6, 1891, having become the mother of six children, viz.: Mary, who married Daniel Bevan, a miller of Miners Mills; William, who is a miller at Sparta, Wis.; Anna E., who married Thomas H. Price, a miner in Miners Mills; John R.; Gomer, engaged with John R., and Elvira, at home. Mr. Jones has been a member of the Welsh Congregational Church forty-one years; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Republican in politics.

George Jopling, miner, Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in Mill Creek, Schuylkill Co., Pa., October 12, 1852, and is a son of James and Jane (Routledge) Jopling, of Inkerman. At the age of thirteen years he began working about the mines as errand-boy, has since been engaged in the various occupations pertaining to mining, and has been mining since 1868. Mr. Jopling was married June 29, 1879, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Foster) Bostock, natives of Durham County, England. They have three children, viz.: Olive, Bartholomew B. and Howard S. Mr. and Mrs. Jopling attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she is a member. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and the K. of H. His

political sympathy is with the Republican party, but he votes irrespective of party lines. He built his present residence in 1887.

HENRY JOPLING, inside foreman at the Pennsylvania Colliery, No. 14, Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in the County of Northumberland, England, July 30, 1833, and is a son of James and Mary (Bainbridge) Jopling. His father, who was a miner in England, and also in America, whither he brought his family in 1851, reared ten children, of whom Henry is the seventh. Our subject has always been engaged about the mines, including fifteen years mining and twenty-one years bossing. In 1855 he was married to Miss Ruth Routledge, of Inkerman, who died eleven months later, leaving one child, also deceased. On January 7, 1857, Mr. Jopling was married to Miss Ann, daughter of John and Ann (Merry) Adamson, natives of Scotland, the fruit of which union was ten children, five of whom are living, viz.: Ann (Mrs. George L. Walker, of Plains), Mary (Mrs. William Mitchell, of Inkerman), John (assistant mine foreman with his father), Henry (married to Miss Annie, daughter of Mary E., (Sprinker) Pullman, of Alexandria, Va., and natives of England and Maryland, respectively), and Sarah, a sweet-faced school-girl, still at home. Mrs. Jopling died July 3, 1885, and our subject was afterward married, January 19, 1888, to Miss Jane, daughter of James and Agnes (Black) Robertson, natives of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Jopling attend the Presbyterian Church, of which she is a member. He is a F. & A. M.; a Republican in politics, and has held the office of justice of peace in Jenkins township.

JAMES JOPLING, a prominent citizen of Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in the County of Northumberland, England, August 29, 1828, and is a son of James and Mary (Bainbridge) Jopling, the former of whom was a miner in both England and America. They reared a family of nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: Ann (Mrs. Robert Baxter, of Duquoin, Ill.); Robert, a shoemaker in the State of Missouri; James and Henry, of Inkerman, and Bartholomew, a miner in Duquoin, Ill. Our subject, accompanied by his brother, John (since deceased), came with his family to America in 1849, and located in Mill Creek, Schuylkill Co., Pa., where he resumed his former occupation of mining, and remained seven years, when he removed to Inkerman, where he followed same business till 1875—mining in all about forty years. He then embarked in mercantile business, continuing at same some fourteen years, after which he retired from active life. Mr. Jopling was married, June 27, 1849, to Miss Jane, daughter of George and Ruth (Gardner) Routledge, natives of England, and they had eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: George, Ruth (Mrs. William A. Reed, of Scranton), Mary (Mrs. Thomas Walker, of Inkerman), James (a carpenter in Scranton), Sarah J. (Mrs. William Rooke, of Peckville, Pa.), and Anna, who is still at home. One son, Thomas, died at the age of thirty-nine, leaving a widow and six children in Yatesville. Mrs. Jopling died September 23, 1869, at the age of forty-three years. Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political views is a Republican.

THOMAS H. JORDAN, merchant, Parsons, was born at Archbald, Lackawanna Co., Pa., June 9, 1851, and is a son of Richard and Bridget (Hosie) Jordan, both natives of Ireland, the former born in Crossmolina Parish, County Mayo, and the latter in Innisgrove, County Sligo. They came to America in 1848, and located at Archbald, Pa., where they remained until 1891, in which year they removed to Green Ridge, Lackawanna county, where they now reside. Thomas H. Jordan was educated in the common schools, and began life for himself, at the age of twenty-one, as brakeman on the Delaware & Hudson Gravity Road, where he remained about four years, when he came to Parsons, and engaged as clerk for Golden & Walsh, remaining with them thirteen years. On June 20, 1887, he embarked in his present business, consisting of a store of general merchandise. Mr. Jordan was married, August 9, 1874, to Miss Hanorah, daughter of Martin and Margaret (Kearney) Golden, of Archbald, formerly of Carbondale, they have had children as follows: Richard, born June 21, 1875, who is a student at St. Michael's College, Toronto, Canada; Joseph, born March 29, 1877; Mary, born February 8, 1879; Gertrude,

born June 15, 1881, died October 21, 1882; Martin, born September 18, 1883; Margaret, born March 20, 1885; James, born March 11, 1887, and Rose, born September 5, 1890. Mr. Jordan is a member of the C. M. B. A. of which he is secretary, and of the E. B. A., of which he was president for two terms. He is president of Parson's borough council, and was assessor of Parsons one term. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

John W. Joseph, assistant inside foreman, South Wilkes-Barre Shaft, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Wilkes Barre, was born in Craigtrebanos, Glamorganshire, South Wales, April 7, 1843, a son of William and Rachel (Williams) Joseph. He was reared and educated in Glamorganshire, where he began life in the coal mines at the early age of six years, and worked there in the various grades up to 1866. He then came to America and located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since been in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, as miner fifteen years, fire-boss nine years, and assistant inside foreman since 1890. On October 18, 1867, Mr. Joseph married Margaret, daughter of William and Gwennie (Morgans) Thomas, of Ystrad Gynlais, Wales, and has eight children living, viz.: Rachel, Isaac W., Albert, Gomer, Annie, Alice, John A. and Cedwyn. Mr. Joseph is one of the prominent Welsh citizens of Wilkes-Barre, has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty-four years, is a member of the Legion of Honor, and in politics is a Republican.

Patrick Judge, merchant, Plains township, P. O. Hudson, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in March, 1830, and is a son of Edward and Catherine (Hagerty) Judge. The father, who was a farmer, reared a family of eleven children, five of whom are still living, and Patrick is the sixth. Our subject came to America in 1862, and located in Wayne county, Pa., where he remained three years; he then traveled through Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and New York, also spending considerable time in Pennsylvania. He then worked one year in Hawley, Pa., after which he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he labored seven and mined fourteen years, engaging in his present business in 1888. Mr. Judge was married, July 3, 1868, to Miss Mary, daughter of Patrick and Ellen (Irwine) Ruddy, natives of County Mayo, Ireland; they had born unto them five children, three of whom are living, viz.: James J., Mary A. and Margaret C. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

Thomas Judge, conductor, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Pittston. This popular young conductor was born at Pittston, October 13, 1863, and is a son of Michael and Ann (Cardan) Judge, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. He is the second in a family of nine children—five boys and four girls—and was educated and reared in Pittston. At the age of nine years he began railroading, first as water boy; and then through the different grades of work until in 1888 he was promoted to the position of conductor, which he has since filled. His services have always been with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, with the exception of fourteen months he was in the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad freight office. As a railroad man Mr. Judge is thoroughly posted in all departments. He was united in marriage April 8, 1885, with Miss Mary J., daughter of Patrick and Mary (Hart) Monahan, natives of Glasgow, Scotland, and to this union were born four children, namely: Willie (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Annie and May. In political matters Mr. Judge is independent; the family are members of the Catholic Church.

George Kaeufer, outside foreman of the Florence Coal Company (limited) Dupont, was born in Germany, February 11, 1851. He is a son of George and Dorothy (Easterly) Kaeufer, both of whom were born in Germany and emigrated to this country in 1854, locating in Scranton, where they remained two years, thence removing to Wilkes Barre, where they permanently resided. He was employed in Reichard's beer brewery, where he remained till his death, which occurred in 1862 when he was aged thirty-six years. Mr. Kaeufer was a man of respectability and of sound principles, an indulgent parent, and a loyal citizen of his adopted country. His family consisted of five children, all of whom are living: George, John, Bar-

bara, Jacob and Martin. George is the eldest, and was seven years of age when he came to this country, receiving his education at the common schools in Wilkes-Barre. In early life he learned the painter's trade, which he followed for twelve years in various parts of the county. In 1872 he married Miss Margaret J., daughter of Alexander and Mary McCaa, by whom he had eight children, four of whom are now (1892) living; Ursula, Pauline, Barbara and Charles H. In 1883 he removed to Dupont (then Smithville), where he took charge of the outside works of the Florence Coal Company, under the supervision of W. E. Colburn, in which position he has since remained. His office is to look after everything above the ground, and see that all is in perfect working order. Under his supervision there are 130 men and boys. The Florence Mine has a capacity of 800 tons per day, giving employment to 300 hands. He is an active and energetic man of business, and under his watchful eye everything outside is kept in perfect harmony. He has held the office of school director, and, while in office, he was the means of improving the building and system of the schools in his district. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

James Kane, miner, Inkerman, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, April 12, 1847, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (Welsh) Kane, natives of the same place. They reared a family of nine children, of whom James is seventh in order of birth. Our subject came to this country in 1863, and in October of that year located in Pittston, where he worked in Hughes' brewery for about six months. He was then employed as a laborer in the mines until the year 1869, since which time he has been a miner in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. On January 12, 1867, Mr. Kane was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of John and Sarah (Fieran) Cohan, natives of County Galway, Ireland, and their union has been blessed with the following issue: Mary, born January 6, 1869; John, born May 7, 1874; Thomas, born June 14, 1878, and Belinda, born January 12, 1880. In religion Mr. Kane is a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the C. T. A. U., and in politics is an Independent.

Patrick Kane, laborer, Inkerman, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1847, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (Walsh) Kane, natives of the same place. They reared a family of seven children, of whom Patrick is second in order of birth. Our subject received his education in Ireland, and came to America in May, 1865, at once settling in Sebastopol, this county, and has been employed from that time to the present by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. He was united in the holy bonds of matrimony December 3, 1862, with Julia, daughter of Dominick and Ann (Conway) McDonald, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have one daughter: Mary, born April 4, 1876. Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and the C. T. A. U. In politics he is a Republican.

Jacob F. Kappler, letter carrier, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Baden, Germany, January 17, 1845, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Brecht) Kappler. His father came to America in 1846, served through the Mexican war, and is now a resident of Lancaster, Pa. Our subject was reared in Germany, educated in the common schools, and came to America in 1858, locating in Wilkes-Barre, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the shoemaker's trade. He enlisted, September 1, 1861, in Company D, Ninth P. V. C., and re-enlisted January 1, 1864, in the same company and regiment. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Carter's Raid, Shelbyville, Franklin and Chickamauga, Tenn., and was with Sherman on his march to the sea, taking part in the battles of Savannah, Ga., Averysboro, and Bentonville, N. C., and was one of General Sherman's escorts at the surrender of General Johnston. April 5, 1862, he received seventeen bullet wounds in a guerrilla fight, and still carries three bullets in his body. He was honorably discharged with his regiment at Lexington, N. C., July 29, 1865, returning to Wilkes-Barre, where he resumed his trade, following it until 1875, when he was elected high constable of the city, serving one year. He then spent one year in Kansas, then returned to Wilkes-Barre, and worked at his trade until 1883, when he was appointed letter-

carrier, which position he still holds. He was married April 12, 1868, to Catherine, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Schaib) Burkel, of Wilkes-Barre. They have four children: Lizzie S. (Mrs. George Steinhouer), Charles F., Henry W. and Edward S. Mr. Kappler is one of the most popular carriers in the city. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, German Lodge No. 421, I. O. O. F., and G. A. R.; in politics he is a Republican.

G. Washington Karchner, farmer and grocer, P. O. Briggsville, was born in Nescopeck township, July 27, 1849, a son of George and Lydia (Harter) Karchner, and was reared and educated in the township of his birth. He began life as a farmer, and with exception of five years he resided in Salem has always lived in Nescopeck; he now owns and occupies the old homestead of his father, where he was born. In May, 1872, Mr. Karchner married Amanda, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Keen) Breyfogle, of Nescopeck, and has six children: Elmer F., Laura M., Mary G., Cora E., Elsie M. and Harvey C. Mr. Karchner is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Democrat. He is an enterprising citizen.

Henry Karchner, farmer, P. O. Nescopeck, was born in Nescopeck township, July 6, 1830, a son of George and Lydia (Harter) Karchner. He was reared in his native township, and educated in the common schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, and erected many of the buildings in his vicinity. Since 1860 he has resided on the farm he now occupies, which he has partially cleared, and on which he has made all the improvements in buildings. His wife was Maria, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Mosteller) Hartzel, of Nescopeck, and his living children are: James, George, Samuel, Lloyd and Hiram. Mr. Karchner is a member of the Reformed Lutheran Church; in politics he is a Democrat, and has served as a constable of Nescopeck nine years.

Martin Karchner, farmer, P. O. Nescopeck, was born in what is now Conyngham, township, Luzerne Co., Pa., February 1, 1836, a son of George and Lydia (Harter) Karchner. His paternal grandfather, Henry Karchner, formerly of Northumberland county, Pa., was a miller by trade, which he followed all his life. His wife was Christina Limbauch, by whom he had four children: Catherine (Mrs. Martin Ritter), Elisabeth (Mrs. Daniel Hill), Lydia (Mrs. David Hartzell) and George. The latter, his only son, was also a miller, and operated what is known as the Empire Mills, in Nescopeck. He died in 1880. His wife was a daughter of Martin Harter of Nescopeck township, a granddaughter of Martin Harter, and a great-granddaughter of Martin Harter, the two latter being natives of Germany, and pioneers of what is now Conynghan township. George and Lydia Karchner were the parents of twelve children; Catherine (Mrs. Michael Ruckel), Henry, Elizabeth (Mrs. George Stetler), Christina (Mrs. Hiram Hartzell), Martin, Sarah (Mrs. Frederick Fry), John, Absalom, William, Eliza (Mrs. Jonathan Miller), Washington (all living), and Jacob (deceased). Our subject was reared in Nescopeck township. He is a carpenter by trade, but is principally engaged in farming. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in 1861, in Company K, Eighty-first P. V., and was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, being honorably discharged after two years' service. In 1864 he married Mary, daughter of Christian and Hannah (Heller) Kengle, of Weissport, Carbon county, Pa., and has six children living: Elizabeth, Henry, Elmer, Robert, Nora and Blanche. Mr. Karchner has served as school director of Nescopeck township for eighteen years. In politics he is independent.

Peter Kaschenbach, furniture dealer, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Prussia in 1824, and is a son of W. and Eva (Zensen) Kaschenbach. Being left an orphan at an early age, he was thrown on his own resources; he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed for nineteen years in his native land. In 1852 he came to America, locating at Honesdale, Pa., where he worked as a journeyman two years, and afterward five years at Binghamton, N. Y. In 1859 he located in Wilkes-Barre, and in 1861, embarked in the furniture business, in which he still continues. In 1849 Mr. Kaschenbach married Gertrude, daughter of Hubert and Anna M. (Losen) Ackerman, of Germany, and has five children: Gertrude, Henry, John,

Mary and Lizzie (Mrs. George Keller). Mr. Kaschenbach is one of the leading business men of Wilkes-Barre; he is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

JOSEPH W. KASPER was born in Pittston, December 23, 1865, a son of John Kasper, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. At the age of fourteen he entered the office of the *Evening Press*, of Pittston, where he set type about two years; then he engaged in a meat market with his father on Exeter street, where he has since continued. He has been a member of the Eagle Hose Company three years, and secretary of the same, one term; is a member of the M. E. Church of West Pittston; of the P. O. S. of A., of which he has served one term as vice-president, and the K. G. E.; politically he is a Republican. Mr. Kasper married October 19, 1876, Minnie Dodd, of Pittston, and has the following children: Helen, May and Harold.

G. A. CHARLES KASTRUP, senior member of the firm of Kastrup & Keck, bakers and confectioners, Ashley, was born in Westphalia, Germany, March 24, 1855, and is the only child of Charles W. and Henrietta (Strunk) Kastrup. The father, who had served seven years in the German army, was a contractor, and before the birth of our subject was killed by a falling timber while building a glass factory. After his death the mother married Peter Creamer. Mr. Kastrup was educated in Germany, and worked at manufacturing lime and brick and at stone-cutting until October 1871, when he came to America, locating in Fort Lee, N. J., where he remained eighteen months and learned the baker's trade. After this he worked at his trade five years in New York, and then returned to Fort Lee where he engaged in the butcher business for one year. At the end of that time he devoted his time to his regular trade in and about New York for a period of eleven years. In 1882 he removed to Wilkes-Barre where he had charge of Craft's bakery for eighteen months, and in 1883 he came to Ashley and commenced business. February 18, 1882, Mr. Kastrup married Miss Veronika, daughter of Henry and Theresa (Ricketer) Keck. They have one child, Annie Theresa. Mr. and Mrs. Kastrup are members of the German Lutheran and Catholic Churches, respectively; in political views he is a Democrat.

JOHN C. KAUFER, alderman, Tenth Ward, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wilkes-Barre June 2, 1857, and is a son of George and Dorothea (Easterlee) Kaufer, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America about 1851, and the following year located in Wilkes-Barre, where the father, who was a brewer by trade, worked at that occupation until his death in 1862. His children were nine in number, five of whom are now living: George (superintendent Florence Coal Co.), John C., Barbara P. (Mrs. Alexander Schmallbach), Jacob R. and Martin. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre, educated in the public schools, and served an apprenticeship of three and one-half years in a printing office, after which he worked as a journeyman printer twelve years. In February, 1885, he was elected alderman of the Tenth Ward of the City of Wilkes-Barre, and re-elected in February, 1890, for a second term. In March, 1882, he married Catherine C., daughter of Henry and Catherine Rocker, of Wilkes-Barre, who died January 7, 1887. Our subject and wife had three children: Dorothea H., Caroline C. and George R. Mr. Kaufer is a popular official, and a well-known citizen of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of Zion's German Reformed Church, of the I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN KAUFMAN, M. D., Hazleton, is a promising and prosperous young physician. He was born at Hazleton March 28, 1864, and is the third in a family of ten children of John and Mary A. (Sonn) Kaufman, also natives of Hazleton. He was reared and educated in his native city, and after graduating at the Hazleton high school he entered, in the fall of 1885, the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1888. He then came directly to Hazleton where he began the practice of his profession, and is now building up a good practice. Dr. Kaufman is unmarried, and lives with his parents at No. 122 N. Wyoming street. He is a member of the State Homœopathic Society, of the English Lutheran Church, belongs to the Knights of Malta, and in politics votes the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM KAUFFMAN, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Conyngham, was born in Prussia,

June 9, 1832, a son of Henry and Mary (Daute) Kauffman, who came to America in 1854, settling in Hazleton, this county, where the father was employed in the breaker, and where he resided until his death. His children were William, Tobias, John, Catherine, Dorothea and Lizzie. Our subject was reared in Germany, and came to America in 1851; he worked in the mines at Hazleton two years, and then learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed up to 1865, since which time he has been engaged in farming in Sugarloaf township; since 1884 he has also been in the dairy business. He married Hannah, only daughter of Justus and Hannah (Stunntz) Rimbach, and has nine children: Catherine, Mary E., Amanda, Anna D., William H., Harry G., Otilla H., Lizzie C. and George E. Mr. Kauffman and family are members of the Reformed Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

Samuel Kay, farmer, P. O. Dupont, was born in England, October 29, 1833, a son of Edmund and Ann (Miles) Kay, both of whom were natives of England, where they died. The father had been a soldier in the British army. Our subject was twenty years of age when he emigrated to this country in 1853. He located in Otisville, Orange Co., N. Y., where he was employed in copper mining, and remained there till 1865 when he removed to Pittston, this county, and engaged in coal mining. In 1867 he came to his present home on a lot of one hundred acres of unimproved land, which by patient and incessant toil he has cultivated and beautified beyond competition. His house is built out of stone quarried on his own farm. He is a practical man, and understands agricultural pursuits to perfection. In 1853 Mr. Kay married Mrs. Rebecca Eaton, daughter of George Kuler, and by her he had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Huett, an engineer. Mr. Kay is a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and a man of deep piety.

Patrick J. Kearns, insurance agent, Pittston. This gentleman is filling his position of trust and responsibility by virtue of his worth as a business man, and high character for integrity and energy. He was born at Pittston, Pa., August 30, 1866, and is a son of Dominick and Mary (Moran) Kearns, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, who came to America in 1865, settling at Pittston, Pa., where they reared seven children, namely: Patrick J. (our subject), Mary E., Bezzie, John (deceased), Katie, Joseph and Dominick. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Pittston, and at the age of fourteen commenced life as a messenger boy at the mines, in which capacity he was employed five years. Then more than ever feeling the need of an education, he returned to school, where he remained three years. He then accepted a position as hoisting engineer at the Butler Shaft, where he worked for two years, at the end of which time he took a position as freight conductor on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, remaining there until 1890, when he accepted the agency of the Ætna Insurance Company. He has since followed that line of business, and has built up an extensive connection in his locality, which speaks well of his ability as an insurance man. Mr. Kearns has made vocal music an extensive study, and for many years he was chorister in St. John's Church at Pittston. He was united in marriage October 23, 1889, with Miss Katie, daughter of Patrick and Catherine (Quinn) Corcoran, natives of Ireland, to which union have been born two children: John (deceased) and Frank. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

James Keating, saloon keeper, Pittston, was born in County Queen's, Ireland, in 1841, a son of John and Betsy (Murphy) Keating, both also natives of Ireland. The former died in his native land, the latter emigrated to the United States in May, 1856, locating in Pittston township, this county. Her family consisted of ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity and are now living. Our subject was fifteen years of age when he came to this country, and received his education in Pittston. He was a miner by occupation, at which he worked for twenty-eight years, and has resided in Pittston since he first located there. He has been a successful saloon keeper for eleven years, owning his residence and the saloon adjoining. He is a man of influence in his party, a Democrat, and has served his township for seven years as supervisor, giving entire satisfaction to all. At the age of twenty-one, in

June, 1861, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Edward and Mary Tool, and by her he had six children, four of whom are living: Edward, John, William and Jennie. For his second wife he married Miss Mary Keefe, by whom he had four children: Michael, Charles, Lucy and Tillie, all living. The two elder members of the first family are married. Mr. Keating is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mrs. Mary Keating (widow of Thomas Keating), hotel keeper, Larksville, was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1840. She is a daughter of Timothy and Mary (Maloney) Russell, both of whom were born in Ireland and emigrated to America in 1849, stopping for a short season in St. Johns, N. B., previous to their arrival in the United States. They first located in Wellsburg, N. Y., where they remained a few years, and in 1855 removed to this county, settling in Plymouth township, where the husband was employed by the railroad company, in its construction through that country. He is now living at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, having been born in 1805, and makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Keating. Mrs. Mary Russell died in 1886. Their family consisted of eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity, three now living: Michael C., Mary and Sarah. Mrs. Keating, the second in the family, was reared and educated in Akron, N. Y. In 1860 she married Thomas Keating, and of this union were born seven children, five of whom are living: Mary E., Thomas R., Ellen, Anna and Patrick L. Of these, Mary E. married John F. Connole, hotel keeper; Ellen married Andrew J. Lynch, hotel keeper. Mrs. Keating has lived in Larksville since 1859, keeping hotel since 1867, and owning both her hotel and an adjoining block. She is a shrewd business woman, of excellent character, and has been a widow for twenty-two years, her husband having died February 14, 1870.

Henry F. Keck, of the firm of Kastrup & Keck, Ashley, was born in Westphalia, Germany, August 5, 1855, a son of Henry and Thressa (Rickert) Keck. The father managed a hotel, a farm and a brick yard. He reared a family of eleven children, six of whom are living: Augustus, who succeeded his father in business, and added the manufacture of clay pipes; Anthony, professor in a college at Brian, Germany; Rebecca, wife of G. A. C. Kastrup; Henry F.; John, a professor in a college in Germany; and Helena, wife of Henry Dempawolf, locksmith and general merchant, Germany. Our subject came to America in 1875, locating in New York City where he tended bar for Smith & McNeil ten years. He was next employed in the "Wyoming Valley Hotel," Wilkes-Barre, for six months; and in 1884 engaged in his present business. December 1, 1884, Mr. Keck married Miss Annie, daughter of Anthony and Thressa (Sakie) Hager, natives of Westphalia, Germany, and by her had one child, Harry. Our subject and his family are members of the Catholic Church. In his political views he is independent.

Morrison J. Keck, slate operator, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Hazleton, Luzerne Co., Pa., August 12, 1848, a son of David B. and Catherine (Dietrick) Keck. His paternal grandfather, Solomon Keck, was a native of Allentown, Pa., whose father, a native of Germany, was a pioneer merchant of Lehigh county, this State. Solomon Keck was an early settler of Luzerne county (lower end), a merchant and farmer, and died in Conyngham Valley. David B. Keck was a native of Luzerne county, was a farmer and mechanic, most of his life being passed in Hazleton where he was employed by A. Pardee & Co. His children were Elizabeth M. (Mrs. William R. Megarry), Gilbert H., Solomon, Jacob S., Morrison J., Francis M., David A., Philip, Delphena (Mrs. Baxter Hutchinson). Our subject was reared in Hazleton where he received a public-school education, and at the age of fifteen years he commenced the molder's trade. Serving afterward an apprenticeship at the drug business, he located March 1, 1869, at Ashley where he took charge of a drug-store, and in 1873 he became a partner in the store under the firm name of Diefenderfer & Keck, in which he continued three years. He then (1876) returned to Hazleton and purchased the store where he had served his apprenticeship; in 1882 he sold out, removed to Bangor, Northampton Co., Pa., and embarked in the slate business

in which he has since continued, with residence at Wilkes-Barre since 1879. He is a stockholder and superintendent of the Yule Creek Marble & Mining Company, Crystal River, Colo., and is president of the Elk Mountain Railroad Company of Colorado. On May 8, 1873, Mr. Keck married Medora, daughter of Ephraim P. and Emeline (Smith) Lutz, of Columbia county, Pa., and has five children: Bessie T., Morris M., Marion R., Medora J. and Donald W. In 1863 Mr. Keck was a drummer boy during the "emergency;" in 1871 he enlisted in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was elected captain from the ranks same year, but was compelled to resign same year on account of being assistant postmaster at Ashley. On July 6, 1877, he again enlisted, in a company formed at Hazleton; was elected first lieutenant, and before being commissioned was elected captain, July 21, 1877, the day the riots broke out in Wilkes-Barre; in that capacity he served during the riots in the old Ninth Regiment, then called the Third Division. In 1878 when the reorganization of the National Guards of Pennsylvania took place, the old Ninth Regiment was disbanded with the exception of Company H, which Capt. Keck commanded, and this company was transferred to the Twelfth Regiment with headquarters at Williamsport. On May 26, 1879, Capt. Keck was appointed paymaster of the Twelfth; October 30, 1879, was elected lieutenant-colonel of the new Ninth Regiment; re-elected October 30, 1884; June 10, 1885, was elected colonel, and re-elected June 10, 1890; took part in the Homestead riots of 1892, and during that time was commander of the Third Brigade in the absence of Gen. Gobin. He was the prime mover, and to his efforts are due the building of the Ninth Regiment armory, the finest edifice of its kind in the State. In connection with a number of citizens and ladies they held a fair from May 19 to May 29, 1886, resulting in a profit of thirty-one thousand odd dollars, and with the assistance of ex-Col. Reynolds, Major Price and Charles Parrish, raised by subscription $12,000 additional. Socially Col. Keck is a Knight Templar; in politics he is a Republican.

Frederick P. Keely, farmer, P. O. Sybertsville, was born in Berks county, Pa., July 21, 1841, and is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Prutman) Keely. His paternal grandfather was Amos Keely, a farmer of Berks county, Pa. Our subject was reared in Pennsylvania and educated in the common schools. He served an apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith's trade, commenced business for his own account when but nineteen years of age, and has followed it sixteen years, fourteen years of the time in Luzerne county—three years when he was located in Hobbie, and eleven years in Sybertsville, where he located in 1869. Since 1880 he has been engaged in farming. His wife was Eliza A., daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Flickinger) Spade, of Sugar Loaf township, and by her he had five children: Elvira (Mrs. Joseph Kline), Esther (Mrs. Elwood Walk), Frank (deceased), C. Norris, and Frank D. Mr. Keely is a prominent and well-known citizen of Sugar Loaf township; is a member of the Lutheran Church, in politics is a Democrat, and served as school director of Sugar Loaf township three years.

Evan H. Keen, agent and dealer in agricultural implements, P. O. Nescopeck, was born in Nescopeck township April 30, 1832, a son of Peter and Hannah (Hughes) Keen. His paternal grandfather, George Keen, a native of New Jersey, was a pioneer of Nescopeck, where he owned a large tract of land and kept a hotel, passing the remainder of his life there. In 1811 he gave the land for the Lutheran Church, and built the principal part of the old log structure. He was twice married, and reared a large family. The father of our subject was born in Nescopeck township in 1805; he was a carpenter and also followed farming. He married a daughter of Evan Hughes, of Hughesville, Lycoming county, Pa., and their children were six in number, viz.: Evan H., Edmund W., George Alex, Rebecca (Mrs. Joseph Faust), Martha V. (Mrs. Aaron Harter), and Ellen (Mrs. G. A. R. Smith). Evan H. Keen was reared in Nescopeck and educated in the common schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed eighteen years, later engaging in farming, and for the past twenty years he has been handling farm machinery. His wife was Elizabeth M., daughter of George and Louisa (Bertram) Everhard, of Hollenback town-

ship. They have four children: Clara (Mrs. John A. Mowrey), Writer M., Hannah L. (Mrs. J. W. Naugle) and Charles E. Mr. Keen is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of M.; in politics he is a Republican.

Christian Keil, blacksmith for the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, at the Mill Creek Mine, Hudson, was born in Germany, November 3, 1825. He is the son of John and Margaret (Guchim) Keil; the former of whom was a blacksmith by trade. They reared a family of ten children, of whom four sons are living, viz.: Louis, a farmer in Ohio; Christian; and Charles (a teacher) and Henry (a blacksmith), both in their native country. Our subject came to America in 1868, and after laboring at the Baltimore No. 2 Shaft for eighteen months, engaged with his present employers, for whom he has since worked at his trade. In 1888 he built his present comfortable residence. Mr. Keil was married in 1864 to Miss Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Lent) Guchim, and they had four children, viz.: Charles, a farmer in Illinois; Louisa (Mrs. Peter Straub); Caroline (Mrs. August Becker), who died in Germany at the age of thirty-three, and Otto. Mrs. Keil died May 22, 1862, and Mr. Keil was married in November, 1867, to Mrs. Elizabeth (Apple) Stark, daughter of Henry and Catherine (Kirchner) Apple, of Germany, and widow of Henry Stark, by whom she had three children, viz: John, who died at the age of thirty-eight years; Catherine (Mrs. James Martin); and Henry J. Mr. Keil and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church in Wilkes-Barre; in his political views, he is a stanch Democrat. Since his immigration, Mr. Keil has made five trips to his native country and various parts of Europe.

Otto Keil, blacksmith, Miners Mills, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, October 29, 1856, and is a son of Christian Keil, of Plains township, this county. Our subject came to America in 1872, and located at Mill Creek, where he worked at his trade with his father, and later, at the same place, for the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company for thirteen years. He then opened a shop, which he had built, and has since been carrying on a prosperous trade; he also erected his residence adjoining the shop. Mr. Keil was married, January 21, 1887, to Miss Mary S. Riechers, who was born January 11, 1854, a daughter of Frederick Riechers, of Miners Mills, and they have five children, viz.: Henry M., Catharine E., Louisa K. A., Charles F. and George J. Mr. and Mrs. Keil are members of the German Lutheran Church; he is a member of the I. O. R. M., and in politics is a Republican.

G. W. Keiser, farmer, P. O. Wanamie, was born in Hamilton township, Northampton county, January 12, 1830, son of Charles and Sarah Keiser, both of whom were born in the same place. They removed to this county about 1838, locating in Hanover township, where they lived for a number of years, as good, loyal citizens, who enjoyed the full confidence of their fellow men. They reared a family of nine children, six of whom are living. G. W. is the eldest in the family. He was reared and educated in Hanover township, and learned the occupation of sawyer, which business he followed for ten years. In 1854 he married Miss Anna, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Fink) Rosencrans. She bore him nine children, seven of whom are living (1892): Orlando C., John W., Sarah E., James M., Martha J., J. C. and Rose M. Mrs. Anna (Rosencrans) Keiser was born in Slocum township. She is the granddaughter of John Rosencrans, a native of New Jersey, who in a very early day removed to this county. He was a pioneer school-teacher. He owned 200 acres of land, reared a family of seven children, and died in 1850, aged seventy years. His son, Jesse Rosencrans, father of Mrs. Keiser, owned 300 acres, 100 of which he cleared during his lifetime. He reared a family of nine children, and died in 1872, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Keiser owns thirty acres of good land in Slocum township. Politically he is a stanch Democrat.

Thomas J. Keiser, Ashley, locomotive engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was born in Ashley, October 23, 1857, and is the youngest child of Thomas and Emily (Downing) Keiser. The father was born July 28, 1813, died February 21, 1872. The mother, born January 25, 1817, died September 15, 1889. Our subject's grandfather, Christian Keiser, was among the early settlers in Ashley, and

afterward removed to Lisbon, Wis. The family consisted of nine children, Mary E. (Mrs. John W. Colborn), born December 10, 1836, died December 27, 1889; Charles F., carpenter for Maffet & Co., born March 31, 1839, and died July 14, 1872; Isaiah, born October 16, 1840, and who was wounded near Spottsylvania May 6, 1864, dying the next day, being at the time a member of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Emma M. (Mrs. Joseph Pool), born June 18, 1843, died October 3, 1875 (after her death her husband, a locomotive engineer, moved to Tyler, Texas, where he was killed); Jesse, born June 26, 1846, a carpenter contractor, Ashley; William T., born December 22, 1848, died October 13, 1850; Ella E., born January 25, 1854, wife of Ervine Bellows, boiler-maker foreman, Wilkes-Barre; Crissie, born August 23, 1855, wife of David Philips, stationary engineer, Ashley; and Thomas, the youngest. The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of his native town. He and his brother Jesse were in the lumber business at Plymouth for a time. After that he was for two years brakeman on the road he is now with, and after six years was promoted to his present position in 1888. He is a Knight Templar, a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Republican in his political views.

Samuel C. Kelchner, farmer, P. O. Conyngham, was born in Columbia county, Pa., December 31, 1837, and is a son of Jacob and Matilda (Colman) Kelchner, early settlers of Columbia county. He was reared in his native county, educated in the common schools, and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed thirteen years. He then engaged in farming, in which he still continues and has been a resident of Sugar Loaf township since 1876. Mr. Kelchner was united in marriage with Phœbe, daughter of Anthony and Lydia (Hess) Walp, of Berwick, Pa., and by her he has five children: Lloyd, Sarah A. (Mrs. Harvey Fenstermacher), Fannie (Mrs. Christopher Bummer), Lizzie (Mrs. Samuel Drasher), and Melville. Mr. Kelchner is a representative farmer and citizen; he is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

C. Keller, jeweler, Luzerne, was born in Columbia county, Pa., September 23, 1866, a son of Adam and Mary (Herring) Keller, natives of Pennsylvania. There were four children in the family, our subject being the eldest. Mr. Keller received his education in Columbia county, and soon after engaged in milling, an occupation which he followed until October, 1889, when he opened a jewelry store at Luzerne, and is building up a good trade. Mr. Keller is a follower of the Democratic party, is a member of the M. E. Church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Frank Keller (deceased) and his wife (who is still living) emigrated to this country from Mont Simsim, Biran, Germany, in 1854, locating at Pittston, Pa., after which they moved to Wyoming. Mr. Keller worked as overseer at the Old West Pittston Shaft for several years, when he was made overseer of machinery at the Exeter Shaft, where, on March 9, 1875, he was caught in a side cog-wheel and killed; he left a widow and seven children. Mrs. Keller and her son, John, are proprietors of a restaurant on Wyoming avenue. The other children are Eva (Mrs. Jacob Rhinehart); Martin, a bottler [see sketch]; Mary, who is a Sister in a convent in Baltimore; George, a clerk in Wilkes-Barre; Frank, in the Wyoming Shovel Works, and Jacob, in the Terra Cotta Works. Mrs. Keller opened her restaurant in 1877, and has since catered to the public, and her son, John, who presides at the bar, spares no pains to please all, having won a host of friends. He is one of the most prominent Democrats in Wyoming borough, and has been a member of the Democratic County Committee several times. The family are all Democrats, and members of the German Catholic Church.

Harry M. Keller, M. D., physician in charge and superintendent of the Hazleton Hospital. This successful young physician was born at Stroudsburg, Pa., November 24, 1866, and is a son of Charles B. and Mary (Walton) Keller, natives of Monroe county. He was reared in his native town, where he attended the high school, and in 1884 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the class of 1887. Immediately after graduating he entered the Philadelphia Hospital as resident physician, where he

remained sixteen months. This was not his first experience at hospital work, however, as his vacations had been spent in St. Mary's Hospital, where he had a large practical experience. After graduating, he accepted the position as assistant to Dr. George S. Wentz, of Jeddo, Pa., where he remained two years. He was then elected superintendent and surgeon of the Hazleton Hospital, which incumbency he has since successfully and most ably filled. An appropriation of $60,000 was in 1887 made by the State for this magnificent building, and it is a notable fact that the commission in charge of the work kept the whole expense of erecting this remarkably large and convenient hospital within the amount appropriated by the State. It was handsomely furnished by funds raised by public subscription. The building is a handsome two-story brick structure, located in the eastern part of the city. The departments are conveniently arranged; there are two large wards containing twenty-four beds each, and a convenient modern operating room, office, parlor and council rooms, besides the cozy apartments for those who are employed about the place. The hospital staff consists of the following members: Superintendent and surgeon, assistant surgeon, three trained male nurses, one clerk, a chief engineer, two firemen, five domestics, and a matron. The record for the first year, 1891, shows that 222 cases were admitted for treatment, and there were 136 dispensary cases. Dr. Keller is known as a skillful and courteous practitioner, and his conduct of the institution under his charge has on many occasions been warmly commented on.

Joseph H. Keller, farmer, P. O. Larksville, was born in Plymouth township, July 13, 1864, a son of Philip and Ellen (Hunter) Keller, the former born in Plymouth, the latter's birthplace not known. Philip was a son of Joseph Keller, who removed from Northampton county here about 1807, locating in Plymouth township on a farm containing about 150 acres, and under which were valuable coal fields. Before his death, he disposed of the coal and retained the surface. After the death of Joseph, Sr., his son Philip bought out the heirs and retained the homestead. Philip was a practical farmer and a good business man. His family consisted of six children, all of whom are living. Our subject, the fifth by birth, was educated in his native town at the common schools, and always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. September 3, 1888, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Waters, and by her had two children, both of whom are living; Harry H. and Laura. Mr. Keller owns a farm of forty acres of valuable land in good condition, on which he raises a general crop. He is independent in politics. Mrs. Sarah Keller was born in Wales, and came to this country when two years of age.

Martin Keller, bottler of lager beer, porter, and soft drinks, Wyoming borough, was born January 7, 1854, second in the family of seven children of Frank and Barbara (Endres) Keller, natives of Baiern, Germany. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-five years began life for himself at blacksmithing, at which trade he worked for seven years, when he embarked in his present business, and has since carried on a general bottling trade, delivering his goods by wagon to all the smaller towns in his section. Mr. Keller is an honorable, upright man, doing a large business, and has made many friends. He is a member of the German Catholic Church, and in politics he is a strong Democrat. In 1887 he built his present home.

George M. Kelly, farmer, P. O. Larksville, was born in Plymouth township May 26, 1850, and is a son of Thomas and Harriet (Howard) Kelly, the former of whom was born in 1810, in Ireland, the latter in Plymouth township. Thomas Kelly came to this country when twelve years of age, first locating in Plymouth, where he made his permanent home. He was a miner by occupation, and also a boat-man on the canal for some years; he was a man of nerve and physical strength, who worked hard and accumulated some means previous to his death, which occurred July 24, 1887; his wife died in 1885. Their family consisted of two children, one now living, George M. The latter was reared in Plymouth and

educated in Wyoming Seminary, and in early life studied telegraphy, but does not follow it at present. He has lived in Plymouth all his lifetime, and is now retired. April 8, 1876, he married Miss Rachel, daughter of James and Almeda Washburn, and they have had five children, one of whom is living, Joseph B. Mrs. Kelly was born in Carbondale, in 1856. Mr. Kelly owns a farm of twenty-seven acres, besides twelve houses. He is a well-read and intelligent man, with a keen eye to business. Politically he is a Democrat.

John Kelly, of Georgetown, Wilkes-Barre township, a native of County Longford, Ireland, was born in 1816, and is a son of John and Ann (Dempsey) Kelly. He was reared in his native county, where, after attaining his majority, he was engaged in farming until 1864, when he came to America, locating in what is now South Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and in 1866 moving to his present residence in Georgetown, where he has since resided, and where he has been principally employed about the coal mines. In 1852 he married Margaret, daughter of Farrell and Catherine (Doran) Reilly, of County Westmeath, Ireland, and by her had seven children: Mary A. (Mrs. Patrick Donahue), Patrick F., Kate (Mrs. George Black), Margaret (married to James McGinty, and has one son, Frank P.), John, Ellen (deceased), and Sarah. Mrs. McGinty has been a popular teacher in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre township, twelve years, and Miss Sarah Kelly since 1890. Mr. Kelly and family are members of the Catholic Church; in politics, he is a Democrat.

John E. Kelly, fire-boss, Empire Shaft, Wilkes-Barre, was born in County Longford, Ireland, January 14, 1863, a son of John and Margaret (Riley) Kelly, who came to America in 1865, and settled in Wilkes-Barre township, where they still reside. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre township from two years of age, educated in the public schools, and began life as a slate picker in the breaker at nine years. He worked as a miner five years, and has held position of fire-boss at the Empire Shaft since March, 1890. October 28, 1891, Mr. Kelly married Miss Margaret, daughter of Michael Millnamow, of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and served one term as assessor of Wilkes-Barre.

Patrick F. Kelly, merchant, P. O. Wilkes-Barre, was born in County Longford, Ireland, January 14, 1855, and is a son of John and Margaret (Reilly) Kelly, who came to America in 1864, locating in Wilkes Barre township, where they still reside. Their children were Mary A. (Mrs. Patrick Donohue), Patrick F., Catherine (Mrs. George Black), Margaret (Mrs. James McGinty) John, Ellen (deceased) and Sarah. Margaret and Sarah are teachers in the Wilkes-Barre township schools. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre township from nine years of age, was educated in the public schools of same, and began life as a slate-picker in the breaker. He later worked as a carpenter in the mines until 1886, when he embarked in merchandising, in which he has since continued. In March, 1882, he married Margaret, daughter of Bernard and Margaret (Sheridan) Reynolds, by whom he has had five children; Henry, John, Daniel, Bernard (deceased) and James. Mr. Kelly is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics, he is a Democrat, and is one of the school directors of Wilkes-Barre township.

George W. Kellmer, of the Kellmer Piano & Organ Works, Hazleton. Among the many large manufacturing concerns of Hazleton, perhaps none are more prominent or ably represented than the Kellmer Piano & Organ Works, with which the subject of this sketch is prominently identified. Mr. Kellmer was born June 21, 1868, at Hazleton, Pa., and is a son of Peter Kellmer, one of the pioneers of this section, and the first man to establish a photograph gallery in Hazleton, which gallery is still operated by the sons, who do a thriving business. The gentleman whose name opens this sketch was educated in the public schools of Hazleton, and, after completing the high-school course, learned the piano and organ manufacturing business, in a short time becoming skillful in not only constructing the instruments, but in tuning as well. The business was established in June, 1883, by Peter Kellmer. The new factory was built during the years 1883 and 1884, and opened for

business in April, the latter year. The establishment is located in a convenient part of the city, and consists of an immense brick building, which is divided up into commodious store rooms and work-shops. The Kellner piano needs no commendation in this work, as its reputation is already established, both in this country and in Europe. Our subject was married August 6, 1891, to Miss Alma M. Kupp, daughter of S. H. Kupp, a resident of Scranton.

George W. Kellner, foreman at Deringer Colliery No. 2, Gowen, was born in Germany December 4, 1853, a son of George and Christine (Knease) Kellner. They came to America in 1856, first locating at Hazleton, and later removing to Eckley, this county, where the father engaged in mining and resided until his death. His children were George R., Christine, Lizzie (Mrs. William Diehl), and Catherine. Our subject was reared in Eckley, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade, which he has followed since 1874, holding his present position at Deringer since 1887. Mr. Kellner was married November 29, 1888, to Maria, a daughter of John and Lovina (Heimbach) Knelly, and they have three children: Lovina C., and Rudolph W. and Ralph G. (twins). Mr. Kellner is a member of the Lutheran Church, and of the F. & A. M., and in politics is a Democrat.

Joseph Kelshaw, mine foreman, Jeansville, was born in Shropshire, England, July 31, 1839, a son of William and Harriet (Vaughn) Kelshaw, natives of England. He is the fourth in order of birth in a family of nine children, and was reared and educated in England. At the age of sixteen he became a coal miner, and one year later he began sinking shafts, continuing in that occupation for ten years. When twenty-six years old he was appointed underground viewer in England, and followed that business three years in Staffordshire, three years in North Wales, seven years in South Yorkshire, and four years in South Wales. In 1880 Mr. Kelshaw came to America, locating at Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa., where he worked at mining for one year. He then removed to Beaver Meadows, Carbon county, and secured a position as mine foreman with Coxe Bros. & Co., in which capacity he remained for five years. In 1887 he came to Jeansville, and took his present position as mine foreman at No. 4, Jeansville Colliery, operated by J. C. Hayden & Co. Mr. Kelshaw was married, October 14, 1861, to Miss Emma, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Jones) Brown, natives of Wales. To this union have been born thirteen children, namely: William, Jonathan, Emily, Joseph H., Thomas, James, Richard, Harriet, Margaret, Florence A., Matilda, Albert E. (deceased) and Albert E. (also deceased). Mr. Kelshaw is a supporter of the Republican party; he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Sons of Temperance, and Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Daniel W. Kembel, outside foreman, Parsons, was born in Lower Mahanoy, Northumberland Co., Pa., May 25, 1836, and is a son David and Lydia (Wert) Kembel, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and of Holland (later of New Jersey) origin, the latter a native of Pennsylvania, and of Holland lineage. Our subject was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools and began life for himself at the age of twenty-one, learning the miller's trade, at which he worked in the following places: Millersburg, Mount Joy, Mahanoy City and Sunbury. On August 19, 1861, he enlisted, at Allentown, in Company C, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, which company was sent to Washington, D. C., and from there to Arlington Heights, thence to Key West, Fla., where they were stationed in the Gulf Squadron. He was in the following engagements: Hilton Head, Port Royal, Beaufort and Pocataligo; did provost duty at Key West for one year, and was then sent on the Red River expedition, where he was at the battles of Pleasant Hill, Sabine Cross Roads and Alexandria, was on the march to Appalachee Bay, and was at the capture of Fort Finegan. He was then sent to Washington, and served under Sheridan throughout his Shenandoah raid, and was discharged at Berryville, Va., September 19, 1864, his term of enlistment having expired, and returned home. He was then engaged in railroading and milling until 1870, when he came to Parsons and accepted his present position at Laurel Run Mine. Mr. Kembel was married January 1, 1865, to

Miss Julia, daughter of Thomas Foults, of Derbyshire, England, and they have five children, viz.: Thomas A., married to Addie, daughter of Rev. W. D. Thomas; Adelia, married to Herbert T. Dolan, weighmaster at Parsons; Jennie, Lulu May and John E. Mr. Kembel and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics he is a Republican, and has held the following offices: assessor, school director, tax collector, burgess and councilman, which latter office he now holds.

William Kemp, P. O. Drum's, who is among the leading well-to-do farmers of Luzere county, is a native of Prussia, born February 4, 1836. He was reared and educated in his native land, and at the age of fifteen came to America, locating in Sugar Loaf township, where he worked three years. He then removed to Butler township, where he engaged in farming and lumbering, carrying on the most extensive lumber trade of any one in Butler valley. He has been the owner of several sawmills, and always kept two or more running full capacity, constantly employing not less than twenty-five men. He now devotes his entire attention to farming, having one of the finest farms in the well-known Butler valley. Mr. Kemp was married September 1, 1857, to Miss Maria Ero, of Hollenback township. This union has been blessed with nine children, viz.: Louisa, married to Ellick Thresher, Freeland; Christiana, married to Daniel Krummis, Butler township; Emma, married to Henry Yager, Butler township; Edna, married to Daniel Foust, Drum's; Samuel; Ella; Allen; Stella and Ellick. Mr. Kemp, by industry and honesty, has helped himself and the land of his adoption. In politics he is a firm Democrat.

Clarence Kester, of the firm of John Kester & Son, furniture dealers and undertakers, Shickshinny, was born at Arch Bridge, Union township, this county, September 22, 1869, and is a son of John and Lavina (Sorber) Kester, the father being a son of John and Martha Kester, the mother a daughter of Adam and Sarah Sorber. The father was also a native of Union township, and is now a resident of Arch Bridge, where he is engaged in the lumber business. He served one year in the Civil war. He has a family of four children: Hattie (Mrs. Merritt Scott), Clarence, Martha and Lena. Our subject was reared in Union township, educated in public schools, and began life as a clerk in the furniture store of George W. Sorber, of Shickshinny, in which capacity he served four years. In October, 1891, he embarked in the business for himself, and since April, 1892, the firm has been known as John Kester & Son. Mr. Kester has already succeeded in building up a first-class trade, and is one of Shickshinny's enterprising business men. He was married September 22, 1892, to Miss Fannie Morley, of Harrisburg. Mr. Kester is a member of the M. E. Church, P. O. S. of A., and American Protestants; politically, he is a Democrat.

C. M. and John Kester, manufacturers, Shickshinny, were born in that place, the former April 11, 1851, the latter July 17, 1848. They are the sons of John and Martha A. (Wright) Kester, the former born in Nescopeck, in 1807, the latter in Hanover township. John was a son of Jacob Kester, who was also a native of Nescopeck. The latter's father, whose name has not been learned, was a native of Germany, and emigrated to this country, settling in Nescopeck. He was a farmer of some means and influence in his own vicinity. John Kester, Sr., followed the example of his father for some years, but finally became a manufacturer—as his sons are now. He removed to Union township in 1851, where he owned a few acres, on which he erected a house, and entered the general lumber business, supplying ties, wood, etc. He was a man of enterprise and energy, succeeding in his undertaking, and died in December, 1869. His family consisted of ten children, eight of whom are living, John being the seventh, and C. M. the eighth by birth. They were reared and educated at the common schools of Shickshinny and Union township, and have always followed in the same line of business as their father, but on a much larger scale. They are extensive manufacturers of mine supplies, and handle lumber to a large extent; also have a shop wherein they do turning for the supply of cable rollers for mines. John has established a furniture store in Shickshinny, under the

firm name of J. Kester & Son. The Kester brothers are successful business men, full of energy and enterprise. They both reside a mile north of Shickshinny, at a place called Koonsville, and have built themselves beautiful modern structures in which they reside. John has a farm of sixty-two acres, C. M. has less.

On January 1, 1873, C. M. Kester married Miss Rose Myers, born in Fairmount township, June 20, 1854, a daughter of Wilson and Roxanna Myers, by which union were born three children, two of whom are living: Maude and Myrtle. Mr. and Mrs. Kester and daughters are consistent members of the M. E. Church.

John Kester married in May, 1867, Miss Lavina Sorber, who was born in Newport township in 1844, a daughter of Adam and Sarah Sorber, and by her were born five children, four of whom are living: Hattie, Clarence, Martha and Lennie. Mr. Kester was in 1864 mustered into the United States service as a member of Company B, Ninety-seventh P. V. I., for one year. He served creditably till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 257.

James Kester, foreman of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., June 23, 1837, a son of John and Martha (Wright) Kester. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Kester, a native of Northampton county, was a pioneer of what is now Conyngham township, this county, locating on what is now known as "the Nicely farm," which he partially cleared, and died there. He there reared his family, consisting of the following named children: John, Jacob, Daniel, Peter, Catherine (Mrs. Joseph Campbell) and Susan (Mrs. John Lebick). Of these, John (father of our subject) was born in the old homestead, and became a farmer, most of his life being spent in Union township, where he cleared a small farm near Arch Bridge, and there died. His wife was a daughter of John C. Wright, and by her he had nine children who grew to maturity, viz.: Daniel, William, Jacob, James, John, Charles, Harrison, Susan A. (Mrs. John Baer) and Mary (Mrs. George La Bar). Our subject was reared in Union township, educated in the common schools, and followed farming until he was twenty-five years old. On August 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-third P. V., was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and June 12, 1865, was honorably discharged. Since the war he has been a resident of Shickshinny, and for twenty years has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Canal Company. In July, 1865, Mr. Kester married Sabina, daughter of Lewis Post, of Union township, and has one son living, Elias Post, who is married and is a successful druggist in Lopez, Sullivan Co., Pa. Mr. Kester is a member of the M. E. Church and of the G. A. R.; politically, he is a Democrat, and is one of the school directors and councilmen of Shickshinny.

J. T. Kern, farmer, P. O., Pittston, was born in Exeter township, May 4, 1819, and is a son of Henry and Anna (Linaberry) Kern, both of whom were born in New Jersey, in 1790. Henry was a son of Henry Kern, also a native of New Jersey, who was born in 1763, and removed to this county about 1815, locating in Exeter township, where his granddaughter Ellen now resides. His farm consisted of 175 acres, under which there was an abundance of then undiscovered coal. He was a tanner by occupation, a vocation he gave up when he removed to Luzerne county. He died April 11, 1834, at the age of sixty-one years, having reared a family of eight children, all of whom are dead. His son Henry was about twenty-five years old when he came to this county. He was a farmer of considerable ability. In 1883 he removed from Exeter township, this county, to Lackawanna county, where he remained about sixteen years as a farmer. He, however, desired to return to his first point of location, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying January 19, 1849, at the age of fifty-eight years; he was much respected by his neighbors for his own worth as a man. His family consisted of seven children, two of whom are now living. J. T. is the third member of the family in order of birth. He was reared and educated in his native town, and always followed agricultural pursuits. He owns a farm of ten acres of surface, which he devotes to vegetables, of which he raises an abundance, supplying the Pittston market. In 1864 he married Miss

Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah Honeywell, by whom he has had four children: William, Anna, Elizabeth and Gertrude. Mr. Kern is a man of sound principles, and has been honored by his fellow citizens with several township offices, which he has filled with credit.

O. P. Kester, Sybertsville, was born in Greenwood township, Columbia Co., Pa., June 20, 1831, and is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Parker) Kester. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Kester, a native of Chester county, Pa., with three brothers—Joseph, Aaron and Jacob—were among the pioneers of Mount Pleasant township, Columbia Co., Pa., where they all cleared farms and died. The wife of Jesse Kester was a daughter of Ephraim Parker, formerly of Warren county, N. J., and one of the pioneers of Columbia county, Pa. By her he had seven children: Sarah A. (Mrs. Jacob Rishel), Rebecca (Mrs. Jonathan Ebner), Margaret, David, Ephraim, Oliver P. and Isaac. Our subject was reared in Columbia county, Pa., learned the trade of wheelwright, and followed the business for twenty-eight years, twenty-three years of the time in Sybertsville, of which place he has been a resident since 1855. Since 1878 he has been engaged in trucking and marketing. In 1853 Mr. Kester married Christiana, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Vance) Ferguson, of Greenwood township, Columbia Co., Pa., and by her he had five children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles Haines), Mary A. (Mrs. Franklin Drumheller), James H., Ira P. and Jennie M. Mr. Kester is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and held the office of justice of the peace of Sugar Loaf township fifteen years.

Thomas Kerr, music dealer and real estate agent, was born in Scotland, December 16, 1844, and is a son of Andrew and Mary (Wright) Kerr, also natives of Scotland. Their family consisted of five children, Thomas being the eldest, and three of them survive. They came to America in 1849, settling in Luzerne county, near Wilkes-Barre. After our subject received a liberal education in the public schools of this county, he embarked in mercantile business at No. 18 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, dealing in all kinds of gentlemen's furnishing goods, during which time he was also agent for the Howe Sewing Machine. After nearly five years' residence at Wilkes-Barre, he removed to Altoona, where he was engaged in establishing general agencies for the Howe Sewing Machine Company. From Altoona he went to Hazleton, Pa., where he had a music store with a sewing machine department attached, and here he remained three years. He then proceeded to Alabama, where he was engaged in the butcher business at Shelby and Helena, and after two years he came from there to Plymouth, this county, January 3, 1879, and opened a music store. This he continued for five years, and then bought out D. K. Spry's hardware business, which he carried on in connection with the music store for the following five years. In 1888 he established his present business, which he has since continued. Mr. Kerr has on several occasions crossed the continent, and made extensive tours through the West. He was married, December 15, 1860, to Miss Alice, daughter of Nathaniel and Kate (Evans) Harris, natives of Wales, and he has seven children, viz.: Kate, Mamie, Lillian, Ettie, Allie, Nellie and Elmer. Politically, our subject is a Republican, and in 1886 he was elected chief burgess of Plymouth borough. As an officer, he was firm in his convictions, and believed in living up to the "letter of the law;" he was re-elected in 1887. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kerr is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the F. & A. M.

Clarence Porter Kidder is of the seventh generation of the line of James Kidder, Jr., who emigrated from Sussex, England, to New England, and located at Cambridge, Mass., in 1649. Lyman Church Kidder, the father of Clarence Porter Kidder, who was born at Woodstock, Vt., in 1802, came with his father to the Valley of Wyoming about 1823. Clarence Porter Kidder's mother was Mary, a daughter of Anderson Dana, Jr. The name of Dana is one of the most conspicuous in the annals of the Wyoming Valley, many owning it having contributed to its welfare and good name in field and forum, in the pulpit, and otherwise. Both families,

in fact, have been notably associated with the Valley's history, and the interesting fact is here recalled that both the great-grandfathers of Clarence Porter Kidder were slain in the Massacre of Wyoming. Clarence Porter Kidder was a student at Wyoming Seminary, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he took a degree. He was a volunteer, and served in both the Antietam and Gettysburg campaigns with Wilkes-Barre companies. He read law with Caleb E. Wright and D. C. Harrington, and was admitted to practice April 4, 1864. For six years, beginning with 1865, he was a councilman for the borough, and for three years, beginning with 1871, was councilman for the city of Wilkes-Barre. In 1869 he was the Republican candidate for register of wills of the county, but was defeated by less than 300 votes, though the county was at that time strongly Democratic. Mr. Kidder has done good service for his party on the stump. On May 24, 1864, he married Louisa Amelia, daughter of Capt. Calvin Parsons, of Parsons, and they have three children, two sons and one daughter. One son is married, and the other son and the daughter are verging on manhood and womanhood.

Patrick Killgallon, who was, in his lifetime, a prominent citizen of Plains township, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, March 14, 1838, a son of James and Mary (Gibbons) Killgallon. His father, who was a farmer, reared a family of seven children, of whom Patrick was the second. When he was twelve years old the family migrated to England, where he remained till 1864, a portion of the time working in the mines. He then came to America and located at Ashland, Pa., where he engaged in mining for two years; in August, 1867, he came to Mill Creek, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying March 28, 1892. He followed mining till 1881, when he retired from active life. At the time of his decease he owned personal property and real estate in Plains township amounting to several thousand dollars; his success in life was wholly due to his own personal efforts. Mr. Killgallon was married, in May, 1855, to Miss Bridget Corrigan, of England, who died May 4, 1889; they had nine children, of whom are living: Mary, Annie, Patrick, James, John and Daniel. Mr. Killgallon was a member of the Catholic Church, of which his family are also members; he was a Democrat in politics, but voted for the best candidate; he was once appointed supervisor in Plains township, by the court.

James Killion, miner, Port Blanchard, was born in Warren county, Ohio, September 9, 1860, and is a son of Michael and Catharine (Connors) Killion, natives of County Roscommon, Ireland. The family settled in Pittston, this county, in 1864, where our subject received his education in the common schools. In 1869 he went to work as a slate-picker, and in 1874 entered the mines as a driver; at the age of seventeen years he was employed as a driver, and since 1883 has been a miner in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. On June 20, 1884, Mr. Killion took unto himself as his partner in life, Sarah, daughter of John and Winifred (Brogan) Noon, of Port Griffith, this county, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and the issue of this happy marriage is as follows: Kate, born May 4, 1885; John, born September 30, 1887; Michael, born May 4, 1889, and George, born February 2, 1891. Mr. Killion is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In politics, he is a Democrat.

F. W. Kindred, farmer, P. O. Sweet Valley, was born near Stanhope, Morris Co., N. J., August 29, 1833, son of Moses and Elicta (Henderson) Kindred, both of whom were born in New Jersey. Moses was a son of George Kindred, who was a native of France, and emigrated to this country when a young man. He located in Morris county, N. J., where he reared a family of thirteen, and died at a ripe old age. His son, Moses began his business career in Morris county, N. J., near Dover, where he was a collier by occupation. He removed to this county about 1850, locating at Bear Creek, where he was engaged in the lumber trade. He remained there about ten years, and finally removed to White Haven, where he died in November, 1871, aged sixty-two years. He was a hard-working, honest and industrious man. Moses Kindred reared a family of seventeen children by two marriages. F. W. is the first child by the first marriage. He was reared and educated in Morris county,

and always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1859 he removed to Dallas, where he resided two years, when he removed to Ross township. He is now a well-to-do practical farmer, owning ninety-two acres of valuable farming land, upon which he has erected a beautiful house. His surroundings show him to be a man of taste and agricultural skill. In 1854 he married Miss Mary, daughter of George and Susannah Bush. There has been no issue by this union.

Henry Kines, merchant, Hazleton. In selecting subjects for a biographical and historical work of Luzerne county, it gives the writer pleasure to present the names of such men as Henry Kines. He is a native of Hessen, Germany, and was reared and educated in his native land. He worked in the mines in Germany until he reached the age of seventeen years (1855), when he determined to cast his lot in a foreign clime. He accordingly emigrated to America, and settled in the desirable, then little, hamlet of Hazelton. In his new home he took up the trade of shoemaking and followed that industry as a journeyman until 1871, when he engaged in the boot and shoe mercantile business which he has since very extensively carried on. Mr. Kines is a man in whom the public can depend, his word is regarded to be as good as a note, and he has gained the well-earned confidence of the public. In fact he is one of the leading boot and shoe dealers in Luzerne county. When he first went into business his brother William was a partner, but later he sold out to Henry, and during the last eleven years the latter has been sole owner and proprietor. In 1860 Mr. Kines was married to Miss Anna D. Rudolph, an admirable young lady of Hazelton, and they have seven children, viz.: Katherine, married to Henry Happich of Hazleton; Hiram, a clerk; John H., a jeweler; Gustavius, Lizzie, Annie and Harry, Jr. Mr. Kines is a member of the Hazleton Working Men's Beneficial Association of twenty-five years standing, and of the Seven Wise Men, twenty-two years. He has been a member of the borough council two terms, and his political views are of the true Democratic type.

John King, miner, Inkerman, was born in Jenkins township November 14, 1859, and is the eldest of the four children of Michael and Mary (Breen) King, of the same place, and natives of County Mayo, Ireland. Our subject received his education in the common schools, and in 1869 was employed as a slate-picker in the mines; in 1874 as a laborer; and since 1884 he has been employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company as a miner. Mr. King was united in the holy bonds of matrimony July 17, 1886, with Mary, daughter of John and Catharine (Burke) Flanaghan, natives of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and their union has been blessed with three children, two of whom are living: Michael, born January 2, 1888, and Nellie, born March 19, 1891. Our subject is a Roman Catholic, a member of the A. O. H. and C. T. A. U. In politics he is a Democrat.

Dana W. Kingsbury, physician and surgeon, Nanticoke, ranks among the flourishing followers of his profession in this county. He was born in Huntington township, a son of Daniel H. and Esther (Chapin) Kingsbury, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of English descent, the latter a descendant of John Chapin, an early pioneer of Luzerne county. He came to this county from Springfield, Mass., and settled in the then unbroken wilderness of what is now Huntington township. The date of his arrival here is not positively known, but the records show that he was a taxable in that township in 1796. He was a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who was one of Boston's freemen as early as 1638; he soon after removed to Springfield, Mass., where he died November 11, 1675. Dr. Kingsbury's parents are still living. He has nine brothers and sisters, who are all living and prosperous. Our subject was educated at New Columbus and Orangeville Academies. He then taught school in this county from 1870 to 1879, and had marked success in that line, becoming one of the leading educators of Luzerne county. In 1879 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., where he was graduated in 1882. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Nanticoke, where he has since remained, now commanding a lucrative practice, and where he has repeatedly demonstrated his adaptation to the profession of his choice. The

Doctor was married December 31, 1882, to Miss Emma Sharpless, of Harpsville, Columbia county, and they have four children: Oscar J., Ebean P., Erma V., and Russell Sage. Mr. Kingsbury is a Democrat in politics.

George D. Kingsley, superintendent of the Avondale Colliery, with residence at Kingston. This gentleman was born January 31, 1858, at Scranton, Pa., and is a son of S. Dwight and Anna (Kenyon) Kingsley, natives of Pennsylvania, and of New England parentage. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Lackawanna county, and in Whitestown Seminary, Whitestown, N. Y., where he completed his course in 1876. He then engaged in the drug business at Scranton, Pa., for two years, after which he directed his attention to the coal industry, and in 1886 was appointed superintendent of the Avondale Colliery, of mine disaster fame, where he is at present employed. Mr. Kingsley was married, in 1879, to Miss Lizzie Wolcott, of Kingston, Pa., a daughter of Peter Wolcott, and this union has been blessed with one child, Jeanette, who was born March 25, 1882.

John Kinney, engineer, Delaware & Hudson Shaft No. 2, was born at Plymouth, Pa., October 28, 1864, and is the sixth in the family of eleven children of John and Johanna (Finley) Kinney, natives of County Tipperary, Ireland. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Plymouth, and when but eight years of age began working about the mines during the summers, attending school in the winters. In 1882 he was employed as fireman by the company for whom he is now working, and continued as such until December, 1891, when he was promoted to engineer, taking charge of the large pump engine at No. 2, which he has operated ever since. Mr. Kinney's father was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1828, and was educated in his native country. He came to America in 1860, and has until recently followed the vocation of a miner. He was married to Johanna Finley, and they reared a family of thirteen children, of whom William is now a resident of Leadville, Colo.; Mary is now Mrs. Tom Brown, of Plymouth; Edward resides at Leadville, Colo.; Helen is now Mrs. Phelix Doughtery; Maggie is the wife of James Fox; John is the subject of this sketch, in addition to which we have the names of Bridget, Johanna, Thomas, Kate and Dennis. The family attend the Catholic Church, and in politics they are Democrats.

Ira M. Kirkendall, wholesale grocer, and dealer in flour and feed, North Wilkes-Barre, was born in Dallas, this county, in 1835, a son of William W. and Maria (Dereemer) Kirkendall, natives of New Jersey, who settled in Dallas township about 1830; father was a farmer and lived and died in Dallas. His children were: Conrad, John S., George W., Ira M., William P., Anna E. (Mrs. Dwight Wolcott) and Charles W. Subject was reared in Dallas township, educated in the public schools, and began life, after attaining his majority, as clerk in a general store at Pittston, Pa., serving in that capacity ten years; spent two years in the West; in 1859 he located at Bear Creek, this county, where he had charge of a lumber business for Pursel & McKeen for six years. Since 1865 he has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre; in lumber business up to 1871. In 1870 he was burgess of Wilkes-Barre, and was elected its first mayor in June, 1871, for a term of three years. From 1875 to 1878 he was deputy sheriff of Luzerne county under his brother, W. P. Kirkendall; from 1880 to 1883, a member of the firm of Kirkendall & Whiteman, grocers, and, since 1883, a member of Kirkendall Bros., wholesale flour and feed dealers. Mr. Kirkendall married November 3, 1868, and has two children: Grace W. (Mrs. Charles A. Bartlett) and Frederick C. Politically Mr. Kirkendall is a Democrat, and has represented the Fourth Ward of Wilkes-Barre in the city council since 1883.

W. H. Kirkendall, farmer, P. O. Nescopeck, was born June 4, 1851, on the farm in Nescopeck township, where he now resides, a son of Hiram and Sarah (Buss) Kirkendall. His paternal grandparents were Joseph and Margaret (Gruver) Kirkendall, and his great-grandparents were Emanuel and Mary (Garrison) Kirkendall, all pioneers of Mifflin township, Columbia Co., Pa. The children of Emanuel Kirkendall were Joseph, Levi, Betsey (Mrs. Michael Gruver), Rachel (Mrs. Henry

Bellows), Sarah (Mrs. Fred Peck), Catherine (Mrs. John Mosteller), Cornelius and Leonard, of whom Joseph, the grandfather of our subject, was a farmer, and passed most of his life in Mifflin township, dying there in his seventy-seventh year. His wife was a daughter of Paul Gruver, of Mifflin township, and by her he had seven children who grew to maturity: Stephen, Mahala (Mrs. Matthias Hartman), Hiram, Caroline (Mrs. John Swank), Emanuel, Margaret (Mrs. Lewis Creasey) and Catherine (Mrs. La Fayette Creasey). Of these, Hiram, father of subject, was born in Mifflin township October 17, 1819, and died May 10, 1882. In 1842 he settled in Nescopeck township, on the farm occupied by our subject, cleared and improved it and died there. His wife was a daughter of Jonas and Elizabeth (Shellhart) Buss, who cleared and improved the farm, in Nescopeck township, now owned by William Houck, and there died; their children were Judith, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, John, Sarah B., Hannah and Lucinda. The children of Hiram and Sarah (Buss) Kirkendall were William H., James W. and Martha L. (Mrs. David Thomas). Our subject was reared on the old homestead where he has always resided. On February 8, 1883, he married Martha L., daughter of George and Mary (White) Conner, of Centre township, Columbia Co., Pa., and they have five children: Mary E., Ralph C., Laura M., Helen G. and Florence M. Mr. Kirkendall is a member of the P. O. S. of A.; in politics he is a Republican.

William Penn Kirkendall, lumber dealer, a member of the Kingston Lumber Company. Our subject is a native of Dallas, Luzerne county, where he still resides, although engaged in business in Kingston. He was born April 13, 1843, and is the youngest of seven children—four of whom are living—born to William W. and Maria (Dereamer) Kirkendall, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. William P. Kirkendall was educated in the common schools of Luzerne county, and in 1860, engaged in the lumber business, which he followed for fourteen years, when, in 1874, he became the Democratic nominee for sheriff of Luzerne county, was elected by over two thousand majority, and served three years. He then returned to farming at Dallas, where he remained about four years, when he embarked in his present business at Kingston. He was married, January 1, 1866, to Miss Olive A., daughter of James and Lucinda (Honeywell) Patterson, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union was born one child—a daughter, Carrie—who died at the age of three years. Mrs. Kirkendall is a member of the M. E. Church. Socially Mr. Kirkendall is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the I. O. O. F. He is at present a member of the Dallas borough council; is also prison commissioner, which office he has held since 1880; has served three years as school director of Dallas township; has been a member of council of the city of Wilkes-Barre; has also been a member of the Democratic county committee, of which he was chairman two years; a member of the State Democratic committee; is a director of the Dallas Union Agricultural Society, and served as president of the Luzerne Agricultural Society four years.

John G. Kirschner, general merchant, Hazleton, was born November 10, 1840, in the province of Hessen, Germany, and is a son of John and Katherine Kirschner, also natives of Germany. He was reared and educated in the land of his birth, and in 1860 came to America, locating at Hazleton, where he at once found employment in the mines. He was a miner until 1872 when he established his present business, which consists of a general grocery and dry-goods store, in connection with which he handles flour, feed, grain and hay. Mr. Kirschner was united in marriage in 1861 with Miss Anna, daughter of Valentine Deis, a native of Germany, and to this union have been born nine children, namely: George, John, Conrad J., William A., Emil, Adam, Lizzie, Kate and Anna. In February, 1892, Mr. Kirschner was elected assessor on the Republican ticket, his term expiring in 1895; he has also been president of the borough council for three years. The family are supporters of the German Lutheran Church.

George H. Kirwan, physician and surgeon, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Hawley, Wayne Co., Pa., July 21, 1856, a son of Martin F. and Winifred (Morris) Kirwan, and is of Irish descent. He was reared in Wilkes-Barre, educated in the public

schools of that city, and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and in 1879 began the study of medicine with Dr. John T. Doyle, of Wilkes-Barre. On May 16, 1882, he was graduated from the Medical Department of Columbia College, New York, and has since been in the active practice of his profession in Wilke-Barre, where he is recognized as a popular citizen as well as an expert physician. He is the attending physician for the Luzerne County Prison; is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat, and served as coroner of Luzerne county one term.

Levi Kishbouch, mason and farmer, P. O. Nescopeck, was born in Nescopeck township, May 31, 1840, a son of Jacob and Lavina (Myers) Kishbouch. His paternal grandfather (formerly of New Jersey) was at one time a resident of Nescopeck, cleared a farm and resided in the township until his death. His children were Phebe (Mrs. John Bowkman), Margaret (Mrs. John Whatnecht), Levi, Tobias, Susanna (Mrs. William Shadd), Mary (Mrs. Solomon Stewart), Elizabeth (Mrs. Benjamin Sloyer), Rebecca (Mrs. William Miller), and Silas J. Our subject was reared and educated in Nescopeck. He learned the mason's trade, which he followed twenty years; cleared a farm in Nescopeck township, and has been engaged in farming since 1871. On April 1, 1861, he married Maria E., daughter of George and Catherine (Nuss) Miller, of Nescopeck, and they have eight children: Austin, Calvin, Leslie, Ida, Minnie, Elmira, Edward and Levi. Mr. Kishbouch is a member of the Presbyterian Church; in politics is a Democrat, and has been assessor of Nescopeck fifteen years.

Reuben Kisner (deceased) was born in Salem township, October 20, 1816, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Seybert) Kisner, the former of whom was a wheelwright by trade and also a farmer. The paternal grandfather, Michael Kisner, and maternal grandfather, Sebastian Seybert, both of German descent, were among the pioneers of Salem township. The children born to Jacob Kisner were: Kate, John, Susan, Polly, William, Sally, Betsy and Reuben. The subject of this sketch was reared in Salem township, where he resided all his life, a prominent farmer and respected citizen. He married, September 20, 1851, Cordelia, daughter of Nicholas and Catherine (Beam) Seybert, of Brier Creek, Columbia Co., Pa., and she survives him as well as five children, viz.: Margaret C. (Mrs. Joseph Eck), Mary C., Nelson, Annie and Lida. Mr. Kisner was a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics he was a Democrat. He died August 23, 1882.

William Kisner, a prominent business man of Hazleton, was born in Salem township, January 11, 1809. His father, Jacob Kisner, was a native of Northampton county, Pa., where he was born in 1772. William Kisner's grandfather, John Kisner, who died at Berwick, Pa., October 4, 1804, was probably born in Germany. Our subject was one of the pioneers of the town of Hazleton, having settled there over fifty years ago. He has been one of the active business men of the place, as merchant, real estate dealer and banker. He served for many years as justice of the peace, and in numerous township and borough offices. He organized the Hazleton Savings Bank, and was its first president. He is the founder of the prosperous town of West Hazleton. Mr. Kisner is, and long has been, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics has always voted the Democratic ticket. At the advanced age of eighty-four he is hale and hearty, and has no recollection of having been sick for even a day in half a century. He was married to Boann Seybert, a daughter of Sebastian Seybert, of Salem township. Mrs. Kisner died the present year (1892), having almost reached the end of fifty years of married life. The children of William and Boann Kisner are Elliott P. and Gillingham F., both of whom live at Hazleton, where they are actively engaged in business.

Elliott P. Kisner was born at Hazleton, August 1, 1845, son of William and Boann Kisner. He attended the public schools at Hazleton and a preparatory school at Franklin, N. Y., and entered the sophomore class in Hamilton College in 1864, graduating with the class of 1867. He became a law student in the office of Hon. Edmund L. Dana, of Wilkes-Barre; attended lectures at the law school of

Columbia College in the winter of 1867 and 1868, and attended lectures the following winter in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the spring of 1869. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county in August, 1869, and has since practiced law at Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton. Mr. Kisner has been interested for a number of years with his father and brother in promoting the growth of West Hazleton, a prosperous and growing borough. He has served as director, president and vice-president of the Hazleton Savings Bank, and as director and vice-president of the Hazleton National Bank. Mr. Kisner is an ardent Democrat, and has served for three years as chairman of the Democratic State committee of his State. He took an active part in organizing the present city government of Hazleton, and is president of the common council.

George W. Kitchen, proprietor of hotel at Hunlock Creek, was born in Ross township, this county, August 29, 1852, a son of John and Mary (Keller) Kitchen, both of whom were born in Columbia county, Pa. They removed to this county in 1847, locating in Ross township, where, in the course of four years, they bought a farm containing seventy-seven acres of valuable land. John Kitchen was a practical farmer and a man of influence in his town. He lived to be seventy-eight years of age, dying in 1876. His family consisted of nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity and are now living, George W. being the fifth in order of birth. He was reared and educated in Ross township, at the common school, and resided at home until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he set out to make his own way in life. He followed various vocations, finally settling down to hotel-keeping, at which business he has succeeded. In 1878 he married Miss Martha A., daughter of Hiram and Susannah Croop, and to them were born five children, four of whom are now living: Susannah, Fanny, Frease and Fred W. In 1885 he removed to Hunlock Creek, where he is now a popular hotel-keeper. He keeps a good, orderly house, well patronized by the traveling public, and his bar is stocked with the purest of liquors, his cigars being of the finest flavor, while his table is always provided with the most inviting delicacies of any hotel in the surrounding country. Mr. Kitchen owns real estate in Nanticoke, besides other property elsewhere. Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Jr. O. U. A. M.; politically, he is a Republican.

Henry Kitchen, farmer, P. O. Sweet Valley, was born in Union township March 15, 1849, a son of John and Mary (Keller) Kitchen, both of whom were born at Rohrsburgh, Columbia county, and removed to this county about 1839, locating in Union township. John Kitchen owned 127 acres of land, some of which he sold to his son. In 1864 he removed to Ross township, where he took land from the woods, out of which to make his farm, and during his lifetime cleared about twenty acres and erected some buildings. He was a hard-working man, honest and industrious, and he died in 1875, when fifty-four years of age. His family consisted of nine members, five of whom are living. Henry is the sixth by birth, and was reared and educated in Ross township. He has always confined himself to farming and lumbering. In 1864, at the age of sixteen, he was mustered into the U. S. service as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth P. V. I., and after the surrender of Lee was transferred to the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment. He was honorably discharged in October, 1865, and now enjoys a pension. On his return from the army our subject again took up agricultural pursuits. On January 21, 1875, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Sylvester and Elizabeth White, and of this union were born four children, all of whom are living: James N., Frank A., Ida M. and Cora B. Mrs. Kitchen was born in Ross township July 19, 1854; she is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Kitchen owns seventy-seven acres of land, and is a good and practical farmer.

Joseph Kitchen, farmer, P. O. Irish Lane, was born in Columbia county, Pa., near Rohrsburgh, June 19, 1821. He is a son of Joseph and Susannah (Cavanee) Kitchen, both of whom were born in Columbia county, the former in 1783. Joseph was the son of Wheeler Kitchen, a native of New Jersey, who removed to Colum-

bia county at an early day, where he died in 1835, at a ripe age. The Kitchens are well-to-do farmers and prominent men. Joseph Kitchen died in Columbia county in February, 1822; his wife died in 1835. They were very fine people, intelligent, amiable, hospitable and entertaining. Their family consisted of ten children, who grew to maturity, two of whom are now (1892) living. Joseph, Jr., is the youngest. He was reared and educated in Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county. He has always devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He removed to this county in 1839, locating in Ross township, where he rented farms for a few years. In 1851 he bought his present farm of 115 acres, which he made out of the wilderness. He now has a model farm, fine outbuildings and a house with modern improvements. In 1842 he married Miss Nancy, daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Long, to whom were born three children, who are living: Wheeler, Elias and Susannah. The latter married John Kalor. Mr. Kitchen is a practical farmer, and a worthy man who attends strictly to his own business.

J. W. Kleintob, farmer, Fairmount township, P. O. Ripple, was born June 25, 1844, in that township, and is a son of Nathan and Mary (Swank) Kleintob, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. The father was also a farmer, and died in 1885, aged sixty-two years. He was a son of Christopher (a farmer), and Catherine (Hetler) Kleintob, natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject, who is the second in a family of seven children, six of whom are living, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when twenty-two years of age bought a timber tract in Salem township, where he followed lumbering twelve years. Selling same, he bought a farm in Fairmount township, from which he cut the timber; after six years he sold same, and purchased a bakery in Shickshinny, which he conducted for one year, when he sold out, returning to his native township. Here he bought his present farm of sixty acres, situated one mile south of the Ripple postoffice, built thereon his cozy house, and has since followed farming. Mr. Kleintob was married in July, 1866, to Miss Phenia, daughter of William and Sophia (Levann) Brandon, which union has been blessed with five children, viz.: Lizzie C., Edward B., Nathan W., Lillian M. and Durr. This family are members of the M. E. Church. Our subject enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with his regiment through the Civil war, participating in all the battles his regiment was in; was wounded at Rin's Station; was promoted to corporal and sergeant, and was discharged in July, 1865. Politically he is a Democrat, and he has been supervisor of his township two years.

Stephen O. Kleintob, farmer, Fairmount township, P. O. Ripple, was born July 25, 1846, in that township, a son of Nathan and Mary (Swank) Kleintob, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. The father was also a farmer, and died in 1885, aged sixty-two years. He was a son of Christopher and Catherine (Hetler) Kleintob, natives of Pennsylvania, the former being a farmer by occupation. Nathan Kleintob served three years in the Civil war, as a member of the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves; on January 1, 1862, he was commissioned chief musician of his regiment; he was discharged in July, 1864. Our subject is the third of a family of seven children, six of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and worked at home until he was thirty-five years of age. He then went to Wyoming borough, where he rented a farm for two years, after which he worked one year in the shovel works at same place; then returned to Fairmount township, and purchased his present farm of 100 acres, situated one-fourth mile south of the Ripple postoffice, where he has since followed farming. Mr. Kleintob was married December 4, 1883, to Rosina, daughter of Milo and Samantha (Letteer) Gay, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and French origin, respectively. This union was blessed with four children, viz.: Samanth died in infancy; Freas B., born December 19, 1885; Mary, born October 11, 1887, and Annie L., born August 23, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Kleintob are members of the M. E. Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.; was post-

master for three years during Cleveland's administration; politically, he is a strong Democrat.

Clarence Winfield Kline, lawyer, Hazleton, was born October 25, 1852, near Jerseytown, Columbia Co., Pa., and is a descendant of Jacob Kline, who emigrated to this country from Germany, October 2, 1841, in the ship "St. Andrew." Daniel Kline, son of Jacob Kline, was born in 1742, and served in the Revolutionary war; Daniel Kline, son of Daniel Kline, aforesaid, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served under Gen. Jackson; he removed from Philadelphia to East Hempfield township, Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1820. George Schenck Kline, father of our subject, was born in East Hempfield township in 1826, and removed to Danville, same State, in 1845. In 1846 he married Miranda, daughter of Jacob Kisner, a native of Germany, who was a cousin of William Kisner, of Hazleton. On the night of their marriage he left with the Columbian Guards for the Mexican war, where he participated in every battle. The Columbian Guards, organized in 1817, belonged especially to Danville, and were famous all over Columbia county, in honor of which the organization took its name. George S. Kline participated in every engagement with his company, entering the service as first sergeant; he was promoted to first lieutenant and brevet captain. He left a magnificent sword to his children as an heirloom, which is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch, and which bears the following inscription engraved upon its scabbard: "Presented to Lieutenant George S. Kline, by General Winfield Scott, for bravery and meritorious service on the battle-field of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chepultepec, and Mexico." Lieutenant Kline had the honor of being the man who planted the American colors on the walls of Chepultepec, after three brave soldiers had been shot in attempting to do so. At the close of the war he returned to Danville, where he remained until 1852, when he went west with a party of civil engineers, but at St. Joseph he was attacked by cholera and died. C. W. Kline, after his father's death, was taken and raised by his grandmother Kline, in Lancaster county, and in the common schools of that county he received his early education; when thirteen years of age, he left school and went to the place of his birth. When fourteen years of age, he engaged in teaching, his first school being in Anthony township, Montour county. He continued teaching in the winters, and working on the farm in the summers until 1869, when he removed to Jamesville, Pa., and for two years was in the employ of J. C. Hoyden & Co. He was then appointed principal of the Jamesville schools. In 1874 he registered in the office of Thomas J. Foley, then practicing in Hazleton, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, January 10, 1877. Mr. Kline married, November 26, 1874, Jennie, daughter of Samuel Lindner, of Hazleton. Mr. Kline is recognized as one of Luzerne county's leading lawyers, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He makes corporation law a specialty, although carrying on a large general practice besides. He has been largely interested in the promotion of the welfare of the city, and has held several offices of trust there, having served several terms on the council while Hazleton was yet a borough, and at its corporation was appointed city solicitor. He is also interested in several business enterprises, such as the Hazleton Electric Lighting Company, Building and Loan Associations, and various other industries. In politics, he has always taken a very active part in behalf of the Republican party.

Daniel Kline, justice of the peace, Foster township, was born in Jeddo, this county, March 17, 1867, son of Frederick and Anna E. (Bechtloft) Kline, natives of Germany, who have resided in Freeland seventeen years. In their family there were four children, viz.: F. P., a merchant; W. D., clerk for Coxe Bros. at Drifton; S. H., a stock raiser, in Cresco, Mich.; and Daniel. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Hazle and Foster townships, Hazleton borough, and in the Jeddo private schools. In 1883 he, in partnership with his brother W. D., commenced dealing in lime, brick, sand and builders' general supplies, one year later adding hay, feed, etc., to their stock, and since 1889 they have manufactured their own feed. Since beginning business Kline Bros. have had a large patronage,

and have built up a substantial trade. In February, 1891, Mr. Kline was elected justice of the peace of Foster township, for a term of five years. He was married March 21, 1890, at Monroeton, Bradford Co., Pa., to Miss Laura, daughter of Mrs. Emeline Chubbuck, of that place. Politically, our subject is a Republican.

HENRY AUGUSTUS KLINE, teacher of music, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Lehigh county, Pa., June 6, 1844, a son of Joseph and Anna (Wetherhold) Kline. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Kline, was a native of Lehigh county., Pa., a miller by occupation, and the great-grandfather, Peter Kline, settled in Lehigh county. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Joseph Wetherhold, of French-German stock, a native of Lehigh county and a tanner by trade; he died in 1859. Joseph Kline, who was a miller, farmer and inventor of some note, was born in Lehigh county, and is now living retired at Allentown, Pa. Our subject was reared in his native county, and was educated in the public schools and at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. From 1860 to 1881 he taught in the public schools of Lehigh, Carbon and Luzerne counties. For twenty-two years he has been a teacher of music, and a resident of Wilkes-Barre since 1881. Mr. Kline married December 2, 1869, Amanda Isabella, daughter of Henry and Violetta (Kern) Kuntz, of Slatington, Pa. About three miles from the "Lehigh Gap," at a point where the famous "Warrior's Path" crossed the stream, and where is now the thriving town of Slatington, one Nicholas Kern as early as 1737 took up about 500 acres of land. He died in 1748 leaving six sons and one daughter. Of the sons, William bought a considerable portion of this land. He raised a family of eight children, among them being John Kern who was born in 1777, and lived to the good age of seventy-three years. It was Jonas, the oldest son of John, who settled at the old homestead and conducted the mill, and the farm in what is now the town of Slatington. He had two children—one son, Benjamin, and one daughter, Violetta, who became the wife of Mr. Henry Kuntz. Mrs. Kuntz lived to be but thirty years of age, when she died, leaving six daughters, the eldest of whom is Amanda Isabella, wife of Henry A. Kline. Mr. and Mrs. Kline have three children living: Henry J. (who was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1892), Mabel (a student at Wyoming Seminary, and teacher of piano and organ), and Anna Violet. Mr. Kline is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, while his family are Episcopalians. Socially, he is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P., Jr. O. U. A. M., P. O. S. of A. and K. of M., and was Deputy Supreme Commander for the latter in Wilkes-Barre in 1891. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN W. KLINE, farmer and stock grower, Huntington township, P. O. Fishing Creek, Columbia Co., Pa., was born in Columbia county, February 7, 1858. He is a son of Joseph and Lany (Eveland) Kline, natives of Pennsylvania, of English extraction, the former of whom is also a farmer and a resident of Fishing Creek. Our subject is the second child in order of birth in a family of ten, nine of whom are living. He was educated in the common schools, and when twenty-one years old went west and worked as a farm hand for two years, when he returned to Columbia county and worked one year at Berwick, on the public works. He then rented a farm in the same county, where he worked for five years, when he purchased his present farm of ninety-three acres, it being the last property on the Huntington creek, in Luzerne county. November 29, 1882, he married Miss Addie Sutliff, who was born July 9, 1862, daughter of Samuel and Lucinda Sutliff, natives of Pennsylvania, of English and German origin, respectively. This union was blessed with six children: Bernice M., born October 16, 1883; Gertie A., born January 7, 1885, died June 4, same year; Elsie C., born May 4, 1887; Florence A., born February 2, 1889, died August 12, same year; Annie, born February 23, 1890; and Ernest D., born April 1, 1892. The family attend the M. E. Church, and politically Mr. Kline is a sound Democrat.

ANTON KLINKHAMMER, farmer, P. O. Outlet, was born in Germany, September 4, 1829, a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Engleman) Klinkhammer, both of whom were born in Germany. Anton emigrated to this country in 1852, and located in Wilkes-

Barre, Pa., where he worked at his trade of carpenter, nine years. In 1861 he removed to Lake township, on a lot of fifty-four acres of wild land, which by hard labor he succeeded in converting into a model farm. To this farm of fifty-four acres he has added 169 more, making in all 223 acres, one hundred of which he has improved and on which he has erected substantial buildings. In 1856 he married, in Wilkes-Barre, Mrs. Mary Shulde Myres, a widow lady with one son, David, who has proven himself to be a true son to his stepfather in all the subsequent years. David, in 1877, married Miss Albertine Ell, by whom were born seven children, six of them now living: Anton, Emma, Ida, Adolph, Charles and Augusta. Mr. Klinkhammer entered the army in 1861, for ninety days in the Pennsylvania militia, and after the expiration of one hundred days he was honorably discharged; he now enjoys a pension of $12.00 per month. He is a member of the G. A. R., also of the Grange. Mr. Klinkhammer has two fine ponds on his farm, stocked with choice carp.

Jacob Klose, farmer, Dorrance, was born in Schuylkill county in 1844, a son of David and Elizabeth (Bennyguff) Klose, the former of whom was born in Germany in 1817, the latter in Schuylkill county, in 1809. David Klose emigrated to this country when a young man, and began his first business in this county, in Foster township, where he was located for a number of years. He lived at Jeddo one year, and at Eckley nine years; then removed to Newport township, where for a number of years he was connected with the mines at Nanticoke. Finally he came to Dorrance township, where he purchased 128 acres of land, now the property of his son Jacob. He was a hard-working, honest and industrious man, one who accomplished what he did, in accumulating means, with his own hands; he died in 1886, aged sixty-eight years. His family consisted of five children, four of whom are living, Jacob being the eldest in the family. Our subject was six years of age when his father removed to this county, and was consequently reared and educated in Foster township. He always followed farming, as his chosen vocation in life, and in 1871 he removed to his present farm of 128 acres, where he is engaged in the cultivation of the soil. He has forty acres under cultivation, and is a good farmer. In 1881 Mr. Klose married Miss Emma Dotton, born at Chestnut Hill, who bore him six children, all yet living: Henry, Rena, Ezra, Millie, Ranson and David. Mr. and Mrs. Klose are both member of the Reformed Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

Charles Paxton Knapp, physician, Wyoming, born at No. 24 North Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre, August 13, 1853, is a son of George and Ellen Eliza (Hurlbut) Knapp. The father was one of Wilkes-Barre's early manufacturers, being a pioneer in powder making and the manufacture of bricks by machinery. The Knapp family are of Anglo-Saxon origin, direct descendants of Roger De Cnoep (Knapp) of Sussex county, England, to whom arms were granted by Henry VIII at a tournament held in Norfolk, England, in 1540, "for skill and bravery." The family motto is "*In God we trust.*" The American branch of the family came across the Atlantic in 1630, under Winthrop and Salstansall, in the persons of William, Nicholas and Roger, brothers, of whom William and Nicholas settled at Watertown, Mass., Roger in New Haven, Conn., and they were well-to-do farmers. Dr. Knapp's great-grandfather, Joseph, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather, Zephaniah, was in the war of 1812. They came from Columbia county, N. Y., in 1798, and settled at Lackawanna, Luzerne county, as farmers. His mother, also of Anglo-Saxon origin, was a daughter of Avery Hurlbut, carpenter and builder of Wilkes-Barre, a son of Col. Naphtali Hurlbut, of Hanover, who was sheriff of Luzerne county in 1825, and Olive (Smith) Hurlbut, daughter of Dr. William Hooker Smith, who filled a large space in the public estimation of Wyoming for nearly half a century. The Hurlbuts, who came to Luzerne county in 1779, are descendants of Thomas Hurlbut, of Saybrook and Wethersfield, Conn., who came to America in 1635 with Lion Gardiner. Dr. Knapp was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and at LaFayette College, Easton, Pa., from which he received the

degrees of Ph. B. and M. Sc., in course. In 1874 he began the study of medicine with Dr. George W. Guthrie, of Wilkes Barre, and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, March 1, 1877; after spending a year in post-graduate study in New York, he settled in Wyoming, June 1, 1878, where he now resides. He is a member of the D. K. E. Fraternity, the D. K. E. Club of New York; Past Master of Lodge No. 468 F. & A. M., Wyoming; member and president (1888) of the Luzerne County Medical Society, member of the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. He has contributed to the "Philadelphia Medical Times," and is the author of a monograph on "Caisson Disease." In politics he is a stanch Republican. On June 30, 1880, Dr. Knapp married Cora Josephine, daughter of Joseph and Almira (Brown) Knapp, of Pittston, Pa., and they have two children: Elizabeth, born May 15, 1882, and Karl, born August 9, 1885. Dr. and Mrs. Knapp are members of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre. Since residing in Wyoming the Doctor has served a term as member of the borough council and of the borough school board, and is one of the county visitors of the State Board of Public Charities. He is an enthusiastic horticulturist, and is an earnest worker in the cause of education.

Howard Knapp (deceased) was born in Taylorsville, Lackawanna county, February 18, 1836, and was a son of John and Electa (Wilson) Knapp. They reared a family of ten children, of whom our subject was seventh in order of birth. He received his education in the common schools and the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, this county. After coming from school he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a carpenter, at which he labored until his death, which occured on March 8, 1884. Mr. Knapp was united in marriage, January 30, 1862, with Harriet, daughter of Eben and Martha (Schiffer) Foote, natives of Luzerne county. Their union was blessed with the following issue: Blanche, born April 13, 1864, married December 29, 1891 to John Wood, postmaster at Old Forge; Harvey, born March 10, 1866; Cora, born October 31, 1868; Mattie, born June 12, 1870; Delbert, born March 26, 1877; and Bruce, born March 25, 1879. Mr. Knapp was a member of the M. E. Church; in politics he was a Democrat, and held the position of school director for three years, from 1877 to 1880.

Charles Henry Knelly, contractor and builder, and proprietor of Conyngham Steam Planing-mill, P. O. Conyngham, Pa., was born in Sugar Loaf township, Luzerne Co., Pa., September 16, 1844. He is a son of Christopher and Caroline (Troy) Knelly. His paternal grandfather was Christopher Knelly, whose wife was Catherine Wieland, both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. He was among the pioneers of Sugar Loaf township, settling here in 1832; he was a farmer, and cleared and improved a farm and died there. His children who grew to maturity were: John, Christopher, Frederick, George Henry, Charles W., Rosina (Mrs. Jacob Beisblina) and Christiana (Mrs. Andrew Amann). Of these the father of our subject was a farmer, and cleared and improved a farm in Sugar Loaf township; in later life he removed to Columbia county, Pa., and died there. His wife was a daughter of John Troy, also a pioneer of Sugar Loaf township, where he cleared a farm and died; he was formerly of New Jersey. By her he had eight children: Daniel, Charles H., Esther (Mrs. John Heeb), William H., Lizzie (Mrs. Gabriel Rarig) Joseph, John and Izora V. (Mrs. John Hosler). Our subject was reared in Sugar Loaf township and educated in the common schools. He served in the Civil war, enlisting August 11, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-seventh, P. V., participating in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was with Sherman on his March to the Sea, participating in all the engagements of that march. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg; taken prisoner at Little Black River, N. C., and after eleven days was exchanged at Libby Prison, and honorably discharged June 6, 1865. After the war he returned home and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed seven years as a journeyman; then embarked as a contractor and builder, in which he has since continued, and has been proprietor of the Conyngham

Steam Planing Mill since 1880. He was twice married. His first wife was Emma J., daughter of Samuel and Maria (Fisher) Wagner, of Sugar Loaf township, and by her he had six children: Samuel F., Stella D., George H., Cora, Edgar and Susan M. His second wife was Amelia (Hughes) Beisel, daughter of George and Barbara (Scheidy) Hughes, of Butler township. Mr. Knelly and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

George H. Knight, huckster, Parsons, was born at Abington, Lackawanna Co., Pa., April 27, 1840, son of Zurial W. and Lucinda (Tompkins) Knight, the former a native of Rhode Island and of New England origin, the latter of New York, and of German descent. He enlisted at Waverly, Pa., September 27, 1861, in Company F, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers and participated in the following engagements: Fair Oaks, Seven Days Fight, siege of Charleston, Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Chickahominy, reconnoissance to Seven Pines, Bottom's Bridge, White Oak Swamp, Carter's Hill, Matthews county, Gloucester and Yorktown, and was mustered out July 12, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C., whence he returned to Abington and engaged in farming for a time. He then commenced work at the blacksmith's trade, and was next engaged in railroading for about two years at Green Ridge, and in May, 1882, came to Parsons, and engaged as section boss for the D. & H. R. R. Company, on the Baltimore section, where he remained eight years, when he embarked in his present business. Mr. Knight was married, July 21, 1866, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Fredrick and Mary (Fetzer) Stull. They have three children: William C., born September 21, 1867, brakeman on the D. & H. R. R.; James H., born July 10, 1871, brakeman on the D. & H. R. R., and Lewis M., born June 4, 1874, died September 5, 1875. Mr. Knight is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a decided Republican.

J. M. Knox, senior member of the firm of Knox & Company, wholesale dealers in groceries and produce, Hazleton. This active, enterprising gentleman was born at Jersey Shore, Pa., March 29, 1845, and is a son of John H. and Anna (Moran) Knox, natives of Lycoming county. He is the second in a family of four children, and was educated and reared in that county. At the close of his school days he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Col. Richard Coutler, and participated in many of the hottest battles of the war. At Gettysburg he was severely wounded in the arm, and was so far disabled as to be unfit for further service. He came north, and in 1866 removed to Hazleton, where he was employed as clerk for Markle & Pardee, in which he continued until 1880, when the present business was opened. Mr. Knox is a Republican, and a member of the Loyal Legion, G. A. R. and Elks.

Noah Moyer, the junior member of the above-named firm, was born November 20, 1846, in Lehigh county, and is the youngest in the family of eleven children of Peter and Catherine (Gerrerd) Moyer, natives of Pennsylvania. He was educated in his native county and commenced his career by enlisting in Company K, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Col. Nelson. Mr. Moyer took part in a great number of battles, and was twice wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and at Farmville. He served until the close of the war, and after returning home entered school again, and continued until 1866, when he came to Hazleton and was engaged as clerk by A. Pardee & Co., remaining with them seven years. At the end of that time he engaged with J. A. Schlepp in the flour and feed business. Two years later he represented Lester & Co., of Binghamton, N. Y., in the capacity of traveling salesman. With them he remained until the present business was established by himself and Mr. Knox. In his political preferences, Mr. Moyer votes the Republican ticket; he is a member of the G. A. R. and Sons of America. In church connection he is an Episcopalian. The block owned and occupied by these gentlemen is in every way equipped with all modern appliances for the carrying on of the large business which their establishment enjoys; and the members of the firm are familiarly known as business men of progressive methods and strict reliability, enjoying the highest esteem of all in this locality.

E. L. KOCHER, engineer at the Wright Slope, Plymouth. This veteran engineer was born in Huntington township, Luzerne Co., Pa., February 19, 1851, and is the fourth in the family of five children of George and Delia (Davenport) Kocher, natives of Connecticut. The father of our subject was one of the first coal operators in this part of the State. Emanuel L. received an ordinary common-school education, and quite early in life began boating, first as a driver and later as proprietor of a line of boats. He followed this occupation until 1871, running through different portions of Pennsylvania and New York, and then came to Plymouth, where he was employed by the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, first as fireman and later as engineer. He has been at the Wright Slope as engineer for ten years, and is still in charge there. Mr. Kocher was united in marriage, in August, 1872, to Miss Jennie, daughter of James and Jane (Vanfield) Oates, natives of Cornwall, England, and six children have blessed this union, namely: Fred L., Linnie J., Emma, Edith, Minnie and Della. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. Kocher is a Democrat.

GEORGE K. KOCHER, cabinet-maker and funeral director, White Haven borough, was born in Morrison, Luzerne Co., Pa., November 24, 1847, a son of George and Esther (Kurtz) Kocher, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. Our subject is the third in a family of ten children, six of whom are living. He was educated at the common schools, and at the age of twenty two began working in a sawmill, where he remained four years. He then went, as an equal partner with his father-in-law, Charles Albert, into the cabinet-making and undertaking business, and after five years bought out Mr. Albert's interest, having since conducted the business alone. He was married, March 12, 1872, to Miss Abbie, daughter of Charles and Susan (Brown) Albert, natives of Pennsylvania and of German and English origin, respectively. She is the youngest in a family of eight children, and was born April 7, 1854. This union was blessed with ten children, five of whom are living: Robert H., born January 3, 1873; Marion, born April 16, 1884; George, born September 3, 1886; Bradley W., born January 16, 1878, and Alexander M., born August 22, 1891. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kocher is a member of the Order of the World, P. O. S. of A., and Jr. O. U. A. M.; in politics he is a sound Republican, and is at present serving as constable of the borough.

J. H. KOCHER, farmer, P. O. Gregory, was born in Newport township December 22, 1847, son of Jacob and Maria (Vandermark) Kocher, both of whom were also born in Newport township. Jacob is the son of Thomas Kocher, who removed from Northampton to this county in its very early history, and is said to have been the first man who discovered and sold coal in the Valley, and he operated in coal when mining was in its infancy. Thomas was a son of Thomas Kocher, who was a native of Holland, and never removed to this country. Thomas Kocher, Jr., was also a farmer and did much to advance agricultural pursuits in those days. Jacob Kocher, father of our subject, began active life as a farmer in Newport township; he also became an extensive hotel keeper, a business he followed successfully for thirteen years. His influence was much sought after and tendered where it could do the most good. He served as justice of the peace for five years. He is hale and hearty, and is now foreman in a mine in Scranton at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife is also living, at the age of sixty-seven. Their family numbers five children, all of whom are living: James H., Estella, Milton, Lyman and Martha. James H. is the eldest in the family, and was reared and educated in Wilkes-Barre, in early life learning the miller's trade, at which he labored sixteen years. He worked in various mills in the Valley, and in 1866 went to Indiana, where he took charge of a large flouring-mill for five years. He then returned to Luzerne county and worked for the same man with whom he had learned his trade when a boy, working there one year. In 1873 Mr. Kocher gave up his position in the mill for one in the Stanton Breaker, as boss, where he worked six years, after which he removed to Hunlock township, where he purchased a small farm, on which he now resides; there are splendid water privileges on his place. Mr. Kocher married, on

November 10, 1869, Miss Ellen, daughter of Reuben and Rachel Oplinger, and they have had six children, five of whom are living: Harvey, James, Fanny, Murray and Bertie. Mrs. Kocher was born in Newport in 1848. Mr. Kocher is a general, practical farmer, and confines himself principally to "trucking." Politically he is a Republican.

Sylvester Kocher, blacksmith, P. O. Ruggles, was born, July 4, 1846, reared and educated in Lake township. He is a son of John B. and Hulda (Davenport) Kocher, the former born in Newport township, Luzerne county, July 9, 1813, the latter in Union township, February 27, 1816. John B. was a son of Thomas, who was born in Northampton county, Pa., of Dutch descent, and who removed to this county, locating in Newport township about 1812, on a lot of 100 acres of land. He had fourteen children when he located, who helped him materially in clearing and beautifying his farm; he buried four, having a family of eighteen in all. He was a hard-working man who, with his family, did much for the advancement of agriculture. One of his sons, Nathan, was a leading man in his township. He was elected to the office of county commissioner at one time, and at another justice of the peace. He lived to be eighty years of age, his death being caused by the effects of having his toe frozen. His wife lived to be eighty-eight years of age. John B. removed to Lake township in 1839, locating on the farm now occupied by his son Sylvester. He moved into the wilderness, where he built himself a log house, which in time was succeeded by a more elaborate building. He made many improvements during his lifetime in buildings and in clearing his farm, forty acres of which he brought under cultivation. He died September 26, 1889, at the age of seventy-six years. His family numbered eleven children; nine grew to maturity, of whom eight are now living. Sylvester is the fifth, and in early life learned the blacksmith trade at which he works, in conjunction with the cultivation of his farm of forty-three acres. He is a first-class mechanic and a practical man of business. On February 15, 1870, he married Miss Eveline, daughter of Henry and Sarah Poole. They have had two children: Lena A., now aged twenty-one; and Earl L., aged thirteen. Mrs. Eveline (Poole) Kocher was born in Monroe township, Wyoming county. Mr. Kocher has held several township offices. Politically he is a Democrat.

T. T. Kocher, farmer, P. O. Outlet, was born in Union township, May 24, 1834, a son of Josiah and Mary (Davenport) Kocher, the former born in Hollenback township in 1804, the latter in Union township in 1807. Josiah is a son of Thomas Kocher, who was born in Northampton county, Pa., of Dutch parentage. He removed to this county in 1812, locating in Hollenback township on a farm of 125 acres or more; he was a hard-working man, possessed of good moral principles. He lived to be an old man, after rearing a family of eight children, all of whom are dead. His son Josiah remained in Union township till 1838, when he removed to Lake township on a lot of 100 acres of unimproved land, which by industry and economy he succeeded in clearing, cultivating and improving till it became a model of perfection, his buildings being numerous and commodious, his fruit trees thrifty and prolific. He was a great hunter, and in those days there was an abundance of game of all kinds. In politics he was a Democrat. He died May 4, 1883, at the age of eighty-one years. His family consisted of eight children, seven of whom are now living, T. T. being the third in order of birth. In early life our subject taught school several terms. He learned the wheel and millwright trades, and is considered a first-class workman in these lines. Mr. Kocher was married twice; in 1857 he wedded Miss Lydia, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Davenport, by which union he had four children, two of whom are living: William R. and Lizzie, the former of whom married Miss Geraldine Benscoter; the latter married C. L. Hoyt. In 1869 our subject married Miss Edrei, daughter of Andrew and Massie A. Sharpe, and by her he had six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Josiah T. (married to Miss Olive Green), Kate A., Lillie A., Fannie L. and Arthur C. Mr. Kocher is one of the pioneers of Lake township, having come here at four years of age

(in 1838), and has since then been a continuous resident. In 1858 he removed on his present farm of 100 acres, about ten of which were cleared, but without any buildings; now there are seventy acres cleared, and a number of buildings erected to accommodate the in-gathering of the crops in harvest time. Mr. Kocher is a practical farmer, keeping well abreast of the times, not only in the agricultural department, but in mechanics also. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been elected to several offices of trust, serving as justice of the peace, and in other minor offices. He has a large pond on his farm, which is well stocked with carp.

Joseph H. Koehler, justice of the peace, West Hazleton borough, was born in Sybertsville, this county, December 1, 1857, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Koehler) Koehler, natives of the Province of Hessen, Germany. Joseph H. is the youngest in a family of five children, was reared and educated in Hazleton, and, at the age of nine years, began life as a slate-packer, at which he worked two years, and then returned to school for one year. During the next five years he was employed by Charles Altmiller; then clerked for different merchants in Hazleton for about sixteen years, when he again engaged in the mining business, which he followed until 1883, when he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he has ever since held. During the year 1890-91, he was burgess of West Hazleton. On August 24, 1884, Mr. Koehler was united in marriage with Miss Dorothy, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Reinmiller) Gleam, natives of Germany, and four children were born to this union, namely: Harry G. (deceased), George, William H. and Robert. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church, and Mr. Koehler belongs to the P. O. S. of A. In political matters, he is always to be found with the Republican party.

Daniel B. Koenig, dealer in pianos, organs and sewing machines, Hazleton. This gentleman was born in Stockton, Pa., May 30, 1859, and is third in the family of twelve children, of Daniel and Eva (George) Koenig, natives of Germany. He was reared and educated at Stockton, and early in life learned the carpenter trade, which he followed until 1889, when he engaged in the sewing-machine business, representing the Domestic Company. In January, 1892, he added to his business by putting in a stock of the famous Kellmer pianos and organs. Mr. Koenig was united in marriage, February 2, 1884, with Christiana, daughter of John Reckroth, of Hazleton, and four children have been born to this union, namely: George, Kate, Edith and Harry. Politically Mr. Koenig is a thorough Democrat, and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Patriotic Order Sons of America. The family attend the German Reformed Church.

W. M. Koenig, farmer, P. O. Pittston, was born in Germany, October 23, 1866, son of Andrew and Eva S. (Sohns) Koenig. They are both natives of Germany, where they are now living and are well-to-do farming people. Their family consists of seven children, all of whom are living. W. M. is the first born, and was reared and educated in the land of his birth, in early life learning the butcher's business. In 1881 he emigrated to this country, locating in New York City, where he remained about five years. From there he went to Connecticut, where he spent one year, and, in 1887, he removed to this county, where he has since resided. Mr. Koenig now lives on one of the oldest homesteads in the Valley, formerly the Schooley property, and yet in the hands of a descendant (Mrs. Carpenter), and devotes his time and farm of twenty acres to "trucking." He is a promising young man of more than ordinary intelligence, who looks the world squarely in the face and says, "I'll succeed." In March, 1890, he married Miss Rose, daughter of Daniel and Caroline Marks; they have one child, Lizzie Louisa. He and his wife are consistent members of the Congregational Church, in which he is a deacon. He now holds the office of policeman in Exeter borough; politically, he is a Republican.

De Witt Clinton Koons, lumberman, P. O. Rittenhouse, was born in Huntington township, March 21, 1835, and is a son of William and Sarah (Fuller) Koons. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Koons, formerly of Cherry Valley, Monroe Co., Pa., and by trade a tanner, settled in Huntington township. The father of our subject

was born in 1800, and died December 14, 1885. He was a tanner, farmer, merchant and lumberman; served one term as commissioner of Luzerne county, and one term as sheriff. He was an iron founder, and had furnaces at Shickshinny and Hunlock Creek. His wife was a daughter of Daniel Fuller, of Huntington township, by whom he had nine children: Rachel (Mrs. John Smith), Bernard D., William B., Isaac M., DeWitt C., James S., Tarble M., John M. and George W. Our subject was reared in Huntington township, educated in common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and since attaining his majority has been principally engaged in lumbering; he has been a resident of Fairmount township since 1865. In 1859 Mr. Koons married Henrietta S., daughter of Daniel and Charlotte (Tubbs) Culver, of Huntington township, and has three children: John S., Cordelia H. (Mrs. Thomas R. Search) and Susan Maud (Mrs. Henry G. Long). The mother is now deceased. Our subject is a Democrat, and has held the office of jury commissioner one term.

F. A. B. Koons, a prominent farmer and paper manufacturer, Huntington township, P. O. Huntington Mills, was born April 7, 1831, at New Columbus, and is a son of John and Anna (Fellows) Koons, natives, respectively, of Monroe and Luzerne counties, and of German and English origin, respectively; the father was a merchant and surveyor, and at one time was associate judge of the county. He came to the county in 1819, and died February 8, 1878, aged eighty-three years. Our subject is the fifth in order of birth in a family of seven children, four of whom are now living. He was educated in the common schools and Dickinson Seminary, and when twenty-two years of age engaged as clerk with a hardware firm of Philadelphia, with whom he worked two years. He then opened a hardware store in Pittston, which he conducted for two years, and then sold out. He then traveled for a year in the West, and after his return opened a general store at Harveyville, where he remained two years. He was then engaged for two years in the same business at Town Hill, whence he removed to Huntington Mills, where he also conducted a store until 1880. In 1867 he, with two brothers, built the Huntington Valley Paper Mills; in 1884 he purchased the interest of one brother, and the other one having died in 1868, our subject became manager. He also owns two fine farms in Huntington township—one of 111 acres, and one of sixty-three acres—both worked by tenants. Mr. Koons was married June 30, 1855, to Miss Helen R., daughter of Theopolis and Elizabeth (Smith) Larned, natives of the Wyoming Valley, and of English origin; she was the youngest of twelve children, and was born August 30, 1836. Mr. Koons is a member of the G. A. R.; he is at present holding the office of school director, and takes great interest in educational matters. He enlisted, November 8, 1861, in Company C, Fifty-sixth P. V., participating in the second battle of Bull Run, and various minor engagements. He was taken prisoner August 28, 1862, and held in Libby Prison for six weeks. During his service he was promoted to captain, being discharged in January, 1863. Mr. Koons is a sound Democrat, and one of the most prominent of the party in his township. He is a grandson of Daniel Koons, a native of Northampton county, a tanner by trade, who came to Luzerne county in 1819.

Henry C. Koons, Freeland, is among the foremost, successful business men of the county, and has established a reputation for fair dealing, throughout the broad section of the country where his business extends. He is a native of Lehighton, Carbon county, born December 17, 1843. His parents were John and Maria (Snyder) Koons, both natives of Northampton county, Pa., the former of whom died in 1856, the latter in 1880. Henry C. received his education in the public schools at Weissport, and when thirteen years of age found employment as clerk in a store at Mauch Chunk, where he remained over three years. He then returned to Weissport, where he clerked five years, thence removing to Eckley, where he was appointed manager of the general store of Sharp, Wise & Co. This position he held four years, during which time he was also postmaster at Eckley. In 1875 he came to Freeland and began business on his own account. His was the first general store in Freeland, and still continues to be the leading store of the town. He has been forced to enlarge his store to keep pace with his rapidly-growing trade, but his

place of business has remained substantially on the original site. His furniture department occupies spacious premises adjoining his general store. Mr. Koons was married in 1871 to Miss Rhoda Giffon, of Buck Mountain, Carbon county. They have four children: Anna (married to Charles Raudenbush, of Freeland), Laura, Freddie and Thalie W. Mr. Koons is connected with every important public enterprise, and is one of the energetic business men of Freeland. He is stockholder in the Freeland Water Company, and vice-president of the Citizens' Bank of Freeland; he is a member of the American Legion of Honor, the P. O. S. of A., and the I. O. O. F.

James S. Koons, P. O. Harveyville, owner and operator of a large flouring-mill and planing-mill, Huntington township, was born April 1, 1837, in same township, a son of William and Sarah (Fuller) Koons, natives of Pennsylvania, of German and Scotch origin, respectively. William Koons was a farmer and merchant by occupation, and died December 14, 1885, aged eighty five years; he was a son of Daniel and Susanna (Brown) Koons. Our subject was the sixth in a family of eleven children, six of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when twenty-one years of age began farming the homestead farm on shares; this he followed for two years. He then operated a grist mill in Sullivan county for two years, and then the mill he now owns for two years, after which he went to Arch Bridge (now Koonsville) and conducted a general store for twenty-three years, when he purchased his present property. He was married, January 1, 1859, to Jerusha C., daughter of William P. Robinson, of Fairmount township. This union was blessed with six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Bertha (Mrs. William Eveland), of New Columbus borough (has one child, Fred); Lizzie (Mrs. C. P. Horned), of Koonsville (has one child, Warren K.); Ernest B., married Nette Kingsbury, and has one child, Esther R. (he is superintendent in his father's planing-mill); Sue L., at school at Bloomsburg; and Ruth R., at home. Mrs. Koons is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Koons is a sound Democrat, and has been school director and auditor of his township.

J. S. Koons, miner, Shickshinny, was born at Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co., Pa., April 1, 1851, a son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Koons. The paternal grandfather, John Koons, a native of France, in the early part of the present century settled in Schuylkill county, Pa., where he died. The maternal grandfather was Martin Smith, a farmer of Berks county, Pa. The father of our subject was a native of Berks county, and now resides in Lebanon county. John S. Koons was reared in his native State, educated in the common schools, began work in the mines of Schuylkill county when eighteen years of age, and has since followed mining. He has been a resident of Shickshinny since 1887. In 1870 he married Solmy, daughter of Jacob Houtz, of Tower City, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and by her had thirteen children, eight of whom survive: Oscar, James, Sally, Charles, Bessie, Benjamin H. and Caroline (twins), and Ridgway M.

Harry P. Kosek, proprietor of the "Brookside Hotel," and cider manufacturer, was born in Pittston, Pa., October 6, 1867. He was reared and educated in Wilkes-Barre. When twenty-two years of age, he had charge of his father's store; has been manager of the Wilkes-Barre & Kingston Bridge Company since April 1, 1890, and proprietor of the "Brookside Hotel" since April 1, 1891. January 26, 1890, Mr. Kosek married Miss Emma M., daughter of Jacob M. and Margaret (Beline) Schappert, of Wilkes-Barre, and by her has two children, Hilliam and Harry. Mr. Kosek is one of the most popular and enterprising young men in the city. He is a member of the Catholic Church, of the K. of P., C. M. B. A., St. Francis Pioneer Corps, St. Joseph's Society, German Young Men's Benevolent Association, Concordia, and Sængerbund. In politics he is a Democrat.

John Kosek (now deceased), who in his lifetime was a well-known and prominent merchant of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Bohemia, Austria, April 7, 1842, and was a son of Vincent and Barbara Kosek. He was reared in his native country, and in 1866 came to America, locating in Wilkes-Barre, where he was employed in a tannery two years.

In 1868 he embarked in general merchandising, in which he continued successfully until his death, February 10, 1890. He was the prime mover in the building of the Wilkes-Barre & West Side Street Railroad, and one of its heaviest stockholders, also an extensive dealer in real estate. He was an attorney in his native place, and engaged in selling exchange to enable friends in the Old Country to immigrate to this country. He built the Greek Church on Main street, and advanced the money therefor; he erected thirty-seven houses in different parts of the city, also was the prime mover in building Brookside; was also engaged in the Terra Cotta Works of this city, and the Scranton Works. He was a promoter and one of the largest stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre & Kingston Bridge Company, and at the time of his death he was one of the leading and enterprising citizens of Wilkes-Barre. On November 25, 1870, he was married with Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Joseph and Mary (Dahm) Warnicke, of Pittston, formerly of Germany. Dr. Warnicke was for many years a resident of Pittston, and a prominent physician of his day. Mr. Kosek was a member of the St. Nicholas German Catholic Church, and politically was a Democrat. His widow and six children—Harry P., Mary T., Josephine, Frank, John and Carl—survive him.

J. R. Kreidler, blacksmith, Sweet Valley, was born in Wilkes-Barre, March 22, 1861. He is a son of Thomas A. and Mary J. (Burr) Kreidler, the former born in Northampton county, Pa., the latter in Wilkes-Barre. Thomas A. was the son of Jesse Kreidler, also a native of Northampton county, who removed to this county with his family when Thomas A. was a small boy. He was a blacksmith by occupation, and located in Wilkes-Barre, where he worked at his trade. He lived a long and useful life, and reared a family of seven children. Thomas A., his son, followed in the footsteps of his father and learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked in Wilkes-Barre. In 1862 he removed from Wilkes-Barre to Dallas, where he remained nineteen years, and in 1881 removed to Hanover township, where he now resides. He is fifty-seven years of age and still works at his trade. Thomas A. was the father of ten children, five of whom are now living. J. R. is the eldest of the family and was reared and educated in Dallas, learning the blacksmith's trade of his father, at which he has worked ever since. He removed to Ross township May 3, 1892, where he has ingratiated himself into the full confidence of the public. He is a first-class mechanic, well acquainted with the anatomy of the horse's foot, which knowledge has won for him a large and increasing custom. In 1881 he married Miss Elnora, daughter of George Putubaugh. To this union have been born six children, four of whom are living: Fanny J., Herbert W., Ethel M. and Pearl. Mrs. Elnora Kreidler was born in Mehoopany, Pa., in 1865.

Amandes M. Kresge, lumber dealer and farmer, Bear Creek township, P. O. Miners Mills, was born in Chestnut Hill township, Monroe Co., Pa., April 20, 1841, a son of Adam (a farmer) and Elizabeth (Dorshimer) Kresge, both of whom were born in Monroe county, of German descent. They reared a family of seven children, five of whom are yet living, Amandes M. being the second eldest. Our subject attended the common schools for but four months, as early in life he had to go to work on his father's farm, and here he remained until he was seventeen years old, when he gave up agriculture and went to lumbering on the Lehigh river. This he followed until March, 1864, when he enlisted in Company L, One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, which was afterward attached to the Second Division, and he remained in this company during the war. Mr. Kresge participated in the battle of the Wilderness, the bombardment of Petersburg, and in several other important engagements. After the war he again engaged in lumbering, until 1868, when he accepted the position of foreman in A. C. Bryen & Co's sawmill at Moosic, Luzerne Co., Pa. By hard work and economy he managed to save enough money to purchase, in 1875, a large tract of timber land in Bear Creek township, whither he at once moved, and where he now resides. At the time of his moving to Bear Creek township, he was obliged to haul enough lumber with him, wherewith to construct a shelter for his family and stock. During

his second year's residence in Bear Creek he built a sawmill, and found a ready sale for his lumber; doing, in fact, good business until 1882, when disaster befell him by his mill taking fire, and it, together with all the lumber he had in stock, as well as his barns and outhouses, was destroyed. He then paid more attention to clearing up his land, having now almost eighty acres of it under cultivation. Besides his possession in Bear Creek township, Mr. Kresge is the owner of several properties in Wilkes-Barre and Miners Mills. In politics he is a Republican, and he has held the office of school director in Bear Creek township, nine years. On March 16, 1867, Mr. Kresge married Catherine, daughter of Aaron and Margaret (Sheets) Holzshizer, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent, and to this union have been born four children, as follows: Ira K., Florence D., Agnes M. and Nette R. The entire family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

George Brubaker Kulp, Wilkes-Barre, is a lineal descendant of the Mennonite minister, Rev. Henry Kolb, who settled in this State in 1707, perhaps earlier. Rev. Henry Kolb, Rev. Martin Kolb, Tielman Kolb, Rev. Peter Kolb and Jacob Kolb (or Kulp) brothers, were natives of Wolfsheim, in the Palatinate, Germany, and emigrating to this country were the pillars of the second oldest Mennonite Church in America. The first Mennonite preacher in Pennsylvania was Willem Rittinghuysen, or Rittenhouse. Rev. Henry Kolb was the second Mennonite preacher in America. The maternal grandfather of the brothers was Peter Schumacher, who arrived as an emigrant in Pennsylvania October 12, 1685, bringing four children: Peter, Mary, Frances and Gertrude, and his cousin Sarah, locating at Germantown, where he remained until his death in 1707, when he was aged eighty-five years. Rev. Henry Kolb's mother was buried in Wolfsheim, in 1705, at the age of fifty-three years. The father died in 1713, aged sixty-four, and is buried at Mannheim. Rev. Henry Kolb died in 1730, leaving seven children: Peter, David, Tielman, Mary Karsdorp, Dorithy Gotshalk, Annie Swarts and Agnes Kolb. Peter, the eldest, died in 1748. His eldest son, Jacob, was born March 7, 1740, died June 28, 1818. He had children as follows: Abraham, Jacob, David C., Elizabeth, Lloyd, Catherine (Mrs. Abraham Sellers), Mary (Mrs. David Reiner), Susannah (Mrs. Christian Stover) and Nancy (Mrs. John Snare). The above-mentioned Abraham Kulp first married Barbara Sellers, daughter of Leonard Sellers, and granddaughter of Philip Henry Soller (now written Sellers), who emigrated to this country from Weinhein, Germany, landing September 11, 1728, with his wife and four children, and died near Sellersville, Bucks Co., Pa., at the age of sixty-five years. Abraham Kulp died February 11, 1847, near Linden, Lycoming Co., Pa. Eli Sellers Kulp, second son of Abraham Kulp, was the father of George Brubaker Kulp, whose name opens this article, born in Kulpsville, Montgomery Co., Pa., February 2, 1800, died July 6, 1849, of cholera at St. George's, Del., having attained eminence as an educator. The mother of George B. Kulp is Susannah Breneiser Kulp, daughter of Samuel Breneiser, and granddaughter of John Valentine Breneiser, who came to this country from Germany, September 5, 1730. Mrs. Kulp is still living at the age of eighty three years.

George B. Kulp was born in Reamstown, Lancaster Co., Pa., February 11, 1839. He suffered the loss of his father at the age of ten, but he sought self support, and found employment on the canal and then on the railroad. His studious energy fitted him at the age of seventeen to teach school, and while teaching he read law in the office of Lyman Hakes, of Wilkes-Barre; then formed a law partnership with Hon. W. G. Ward, of Scranton, Pa. Before he was twenty-two years of age he was elected register of wills of Luzerne county for the term of three years, and in 1863 was elected for another term of three years. In 1864 he was chosen a school director, taking hold when there were but three ramshackle school buildings in Wilkes-Barre, 187 pupils, and remained in that office for twelve years, and until school affairs in that city became the pride and boast of the people. The Washington, Conyngham and Franklin school buildings were erected during his term. He was attorney for the county from 1874 to 1879, with a short intermission; in 1867 he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue by the Secretary of the

Treasury, and June 11, 1867, he was appointed specially by the commissioner of internal revenue to make assessments for all taxes imposed on legacies and distributive shares of personal property in the county of Luzerne. In 1876 he was chosen to the city council, where he continued until 1882, being one of the conspicuous members of that body. In January, 1872, he established the "Luzerne Legal Register," a leading law publication of which he is editor and proprietor. In February, 1877, he, in company with Joseph K. Bogert, established a weekly Democratic newspaper which they named the *Leader*, which in 1879 absorbed the *Luzerne Union*, and it became the *Union Leader*. A daily edition was started in October of that year. In 1880 Mr. Kulp retired, selling his interest to Mr. Bogert. With all these irons heating, Mr. Kulp was always blessed with time to exercise his strong literary abilities, and is the author of a "Digest and Titles of Local Laws and Titles of Corporations in the County of Luzerne from 1700 to 1874;" also "Rules of the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County," 1879; also "Families of the Wyoming Valley, Biographical, Genealogical and Historical"—three volumes of 1,422 pages; "Historical Essays—Indians, Teedyuscung Discovery and Early Settlement of Wyoming Valley—Old Forge Early Methodism—Coal and its Antiquity, and Sabbath-Sunday." These make a book of 155 pages, published in 1892. He is the editor and publisher of the "Luzerne Legal Register Reports," of which six volumes have been issued. Then his "In Memoriam of John Stewart—Elizabeth A. Stewart," 75 pages, and a sketch of the "Life and Character of George W. Woodward," 42 pages, published in 1875, and some able discussions on the leading economic subjects of the times. He is an active member and historiographer of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. In political matters he is a Democrat, full of the outspoken courage of his convictions; has again and again proven himself one of Wilkes-Barre's most influential and valuable citizens; in his social life, genial as the spring sunbeam; warm in his friendships, his devoted friends are legion; and with a generous plenty of this world's goods, he is liberal and just to all as well as his family and friends. Starting from the first round of the ladder of life—a self-dependent orphan boy—his easy ascension marks him distinctly as one of those whose well-rounded life it is pleasant to know. Mr. Kulp is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the president of the board of trustees of the Fourth M. E. Church of Wilkes-Barre. George B. Kulp and Mary E. Stewart were joined in wedlock October 4, 1864. She is a daughter of the late John Stewart, of Scranton, in whose memory was recently dedicated the Stewart Memorial Church at Old Forge, and of this marriage were born six children, three of whom are now living, two sons and one daughter, as follows: John Stewart Kulp, M. D., who was educated at the Wilkes-Barre Academy, Yale College, and in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, was graduated in the class of 1889, the next year taking a post-graduate course in the same institution and in 1891–92 pursued his medical studies at the University of Berlin, Germany; Harry Eugene Kulp, married Miss Hetty D. Brower, of Factoryville, Pa. (they reside at LaPlume, Pa.; he is a farmer, and was educated at the Wilkes-Barre and Keystone Academies, and at the Pennsylvania State College). The only daughter is Mary Estelle Kulp, who at the present writing is spending her school vacation with her family. Sergeant Thomas Williams, a conspicuous figure in the early history of Wyoming, was the maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Kulp.

Henry Kunkel, M. D., a physician and surgeon, of Kingston, was born at New Ringgold, Pa., October 9, 1861. He is a son of John and Mary (Long) Kunkel, natives of Pennsylvania. Dr. Kunkel received his earlier education in the common schools; later he attended the State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa., and taught a few years in public schools. While attending school at Kutztown, and during the time he was teaching, he prepared to enter the Sophomore class at La Fayette College, from where he was graduated in 1887, and from which he has since received the title of Master of Arts. During the last year of college life he assiduously

applied his spare moments to the reading of medicine, which he continued afterward at Reading, Pa., and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, Md., from where he was graduated in medicine in 1889. The Doctor began the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained about six months, and in the fall of 1890, he came to Kingston, where he has since established a large practice. The Doctor is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Lehigh Valley Medical Association, and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society.

Charles D. Kunkle, farmer, P. O. Kunkle, was born January 2, 1845, in Dallas township, son of Conrad and Sarah Jane (Oakley) Kunkle, the former of whom was born in Warren county, N. J., and the latter in Orange county, N. Y. Conrad was a son of Philip, who was also a resident of New Jersey, and who moved to this county in 1817, locating in Dallas township, on the place where L. O. Oakley now resides. His farm numbered 150 acres, which he improved as a man of tact and industry only can. He was a consistent Christian man, whose home was always open to preachers of the Gospel; whose heart always beats in sympathy with their glad tidings, and who was always liberal of his means in the support of church work. His house was often a temporary meeting-place for the early pioneers of Dallas. Philip Kunkle was a stanch Democrat. His family consisted of five children, one of whom is now living. He died in 1852, at the age of seventy-three years. Conrad Kunkle began life in Dallas township in 1854, on the road leading from Dallas to Kunkle, on a farm of 750 acres. He was an extensive farmer and lumberman, and in 1864 built a sawmill, in which he manufactured his own lumber. He was a man of influence, not only in society, but also in the church. He was justice of the peace for ten years, an office he filled with credit. He died in 1869, at the age of fifty-nine. His family consisted of fifteen children by three marriages, eleven of whom are now living. Charles D. is a member of the family by the second marriage. He was reared and educated in Dallas township, and began life in Kunkle, where he has always lived, and has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits, being a true son of the soil. On November 16, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Hester A., daughter of Uriah and Margaret Baird, by whom he has had five children: Nellie, Maggie J., Stephen O., J. Stanley and Frederick P. Nellie is married to Fred Makinson, a mechanic. In 1862 Mr. Kunkle showed that spirit of patriotism that had always slumbered in the bosom of the Kunkles, in offering himself a sacrifice on the altar of his country. He became a member of Company G, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for the term of three years. He served to the close of the war, having participated in the following principal battles: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg (where he received a severe wound), Wilderness, Spottsylvania (where he was again wounded), Weldon R. R., etc. He was honorably discharged, and now draws a pension. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has held several offices in the town with credit.

Charles A. Kuschke, merchant tailor, Plymouth. This venerable gentleman was born October 29, 1821, at Hamburg, Germany, and is a son of John H. and Frederica (Smith) Kuschke, the former of Saxon blood, the latter a native of Mecklenburg, Germany. The subject of this sketch came to America in April, 1851, and located at Wilkes-Barre. He was educated in Hamburg, and early in life learned the tailor's trade which he followed after coming to that city, being employed by Simon Long as cutter for nearly one and a half years. He then removed to Plymouth, where he established the merchant-tailoring business, and he has followed that trade in the building where he first started, at No. 100 West Main street. At the time our subject and his family came to Plymouth, it was but a small hamlet containing about 800 inhabitants; they came from New York to Wilkes-Barre in the old stage coaches that in early times made those overland trips, and Wilkes-Barre at that time was but a country town of 2,500 population. Mr. Kuschke was married in Hamburg, Germany, May 18, 1845, to Louisa, daughter of Bernard and Caroline (Boichers) Schraeder, natives of Brunswick, Germany, and seven children were born

to this union, as follows: Henry C.; Caroline, deceased; Christian B.; Margaret, wife of Gotleib Ruff, of Wilkes-Barre; Minnie, wife of Hugo Staedler, music instructor at Wyoming Seminary; Matilda, wife of Charles Gennsel, of Beaver Meadow, Carbon Co., Pa., and John A. Mr. and Mrs. Kuschke attend the Lutheran Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Christian B. Kuschke, butcher, Plymouth, was born at Hamburg, Germany, March 2, 1850, and is a son of Charles A. and Louisa (Schraeder) Kuschke, also natives of Hamburg, Germany. Christian B. was the youngest in a family of six children, and was educated at the public schools of Luzerne county and at the Wyoming Seminary, where he received a liberal training. Soon after completing his education he was employed by C. Shaffer, a butcher, for a short time, afterward working in Weil's market for two years. He then went to Philadelphia, and worked one and a half years in a market on the corner of Twelfth and Market streets, going thence to New York, where he remained one year; and afterward went to Chicago, where he remained two years, working there at the time of the great fire. He returned at the end of that period to Plymouth, where he entered the services of his old employer, Mr. Weil, for one year. He then went into business for himself, buying out Daniel Brown's butcher shop, where he carried on business for some time, afterward erecting the large brick block in which everything has been especially arranged and equipped for a first-class butchering business, where he is now to be found, conducting an extensive trade. Mr. Kuschke's wide experience as a butcher, together with his finely arranged market, fully enables him to furnish his many customers with a large variety of meats. Mr. Kuschke was married December 18, 1873, to Miss Margaret Llewellyn, a native of Wales, and eight children have been born to this union, viz.: Charles, Carrie, Maude, Harry, Arthur, John, Helen and Albert. In political matters Mr. Kuschke adheres to the Democratic party; the family attend the Christian Church. It seems needless to say, in looking over Mr. Kuschke's place of business and noting his large trade, that he has been an eminently successful man in his line, and has, by his thrift and enterprise, done much to make Plymouth what it is, a typical business town.

Robert Kyttle, farmer, P. O. Kyttle, was born in Ross township, July 31, 1854, being a son of Hiram and Mary (Davenport) Kyttle, the former of whom was born in Lehman, the latter in Fairmount township. Hiram is a son of Ephraim and Abigail Kyttle, and began his active business life in Ross township, as a farmer. He is a worthy gentleman, highly respected by his citizens, and is now enjoying life in Ross township. His family consisted of five children, two of whom are living: James and Robert, the latter being the third by birth. Our subject has always been a resident of Ross township, where he confines himself to agricultural pursuits. On January 25, 1877, he married Miss Allie, daughter of Daniel and Lucinda Wesley, and of this union were born five children, four of whom are living: Luther, Clara, Martha and Tacy. Mrs. Kyttle was born in Ross township in 1860. Mr. Kyttle has since 1875 owned a farm of 130 acres, and is a promising young man, enjoying the full confidence of his neighbors. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held the office of postmaster since 1886.

William E. Kyttle, farmer, P. O. Kyttle, was born in Lehman township, June 27, 1839. He is the son of Ephraim and Abigail S. (Fletcher) Kyttle, the former of whom was born in Rhode Island, November 11, 1795; the latter in Connecticut, August 19, 1797. They removed to this county in June, 1832, locating in Wilkes-Barre, where they remained long enough to build on a tract of land he purchased in Lehman township. As soon as his log house was in readiness he removed thither with his family, and resided there a number of years, finally removing to Ross township, where he owned two hundred acres of land, seventy-five of which he brought under subjection to the plow. He was a hard-working pioneer, who did much in Ross township for the advancement of agriculture. Like all the old settlers he had fish and game in abundance, his place being a regular deer pasture. Mr. Kyttle was a man of influence in his township, and held several prominent offices. He died

February 14, 1876, aged eighty-one, his wife, November 19, 1878, also aged eighty-one. Their family consisted of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and four of whom are now (1892) living. William E. is the youngest of the family. He was reared and educated in Ross township, being two and one-half years of age when his father moved there. In early life he worked at the carpenter's trade, but is one of nature's mechanics. Mr. Kyttle has always been a resident of the township and county. He lived at home until he was twenty-eight years of age, when, in 1856, he married Miss Nancy, daughter of William and Mary Miller. To this union were born nine children. Six of these grew to maturity, five of whom are living (1892): J. L., Henry R., Armanda, Rachel E. and Martin. Mrs. Nancy Kyttle was born in Ross township in 1836. Mr. Kyttle owns a neat farm of sixty-four acres of valuable land. He is a wide-awake farmer, keeping well abreast of the times, and is practical in everything he does. He is of a genial nature, whose house and table are at the disposal of the wayfarer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Democrat.

Rev. John LaBar, retired Methodist minister, of Wyoming borough, was born November 5, 1825, in Pittston township. He is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Fox) LaBar, natives of Pennsylvania and of French and German extraction, respectively, who reared a family of seven children, four of whom are living. Our subject was fifth in the order of birth, was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-three rented a farm at Hanover, Pa., following agricultural pursuits for five years, during this time preaching occasionally. In 1854 he joined the Wyoming Conference, and has been minister-in-charge at the following places: Newton (two terms), Northmoreland, Trucksville, Factoryville, Wyoming, Carverton (two terms), Plymouth, Lackawanna, Dunmore and Forty Fort. He retired in the spring of 1880 and moved to Wyoming, building his fine residence in 1881, where he has since resided. Since his retirement, he has preached two years at Scranton, six months at Plymouth, four months at Wilkes-Barre, and two months at West Pittston. Mr. LaBar was married December 31, 1846, to Mary A., daughter of Lorenzo and Mary (Bennett) Ruggles, natives of Pennsylvania and of English origin. This union was blessed with nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: Mary Margaret (Mrs. Frederick Atherton), Pauline (Mrs. James Lindslay), Lorenzo G., commission broker, Scranton; William S., painter, Wilkes-Barre; and Reuben N., a hardware merchant, Lock Haven. Mr. and Mrs. LaBar attend the Methodist Church, and Mr. LaBar is a member of the F. & A. M.; he is a Republican in principle, but votes independently.

Henry R. Lacey, wholesale dealer in Chicago beef, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Laceyville, Wyoming Co., Pa., June 13, 1846, and is a son of George G. and Susannah (Scott) Lacey. His paternal grandfather, Henry Lacey, a native of Connecticut and a farmer by occupation, was a pioneer of what is now Laceyville, and from him the borough derives its name. He married a Miss Northrop, and by her had nine children: Lydia A. (Mrs. Cyms Stevens), Ebenezer, Zeruah (Mrs. George Spalding), Sally (Mrs. Miner Terry), Polly (Mrs. T. L. Spring), George G., Canfield J., M. Antoinette (Mrs. Henry Kinney), and Charles. Of these, George G., father of subject, was born and reared in Laceyville, where he followed general merchandising, dying there in 1861. His wife was a daughter of Davis Scott, a pioneer of Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa., and by her he had three children: George, Henry R. and Elizabeth (Mrs. J. A. Bosworth); his second wife was Harriet Norton, by whom he had one daughter, Theresa (Mrs. A. B. Christian). The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Laceyville, and in 1868 he embarked in the coal and lumber business there, which he carried on until 1874, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and commenced in the produce commission business, in which he successfully continued up till 1889. In 1882 he also engaged in the wholesale meat business, and was the original dealer in Wilkes-Barre for Armour & Co. in Chicago dressed beef; has now establishments in Freeland and Nanticoke, and has built up a lucrative business. On December 31, 1868,

Mr. Lacey married Clara H., daughter of Hamlet and Temperance (Cooley) Hill, of Wyoming county, Pa., and has four children: George, Hettia, H. Roberts and Louise. Politically Mr. Lacey is a Republican. He is one of Wilkes-Barre's most enterprising business men.

Edwin G. La France, a retired carpenter, Wyoming borough, was born May 7, 1845, and is a son of Lot and Amny (Gregory) La France, natives Pennsylvania, and of French and English origin, respectively. They reared a family of eleven children, five now living, Edwin G. being the seventh in order of birth. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen he went to New York City, where he worked as ship joiner for ten years; he then returned to Wyoming and followed farming ten years, after which he built his present fine residence. Again he went to New York, and was engaged there as ship-builder, and returning home in a year he worked at general carpenter work until 1887, when he retired. Mr. La France was married, July 6, 1868, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Jesse B. and Elizabeth J. (Breece) Schooley, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of English origin. This happy union was blessed with children as follows: Hattie A., born May 29, 1869, died January 6, 1871; Christine, born August 24, 1875, died July 23, 1876; Gershon B., born April 11, 1877, is attending the Wyoming Seminary; Jennie L., born August 31, 1878, is a student at the Menken Convent, Wilkes-Barre; James S., born March 7, 1880, at the private school of Mary L. Reeves, Wyoming borough; Eva H., born July 13, 1881, died November 4, 1884; Anna S., born January 1, 1884, died June 5, 1884. The mother of this family died July 1, 1889. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a loving wife, and a kind and gentle mother, whose Christian influence is sadly missed by the interesting family left behind. Mr. La France and children attend the Methodist Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Jr. O. U. A. M., and in politics is a good Democrat.

James D. Laird, harness maker, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wilkes-Barre July 13, 1818, and is a son of Gilbert and Charlotte (Mattley) Laird, the former of whom was born in Ireland and came to Wilkes-Barre when he was seven years old. The paternal grandfather, James Laird, a native of Scotland, came to America about 1800; was a shoemaker by trade, and died at Forty Fort, this county, where he is buried. His wife was Ann Cashore, born in Ireland of Scotch parents, and by her he had five children: Glover, James, Gilbert, Mary and Ann. The father of our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre, and after attaining his majority opened the first drug-store in Wilkes-Barre. He was also a shoe merchant and a baker, and for many years was proprietor of a stage freight line between Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia—running a four-horse team for that purpose. He was the father of eight children: John, Ann (Mrs. James Snyder), James D., Mary (Mrs. Joseph Easterline), Charlotte (Mrs. Joseph Schooley), Hattie (Mrs. William Neiman), Glover and Gilbert. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre, learned his trade in Newark, N. J., serving there an apprenticeship of five years In 1840 he embarked in business on his own account in Wilkes-Barre, in which he has since successfully continued, with the exception of twenty months he was located at Lock Haven. In 1847 Mr. Laird married Patience, daughter of William Jackson, and has four children living: Lottie (Mrs. Jesse Carpenter), Ann (Mrs. Daniel Lodrick), Emma (Mrs. James Hughes) and Florenia (Mrs. Lee Stanton). Mr. and Mrs. Laird are members of the M. E. Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is the oldest native-born citizen of Wilkes-Barre living at the present time in the city.

David H. Lake, M. D., physician and surgeon, Kingston, is a native of Carmarthen, Wales, and was born July 26, 1863, a son of Rev. L. and Magaret (Hughes) Lake. The family came to this country in 1872, and located at Youngstown, Ohio, where they remained about four years, when they removed to Pennsylvania, residing in Mahanoy City for a time; thence removed to Scranton, where they remained until 1885, when they proceeded to Knoxville, Tenn., where Rev. Mr. Lake is now pastor of the Welsh Congregational Church. Our subject was prepared for college under

the preceptorship of his father, and entered Marietta College; after completing his course, he taught school in Scranton for a time, and then began his medical studies under Dr. Allen, a very prominent member of the profession, at Scranton. In 1882 he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the class of 1885; then received the appointment of resident physician of the Philadelphia (Blakeley) Hospital, where he remained fourteen months. He then removed to Drifton, Pa., and practiced with Dr. Wentz for a short time; he also had charge of the hospital there. He remained there but a short time, however, when, in 1886, he located at Kingston. He has since been engaged in his professional work in that place, and his skill has crowned his efforts with success. Dr. Lake was married, December 25, 1889, to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas Layshaw, of Kingston, and this union has been blessed with one child, Louise, born December 19, 1890.

Charles C. Lamoreux, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born September 14, 1843, and was reared and educated in Jackson township. He is a son of Wesley and Emeline (Brown) Lamoreux, both of whom were born in Jackson township. Wesley was a son of Thomas, a native of France, who came to this country about 1815, locating in Jackson township, where he followed farming with marked success. He died at the age of fifty years His family numbered eleven children, two of whom are now living. Wesley, the father of our subject, lived all his life in Jackson township, following in the footsteps of his father, and was a loyal citizen and an industrious farmer. He died at the age of fifty, having reared a family of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity, Charles C. being the second in the family. Charles C. Lamoreux has always confined himself to farming, and at the age of twenty-one began life for himself, working by the month. On December 4, 1872, he married Miss Emma, daughter of Charles and Margaret Smith. To this union were born five children, three of whom are now living: Maggie E., Morris H. and Minnie P. Mrs. Lamoreux was born in Trucksville, Pa., November 13, 1851; her ancestors on her mother's side were the oldest settlers this side of the mountain. At the age of nineteen Mr. Lamoreux enlisted, in 1862, in Company D, Thirtieth Pennsylvania Emergency Corps, from which command he was honorably discharged. He is now a farmer of considerable means, and has a comfortable home and luxurious surroundings. In 1873 he moved to his present home of 150 acres, where he has ever since remained. Our subject is a member of the Grange, and politically is a Republican.

D. M. Lamoreux, farmer, P. O. Silkworth, was born in Plymouth township, February 26, 1851, and is a son of Nathan and Kate (Benedict) Lamoreux, the former born August 17, 1807, in what is now Jackson township, the latter January 13, 1810, in Kingston township. Nathan was a son of James, also a native of this county, and a son of Thomas Lamoreux, who was a Frenchman, and one of the first of the Lamoreux to remove to this county. Nathan lived in Plymouth township all his life, and, like his forefathers, followed a farmer's calling. He was a worthy citizen, a good neighbor and an indulgent parent. He held several township offices. He died March 10, 1883, aged seventy-six years, having been preceded by his wife February 26, 1878, at the age of sixty-eight years. Their family consisted of nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and six of whom are now living. D. M. is one of a pair of twins, and the last of the family. He always followed farming and within the limits of Plymouth township. In April, 1876, he married Miss Mary J., daughter of Isaac and Sarah Cragle, and there have been three children born to them: Gershom, born in 1877; Devolsom, born in 1880, and Daisy R., born in 1883, all of whom are living. Mrs. Mary J. Lamoreux was born in Lehman in 1853. Mr. Lamoreux is a practical farmer; he owns sixty five acres in Plymouth township on which he resides, also sixty-five acres in Lehman township. Mr. Lamoreux is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., patriotic in the extreme. His four brothers, George, Josey, Josiah and Philip, served in the Civil war; Josey died in Belle Isle Prison in March, 1864. Politically our subject is a Republican.

Fletcher Lamoreux, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born, January 12, 1823, and reared and educated in Jackson township. He is the son of Thomas and Mary (Boston) Lamoreux, the former born in Jackson township, the latter in or near Sunbury, Pa. Thomas was a son of Thomas Lamoreux, who was one of the first to locate on the north side of the mountain. Thomas Case, A. Skadder, Mr. Ruggles and Jesse Brown were the others. Thomas Lamoreux, Sr., is supposed to have come from New York State. The Lamoreux were all tillers of the soil, honest and conservative. His son, Thomas, Jr., settled in Jackson township near Brown's Corners, where he always followed farming. He died at the age of thirty-eight, leaving a family of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity. Fletcher, who is the fifth in this family, received a common-school education, and has always confined himself to a farmer's life, and he has always lived on the farm on which he was born, which he has improved and beautified to perfection. The old homestead consisted of eighty acres, but by patient toil and a close eye to business, Mr. Lamoreux has purchased land on all sides of him, until now his farm counts 200 acres of valuable and fertile soil. At the age of twenty-six he married Miss Mary, daughter of William and Jane Ransom, and children were born to them, all of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Frank, Emma, Ellen, Wilbert, Addie, Clara, Ira and Eudora. Of these Emma married Henry Johnson; Ellen married Weldon Harter; Addie married Eugene Davenport, and Clara married Wesley Morton. Mrs. Lamoreux died after a peaceful wedded life of forty-two years. Her death occurring July 10, 1890, when she was aged sixty years. Mr. Lamoreux is a prosperous and wealthy farmer, who can look with satisfaction on the labor of his honest and diligent, hands. He lives within easy access of Plymouth market, about four miles from that town. Politically, he is a Democrat,

Frank Lamoreux, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born in Jackson township, March 28, 1853, and is a son of Fletcher and Mary (Ransom) Lamoreux, both of whom were also born in Jackson township. Fletcher is a son of Thomas, who was also born in Jackson township. Thomas was a son of Thomas Lamoreux, who was one of the first to locate north of the mountain. The family are all farmers, industrious and honest. Fletcher is a prosperous farmer, and lives on the same farm on which he was born. His family consisted of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity. Frank is the eldest in the family, and was reared and educated at the common schools in Jackson township, where he has always lived as a loyal citizen of the Commonwealth. On December 12, 1877, at the age of twenty-four he married Miss Lizzie, daughter of Miles and Betsy Davenport. By this union were born eight children, seven of whom are now living: Maude, Rush, May, Eugene, Ethel, Edith, and one unnamed. Mr. Lamoreux is a thrifty farmer and lives on a 134-acre farm of fertile soil. The house in which he lives and in which the subject of this sketch has resided for twelve years, was built about fifty years ago by John Lamoreux.

Philip Lamoreaux, farmer, P. O. Outlet, was born in Jackson township, May 29, 1844, a son of Nathan and Kate A. (Benedict) Lamoreaux, the former born in Jackson township, the latter in Wilkes-Barre. Nathan Lamoreaux is a son of James, who was a son of Thomas, who was the first of the family to come over the Plymouth Mountain. They are of French descent, and it is said that their forefathers came over with Gen. LaFayette during the Revolutionary war, and fought in that struggle under their countryman. The Lamoreaux family first located in Orange county, N. Y., from which place they removed to Plymouth, Pa., subsequent to the Massacre, and thence to Jackson township, Thomas settling on the farm now occupied by Ira Ransom. His son James occupied 150 acres in the same neighborhood, which he cleared and beautified during his lifetime; he was a good moral man, whose life was uneventful. Some twelve of his grandsons served in the defense of their country during the dark days of the Rebellion. His family consisted of ten children, all of whom are dead. Nathan Lamoreaux remained in Jackson township until he reached his majority, when he purchased a farm of seventy-five acres in Plymouth township, on which he ended his days. He was a hard-

working, industrious man, and a consistent member of the Baptist Church. He reached the age of seventy-five years and reared a family of seven children, six of whom are yet living, and four of them he sent to the defense of his country, one of whom died in Libby prison (Jose). Philip Lamoreaux, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in Plymouth township, and always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1864 he became a member of Company F, Two Hundred and Third P. V. I., for the term of one year, and served to the close of the war, having participated in the battle of Fort Fisher and other minor engagements. He was honorably discharged, and is now a member of the G. A. R. In 1869 he married Miss Maria, daughter of William and Ann Hoover, and by her had five children: Arthur, Clarence, Lavina, Norman and Morgan. In 1886 Mr. Lamoreaux married, for his second wife, Miss Laura, daughter of Jesse and Elmira Dexterly, by which union he had two children: Jose and Vernie. In 1872 Mr. Lamoreaux removed from Lehman to the place on which he now resides. He has a neat farm of 100 acres, fifty of which are well under cultivation, and he has made vast improvements in the clearing of the fields, planting of orchards, and the erecting of buildings. He is a thorough-going man, a practical farmer, and a hospitable gentleman. Politically he is a Republican.

John S. Lampman, Wilkes-Barre, is known throughout the United States as one of the most successful oculists and aurists in the country. He was born at Pittston, Pa., December 20, 1838, and is a son of Norman and Phœbe (Engle) Lampman. His father, who was a native of Columbia county, N. Y., settled in Pittston, Pa., in 1810, married there, and had eight children who grew to maturity: George, John S., Norman, Joseph, Edward, Elizabeth, Frances and Mary A. The father of subject was skillful in treating diseases of the eye, and the latter early manifested great talent in locating, and applying proper remedies. He applied himself to make discoveries, and succeeded in bringing into use remedies unknown to any other oculist in the world, rendering his method of treatment entirely original, and he began his practice by treating and curing an afflicted sister in 1863. During that year his father died, and our subject assumed his practice, residing at Pleasant Valley, near Pittston, until 1876, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, and built up an extensive and lucrative business. Our subject married, January 25, 1872, Margaret, daughter of Charles Shales, of Kingston township, and by this marriage has two children: Frank and Ralph. Dr. Lampman has established such a reputation for skill in his special line, that further comment is unnecessary. He is a prominent member of the Society of Good Fellows, and in politics is a Democrat.

Lewis B. Landmesser, postmaster, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Hanover township, March 5, 1850, a son of Lewis Landmesser, one of the earliest settlers of this county. The latter was a native of Prussia, and immigrated to this country in 1836. Lewis B. Landmesser was educated at Wilkes-Barre Institute, Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and at Yale College; he was graduated from the latter in the class of 1871, and afterward spent a year and a half in Germany attending lectures at Heidelberg and the University at Berlin. He then returned to Wilkes-Barre, and entered the law office of Hon. L. D. Shoemaker as a student. He subsequently read law with Hon. H. B. Payne and Hon. Stanley Woodward, and was admitted to Luzerne county bar April 15, 1875. For three years Mr. Landmesser was examiner of the Orphan's Court, and in 1888, at the request of Hon. D. L. Rhone, Judge of the Orphan's Court, he revised and arranged the present "Rules of the Orphan's Court." In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and has always taken an active part in State affairs, and for the past three years has been chairman of the Republican County Committee. He is also a prominent Mason, being Past Master of Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., one of the oldest lodges in the State, constituted in 1794, and past high priest of Shekinah Chapter No. 182, R. A. M.

M. J. Langan, mine superintendent for the Newton Coal Company, Pittston.

The successful operation of such vast mining industries as this company carries on requires men of experience and ability at the heads of the various departments, and in this respect it may be truthfully said of Mr. Langan that no man is better fitted for his position than he is. His good judgment, supplemented by years of experience, renders him well capable to deal readily with all perplexing questions, of whatsoever nature, that may arise around him. He was born in Pittston, Pa., October 5, 1851, and is a son of James and Mary (Besnan) Langan, natives of Ireland. He was educated in the public schools of Pittston, and when about ten years of age commenced work as a slate-picker. Mining seems to have been the mission of his life. He has worked in every capacity around the mines from that of a slate-picker to his present position of trust and responsibility. In 1877 he was appointed mine foreman, and in 1885 was promoted to superintendent. He was united in marriage April 26, 1876, to Miss Mary Finan, of Carbondale, and to them have been born eight children, viz.: James, Ambrose, Mame, Edgar, Michael J., Vincent, Richard and Maggie. Mr. Langan is one of Pittston's most widely known and highly respected citizens, and has always been a stanch Democrat.

Joseph J. Langdon, miner, Henry Shaft, Plains, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1862, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Martin) Langdon, the former of whom was a locomotive engineer. They reared a family of nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Julia (Mrs. Thomas Butts, Plains), Elizabeth J. (Mrs. John Hayes, Plains), Mary M. (wife of William Pengelby, a gold-miner in Australia), Joseph J., Rosina (who lives with her parents in England) and Albert H. (who came to America in 1886, and has since been engaged in the Henry Shaft, where he lost his arm by a fall of rock; he now lives with his brother, and tends the foot of the slope). Our subject came to America in 1881, and engaged as laborer in the Henry Shaft three years, since when he has followed mining. In 1887 he built and removed to his present residence. Mr. Langdon was married August 10, 1887, to Miss Phebe, daughter of William George, of Plains, and they have had five children, viz.: William G., Elizabeth, Joseph Gilbert, Edgar, and Esther Lillian, who died March 1, 1892. Mr. Langdon and family usually attend the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the Sons of St. George; in political sympathy with the Republican party, he held the office of constable in Plains township, from 1888 to 1892.

John Laning, retired, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city, October 7, 1836, and is a son of A. C. and Amanda E. Laning, now deceased. He received his education at the old academy on the Public Square, preparatory to his entering LaFayette College in 1854. After a three years' course at that institution, he entered Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., and was graduated from the latter in 1858. Immediately following his graduation, he was employed as draughtsman, and afterward as bookkeeper for Laning & Marshal, at their machine shop on Canal street, now the Dickson Manufacturing Company. He was a member of the town council the year Wilkes-Barre became a city. Mr. Laning was united in marriage September 19, 1865, with Helen C. Brower, of New York, and they had six children, three of whom are living: Augustus C., Elizabeth V. and John, Jr. From 1866 to 1879 he was engaged in the lumber business, running a planing-mill in connection with his lumber yard. In 1880 he became superintendent of the Hollenback Coal Company, holding that position until 1887, when he retired from active business life. He has been conspicuous in improving the city of Wilkes-Barre, notably in erecting the Laning Building. He is a director of the Miners' Savings Bank, the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company and the Wilkes-Barre & Wyoming Valley Traction Company.

Enoch Lanning, a farmer of Fairmount township, P. O. Ripple, was born in New Jersey, April 29, 1824, a son of Daniel and Rebecca (Huffman) Lanning, natives of New Jersey, and of English and German origin respectively. Daniel was a miller, stone-mason and farmer by occupation, and departed this life in 1867, at the age of seventy years. Enoch Lanning is the third in order of birth in a family of five children, three of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when twenty-one years of age began life

for himself as a farm laborer. This he followed until 1857, when he purchased his present farm—then a wilderness—and proceeded to clear it up and build thereon. It is three-fourths of a mile south of the Ripple postoffice, contains ninety acres, and is to-day one of the leading farms in the township. Mr. Lanning was married, March 29, 1848, to Mary A., daughter of George and Susan Vosler, natives of New Jersey, and of German origin. She is the eldest in a family of eight children, and was born September 7, 1829. This union was blessed with two children, viz.: Sarah E., born October 13, 1850, died June 7, 1867; and John W., born July 9, 1853, living with his father and working the farm (he married Eliza E. Blaine, daughter of Joseph Blaine, and they have one child, Alfred C., born November 3, 1877). All the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1864 Mr. Lanning enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth P. V., served with his regiment through the remainder of the war, and was discharged June 28, 1865. He has been auditor of his township three terms, supervisor one term, school director three years, and town treasurer for three years. In politics he is a Republican.

Alvin Lape, Nanticoke, Among the leading men of Nanticoke borough may well be noted the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He was born in Nanticoke January 20, 1839, son of Adam and Elizabeth (Croop) Lape, natives of Luzerne county, of German lineage; he is the fourth in a family of seven children. He was educated in the common schools of Luzerne county, and began life for himself at about the age of twenty, following boating for about three years on the lower Susquehanna. He then lived on a farm for a time, at the same time engaging in the butcher business. He continued in this until 1863, when he left the farm and came to live at Nanticoke, devoting his entire attention to the meat market. Mr. Lape carried on business alone until 1870, when he entered into a partnership with J. H. Hildreth, under the firm name of Lape & Co., and, since that time, they have conducted the largest meat market in the Wyoming Valley. July 10, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Amelia James, an accomplished young lady of Nanticoke. This happy union has been blessed with seven children: Bessie, married to Frank Levenworth, of Wilkes-Barre; Andrew C., a bookkeeper; Carrie, married to I. E. Leonard, of Athens, Pa.; Harry; Helen; Joseph, and Frank. In politics Mr. Lape is a Republican, and has been a member of the borough council of Nanticoke; he has also served as chief of the Nanticoke Fire Department two years. Socially he is a member of the F. & A. M.

Harry Larned, farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Huntington Mills, was born in Exeter township, April 20, 1824. He is a son of Theopholis and Elizabeth (Smith) Larned, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respectively, of English origin; the father was a farmer by occupation, and came from Connecticut to the Wyoming Valley, in 1798, when but seven years of age; he died in 1873. Harry Larned is the sixth in order of birth in a family of twelve children, ten of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and after reaching his majority worked two years for his father on the homestead farm, when he bought his present farm of sixty-eight acres, one and one-fourth miles from Huntington Mills postoffice, on the Shickshinny turnpike. He was married, February 25, 1847, to Sarah J., daughter of Caleb and Hannah (Forbes) Hoyt, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. By her he had three children, viz.: Charles H., born December 23, 1847; Mary E. (Mrs. E. C. Stanley), born March 7, 1850; and William A., born May 17, 1861. Mrs. Larned died November 13, 1887. He was afterward married June 6, 1889, to Priscilla (Snyder) Zimmerman, widow of Samuel Zimmerman. She is a member of the M. E. Church. Both are members of the P. of H., and Mr. Larned has held the following offices: School director, supervisor and tax collector; in politics he is independent.

Freeman Larnerd, contractor, Dupont, was born in Pittston township, March 12, 1841, a son of John and Ruth A. (Mulligan) Larnerd, the former born in Goulds-boro, the latter in Jenkins township. John was a son of Lyman Larnerd, who re-

moved to this county about 1812, locating in what is known as "Brier Patch," where he bought a lot of land, on which he remained several years. From there he removed to Florida, where he died. He married Catherine, daughter of John Naugle, and by her was born one son, John, who was reared and educated in this county, and by occupation was a blacksmith. He, too, was a resident of Brier Patch, and was a man of sound principles, of sterling integrity, one who through life practiced the "golden rule." He died May 8, 1859, at the age of forty-five years; his wife died December 15, 1881, aged sixty-three years. His family consisted of six children, all of whom are yet living, and in good circumstances. Freeman, who is the second by birth, was reared and educated in this county, and always confined himself to lumbering. Between the ages of twenty and twenty-one years he showed his patriotism when his country sounded the alarm, and called her loyal citizens to protect the Union by offering their services in its defense. He became a member of Company L, Pennsylvania Cavalry, for the term of three years, and during this service, he showed heroic courage worthy of an old veteran, participating in the battle of Perryville and others. He was honorably discharged, and afterward enlisted in the M. M. B. (marine service) in which he was promoted to the rank of sergeant. Here, too, he showed himself worthy of his "stripes." After serving his time he was honorably discharged, and again he became a defender of the stars and stripes, by becoming a member of the Forty-eighth P. V. I., in which he served to the close of the war in 1865, when he was honorably discharged. During his last year's service he participated in the downfall of Petersburg. During his service on the gunboat "James Adams," while on a land engagement at Collins Cross Roads, he got his leg broken, but, notwithstanding the excruciating pain, he fought his way through to victory, and triumphed in his ability to be a small factor in the preservation of the union. His courage was also displayed at the battle of Vicksburg, and other hard-fought battles. On his return to citizenship, he again gave his attention to the lumber business in Pittston township. In 1866 Mr. Larnerd married Mrs. Catherine Sterling, daughter of Michael Beaver, but she died six months after marriage, and on March 21, 1868, he married, for his second wife, Mrs. Mary A., widow of Frederick Urns, and daughter of Caleb Lidy, by which union he had nine children, five of whom are living: John, Gertrude, Freeman, Charles and Bessie. In 1869 Mr. Larnerd removed to the village of Dupont, where he has resided ever since. He owns several houses and eight lots in Dupont; his wife owns six houses and six lots in Dupont, and one lot in Avoca, in her own right. Formerly our subject was engaged somewhat in merchandising, and also carried on a butcher business. He is a man of some influence in his town, and was the prime mover in having the postoffice established at Dupont. He is a stanch Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., N. H., and G. A. R., George Hill Post No. 540. Mr. Larnerd is a whole-souled and large-hearted man.

Walter Lathrop, physician and surgeon, Miners Mills. Dr. Lathrop, although a young man, stands among the leading medical men of his county in his profession. He was born in Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa., May 23, 1867, a son of Dudson R. and Sarah (Dimmock) Lathrop, natives of Pennsylvania, and of New England origin. Dr. Lathrop was educated in private schools and the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1890, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then came to Wilkes-Barre, where he had charge of the city hospital for one and one-half years, when he removed to Kingston, where he acquired a large and increasing practice. He has since removed to Miners Mills, where he is now practicing his profession.

Alexander Latta, miner, P. O. Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., April 14, 1849, a son of Colon and Jeanette (McGregor) Latta, natives of Scotland. His father, who was a miner, came to America in May, 1848, and died October 25, 1852, at the age of thirty years. The family consisted of four children, two of whom are living: Alexander, and Thomas, a hotel-keeper in Aspen, Pitkin Co., Colo. Our subject was educated in the public school, and in the select

school of Benjamin Evans, Pittston, and at the age of eleven years began working about the mines, which vocation he has since followed, including twenty-one years mining. He built his present residence in 1887. Mr. Latta was married August 17, 1878, to Miss Jane, daughter of William and Barbara (Laird) Robertson, natives of Scotland. They have two children, one of whom is living, Jessie. He and his wife attend the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Latta is a member. He is a member of the K. of P., and is a Republican in his political views.

Edwin F. Laubach, farmer and merchant, Huntington township, P. O. Cambra, was born December 4, 1859, in Columbia county, a son of Andrew and Eveline (Stephus) Laubach, natives of Pennsylvania and of German and English origin, the former of whom is a merchant at Guava, Columbia Co., Pa., a son of Frederick and Mary (Larish) Laubach. Our subject, who is the seventh in a family of ten children, eight of whom are living, was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. When nineteen years of age he started out for himself, and has since been engaged in various occupations, as follows: one year as a farm laborer; taught school, two years; clerk in his father's store, one year; in lumber business a year; proprietor of the "New Columbus Hotel," two years; partner in his father's store until 1888; then opened a store in New Columbus borough, and conducted same until 1891; then he moved on to the William Bellas farm of 115 acres, where he now lives, operating a store in conjunction. Mr. Laubach was married, November 4, 1882, to Miss Mary E., daughter of William and Catharine (Ash) Bellas, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. Mr. Bellas was a farmer by occupation, and was killed by lightning, June 14, 1888. Mrs. Laubach is the second of a family of five children (two of whom are living), and was born September 18, 1862. This union is blessed with two children, viz.: Nora B., born September 7, 1883, and Mary C., born May 31, 1890. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Laubach is a Democrat, and held the offices of treasurer of New Columbus borough, and school director. On December 10, 1891, he had the misfortune to lose his left hand by having it caught in the cogs of a corn-husking machine.

Thomas F. Laubach, alderman, city of Hazleton. This gentleman was born at Cole's Creek, Columbia Co., Pa., November 10, 1831, and is a son of Fredrick and Mary (Larrish) Laubach, the former a native of Cole's Creek, Pa., and the latter of Light Street, same county, both being of German extraction. In their family there were seven children, of whom Thomas F. is the fourth. Our subject was reared and educated in his native village, devoting some of his boyhood days to working on a farm, and then engaged in lumbering in Fairmount township, this county, which occupation he followed fifteen years. He then moved to Hazleton, and engaged in the butchering business, which he carried on two years, at the end of which time he went to Beaver Meadows, Carbon county, where for two years he continued in the meat business. After passing two years more in the grocery business at that place, he returned to Hazleton, and was engaged as collector for several newspapers for about ten years, or until 1887, when he was elected justice of the peace. At the expiration of his term, he was elected alderman under the new city charter, and was the first alderman to take the oath of office in the city of Hazleton. Mr. Laubach was married, February 25, 1853, to Miss Phebe J., daughter of Ami and Sarah (Wilkinson) Harrison, of Huntington township, this county, and of New England origin. Mr. and Mrs. Laubach have had born unto them five children, viz: Emma L., widow of Harry Drew (deceased), Ida R., now Mrs. M. D. Williams, of Hazleton; Fred A., in Hazleton, married to Miss Jennie Wynn, of the same place; Sally, married to Thomas Stephens, of Hazleton; and Gertrude, single. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, with the exception of Mrs. Laubach who is a Methodist. Mr. Laubach is one of Hazleton's most respected citizens, and in his political views he is a Democrat.

Charles Laux, farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born, April 27, 1859, in Wilkes-Barre, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Schwab) Laux, both of whom were born in Rhine Pfalz, Germany. They came to this country in

1856, landing in New York, August 7, their first home being in Wilkes-Barre where they resided for about eleven years. During their stay in Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Laux followed various vocations, and was always an honest and industrious man. In 1867 he bought the property known as the "Snyder Place," a farm of sixty acres under cultivation. In 1868 they moved on it, and remained in full possession till April 2, 1891, when death claimed the father at the age of sixty-nine years. Jacob Laux was a hard-working man, honest, industrious to a fault, a good citizen, a loving husband, and an indulgent father. His family consisted of ten children, six of whom grew to maturity and are now living, as follows: John, Maggie, Augustus, Charles, Mary and Phebe. Charles has always confined himself to farming. He is a promising young man of natural abilities, and has helped, under the supervision of his father, to make many improvements on the place. Although still a young man, he has been honored with several township offices. His mother has descended from good German ancestry, some of whom were judges of the German court. In religious belief, they are Catholics; politically our subject is a Democrat.

Charles Lavin, tailor, Wilkes-Barre, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, August 20, 1847, a son of Bryan and Margaret Lavin. He was reared in Ireland until eighteen years of age—four years of which time he served an apprenticeship at his trade—and then went to England; here he spent four years in Manchester and Blackburn, working at his trade as a journeyman. In 1870 he came to America and located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, and engaged at his trade. August 20, 1869, Mr. Lavin married Miss Mary, daughter of Augustine and Mary (Haddigen) Finn, of County Mayo, Ireland. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has represented the Second Ward as councilman since 1889.

Thomas Lavin, merchant, Hanover township, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, November 27, 1849, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Leech) Lavin. His father, who was a farmer and saloon-keeper, reared a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Thomas; William, a brick layer, of Chicago; George, of San Francisco; Catherine, married to Thomas Brady, deceased, in Nebraska; Bridget, married to Matthew Spencer, of Sedgwick, Colo.; Michael, in Denver, Colo.; Maria, married to John V. Rogers, in Kansas. The family came to America in 1867, and after a short time passed in Brooklyn, removed to Waterville, Kans. The mother is still living with Bridget in Colorado. Our subject remained in Brooklyn about eight months, and afterward resided a few months in Philadelphia, thence coming to Hanover township, this county, where he worked on the gravel train a few months, and then entered the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, in which he remained till 1889, including sixteen years' mining. He built his present residence and place of business in 1886. Mr. Lavin was married August 23, 1872, to Miss Hannah, daughter of John Murphy, of County Mayo, Ireland. The issue of this union has been eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Michael, Mary, George, William, James, Catherine and Martin. This gentleman and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the Father Mathew Society, A. O. H., and E. B. A. He is a Democrat in his political views, and has held the offices of school director and tax collector in Hanover township. He is a man loyal to his convictions and the principles of his party to which he has rendered much valuable aid, by the respect and influence which he commands in the community in which he lives.

John A. Law, coal operator, Pittston. This gentleman, who ranks among the prosperous and active young business men of this county, was born in Carbondale, Pa., March 4, 1857, and is a son of Andrew H. and Helen (Aitken) Law, both of Scotch descent. His father was a prominent citizen of Pittston, and for thirty years was engaged in mercantile business in Pittston in the old Odd Fellows Block, and was one of the members of the firm of Law & McMillan, which was organized there in 1857 and continued until 1879, when the death of Mr. Law caused the dissolution of the firm. The parents had a family of six children, viz.: Jean, wife of

W. L. Watson, cashier of the First National Bank, Pittston; Helen, wife of James P. Moffatt, an engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Barnum Shaft, with residence in Pittston; Helen, who resides in New Brunswick, N. J.; Martha, wife of James W. Johnson, member of the firm of Johnson & Johnson, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in druggist's sundries, of New Brunswick, N. J.; John A. and Andrew (twins), the latter of whom is an engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The mother died March 6, 1888. Our subject passed his boyhood in Pittston, and was educated in the public schools of that city, and the commercial department of the Wyoming Seminary. While a boy he entered his father's store, and there acquired a practical business education far superior to any college training, and which was the foundation of his success. He was connected with this business until after his father's death, was appointed by him as executor of his estate, and he was engaged in settling and closing out the business until 1890. In 1885 Mr. Law began to turn his attention to coal operations, and that year made some judicious investments in coal lands in the vicinity of Pleasant Valley, that soon developed into a paying investment. Since the closing out of his father's business he has devoted the greater part of his time to coal operations, and in this line, as in all other things to which he has laid his hand, he has been very successful. To-day he stands in the front rank of the brilliant and successful young business men of the county, and has among the people of his native county a multitude of friends who love and respect him for his intrinsic worth. Mr. Law is a member of Valley Lodge No. 499, Pittston Chapter No. 242, Wyoming Valley Commandery No. 57, Keystone Consistory of Scranton, and Lulu Temple of Philadelphia; he is now master of Valley Lodge, F. & A. M. He is also a member of Thistle Lodge, I. O. O. F. Politically Mr. Law is a stanch Republican.

John B. Law, general manager of the Newton Coal Mining Company since September 1, 1892, and formerly mine superintendent Pennsylvania Coal Company, was born at Archbald, Pa., November 28, 1852, a son of William and Catherine (Bryden) Law, natives of Scotland. His father came to America in 1842, locating at Carbondale, Pa., where he was a miner, and in 1850 removed to Dunmore, where he had control of the Pennsylvania Company Coal Mines until 1851, in which year he went to Archbald and was superintendent of collieries there until 1854, when he was made superintendent of the Pennsylvania Company's mines at Pittston, in which position he continued until his death December 25, 1889. His children were seven in number: Margaret (Mrs. Alexander Bryden), John B., Jane (Mrs. Adam Harkness), Elizabeth (Mrs. C. C. Bowman), Alexander, Annie and Nettie (Mrs. W. R. Teeler). Our subject was reared in Pittston, where he attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, and then entered the Riverview Military Academy at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., remaining there one year; then entered LaFayette College, Easton, Pa., where he was graduated in 1872. Having made mine engineering a special study, he at once accepted a position on the engineer corps of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, which he held nine months, after which he took charge of the Pleasant Valley Collieries at Pittston, for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, as foreman, a position he held six years, at the end of which time he assumed charge of the Mining Engineering Corps and superintended the engineering for all the collieries in Pittston until 1880, when he accepted a position with the Roberts Iron Co., at Robertsville, Canada, as superintendent of works. After one and one-half years service there he was compelled to resign on account of ill health, and returning to Pittston was assistant superintendent under his father until the death of the latter, since which time he filled the position until September 1, 1892. Mr. Law was married September 22, 1874, to Jennie, daughter of John McDougall, of Pittston, and has two children, Janet and Jean. Our subject is a prominent member of the F. & A. M., and of the Presbyterian Church; in politics he is a Republican.

William H. Lawall, conductor on the Reading Railroad System, Hazleton Division. This popular railroad man was born at Hazleton in May, 1852, and is a son of Thomas and Catharine (Geiger) Lawall, natives of Pennsylvania. William

H. was reared in Hazleton, and educated in the public schools of that city and at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. At the close of his school days he secured a position as manager of the supply store operated by A. Pardee & Co. He occupied this position for six years, and at the end of that time began railroading on the Lehigh Valley Railroad System, and since 1881 has been passenger conductor between Hazleton and White Haven. His courteous manners and obliging ways have won for him hosts of friends, not only among railroad men, but the traveling public in general. Mr. Lawall was married in February, 1887, to Miss Martha, daughter of William Powell, Sr., the only surviving partner of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company. Two children have been born to this union: William P. and Thomas G. Mr. Lawall is a member of the F. &. A. M., and the family attend the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Francis Lawless, lumber dealer, Kingston, is one of the three members of the prosperous business enterprise of Luzerne county, known as the Kingston Lumber Company, whose business headquarters are located at Kingston. He was born at Tobyhanna, Monroe Co., Pa., December 4, 1859, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Duffy) Lawless, both being natives of Ireland. Mr. Lawless received his education in the common schools of his native county, and the city of Philadelphia. After leaving school he accepted a clerkship in the office of Albert Lewis, at White Haven, where he was employed two years, when he was transferred to the Bear Creek office of Mr. Lewis, taking full charge of his lumber interests there for eight years, thence coming to Kingston, and embarking in his present business. He was married, January 23, 1888, to Miss Mary Eliza, daughter of Richard and Eliza (McAsy) Caffery, both natives of Ireland. This union has been blessed with one child, Richard, born November 30, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Lawless are members of the Catholic Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

Henry A. Lawn, tinner, Conyngham, was born in Sugar Loaf township April 29, 1848, a son of Henry and Caroline (Brown) Lawn. His maternal grandfather, Daniel Brown, a native of Lehigh county, was a weaver by trade and a pioneer of Sugar Loaf township, where he cleared and improved a farm on which he lived and died; his wife was Salome Remaly. Henry Lawn, father of subject, was a native of Germany, and came to America during the "thirties." He was a brickmaker by trade, and settled in Sugar Loaf township, where he cleared a farm, manufactured brick, and died in 1880 at the age of sixty-eight. His children were Sarah (Mrs. Christopher Ulrich), Henry A., John A., Clara M. (Mrs. Nathan Wagner), Lena (Mrs. Jonas Hartz), Louisa (Mrs. George Beedman), Anna (Mrs. Henry A. Wachter) and Daniel C. Our subject was reared in Sugar Loaf township, and educated in the common schools. He served three years apprenticeship at the tinner's trade, afterward working as a journeyman thirteen years, and since 1884 has been in business for himself at Conyngham. Mr. Lawn has been twice married, his first wife being Martha J. Dennis, of New York State; his second wife was Jennie McAllister, of Danville, Pa. By the latter he has four children: Bessie, Rebecca, Ethel and Myrtle M. Mr. Lawn is a member of the M. E. Church, and of the F. & A. M.; in politics he is a Democrat.

John Layaon, farmer, was born in Montreal, Canada, May 2, 1834, and is now residing in Jackson township, P. O. Cease's Mills. He is a son of John and Mary (Chevelier) Layaon, both of whom were born in Canada. The father was a son of Joseph, who at the age of forty-one was going to occupy Government land, but was captured by the Indians. He had a varied and trying experience among them, having during his stay of twenty years passed through seven tribes, as one tribe over-powered the other. He was finally released and returned to his friends. John, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in Montreal, Canada. In his early life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked for forty years, proving himself to be an adept at his calling. He came to the United States in 1851, and located at Ballston Spa, N. Y., where he remained nine months. He then moved to Saratoga Springs, at which place he completed his trade. Mr. Layaon enlisted in the army August 21, 1862, for the term of three years, becoming a member of Company C, Seventy-seventh New York Infantry. He participated in the battles of

Chancellorsville, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and second Bull Run. He served under Gen. Sedgwick, Third Brigade, Smith's Division, and at the close of the war returned to his family. He came to this county in 1863, locating in Plains; soon moved, however, to Jackson township, on the farm on which he now lives, consisting of sixty-three acres, situated about four miles north of Nanticoke; he settled here in 1868. Mr. Layaon is a practical farmer, making the most of his time and opportunities. His farm, though rough, is a model one, he having changed it from a stony waste to its present fertile condition. In 1878 he was so unfortunate as to lose his barn, stock and farming implements by fire. His kind neighbors willingly offered their services; among these were Martin Meyers, Johnson Meyers and Jacob Smith. Mr. Layaon markets all his surplus produce, doing his own selling from his wagon as he moves from house to house. His nearest markets are Nanticoke and Plymouth. Our subject was married December 12, 1854, to Miss Mary, daughter of Isaac and Emily Larabee, and their family numbered fourteen children, eleven of whom are living: John, William, Margaret, Lizzie, Frank, Charles, George, Rosamond, Selina, Kate and Theresa; five of these are married: John, William, George, Margaret and Lizzie. Mr. Layaon is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Henry A. Laycock, landlord, Wyoming borough, was born in Warren county, N. J., November 11, 1834, a son of Jacob (a farmer) and Christian (Young) Laycock, also natives of New Jersey, and of English and German origin, respectively. They reared a family of nine children, five of whom are now living, Henry A. being the third in order of birth. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen shipped before the mast on a whaling vessel, on which he circumnavigated the globe in a two-years' cruise; he then went to Bloomsburg, Pa., and worked as molder in an iron-mill for two years; thence came to Pittston, same State, where he was hotel clerk for three years; then proceeded to California, where he worked in the gold mines for about two years. At the end of that time (in 1861) he joined a regiment under Col. Lippet, but this regiment not being received into the service by the President, Mr. Laycock returned to Luzerne county, raised a company in Pittston, and went to the front as first lieutenant of Company I, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was promoted to captain after the battle of Antietam, to major on December 23, 1864; to lieutenant-colonel for gallant service in the battle of White Oak Road, Va., May 13, 1865, and to colonel on June 12, 1865, for similar meritorious conduct in the battle of Five Forks. He received several letters of thanks from his generals for bravery on the field. He was conspicuous at the battle of Borden Plank Road, March 29, 1865, for refusing to dismount, and, riding at the head of the regiment, under a heavy fire, he had two horses shot from under him, and his elbow shattered by a rifle ball at the battle of Gravity Run; refusing to go to the hospital, he fought the next day's battle at Five Forks with his arm in a sling, winning new laurels and many thanks from his general. The Fifty-sixth regiment entered the service in the latter part of the year 1861, was assigned to Gen. McDonell's corps in the spring of 1862; then stationed around Fredericksburg, Va., and in August, 1862, started on the memorable campaign known as "Pope's Retreat." This regiment took a very active part in the second battle of Bull Run; also participated in all the subsequent engagements fought by the army of the Potomac. In 1864 the regiment re-enlisted for three years, and was the regiment that opened the first fire at the battle of Gettysburg, under the command of Col. J. W. Hofman. The Fifty-sixth participated with credit in the following battles: Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, Groveton, Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Union, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., North Anna, Tolopotomy Creek, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' Farm, Chapel House, Hatcher's Run, Bellfield, Dabney Mills, Boydton Plank Road, Gravelly Run, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek, and was at the surrender of Lee. The regiment was mustered out of service July 1, 1865, at Ball's Cross-Roads, Va., and was put *en route* for home on Sunday morning. The following is a list of the field and

staff officers of the regiment: Colonel, Henry A. Laycock; lieutenant-colonel, John A. Black; major, George F. Michaels; adjutant, George E. Guier; quartermaster, S. J. Slocum; surgeon, J. T. Shoemaker; assistant-surgeon, P. H. Pennsyl; chaplain, B. R. Smith.

Mr. Laycock was married November 15, 1871, to Miss Emma Long, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have two children: Gertrude, born January 18, 1875, and Harry, born July 18, 1881. The family are Presbyterians. Mr. Laycock is a Knight Templar, a member of the Knights of Honor, and in politics is a strong Republican.

Robert K. Laycock, carriage smith, Wyoming, was born in Warren county, N. J., January 24, 1839, and is a son of Jacob and Christiana (Young) Laycock, natives of New Jersey and of English and German origin, respectively. The father was proprietor of the "American House," Bloomsburg, Pa., at the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1854. He reared a family of nine children, five of whom are now living, Robert K. being the fifth in order of birth. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at the age of fourteen commenced to learn his trade with Hagge, Brown & Wertman, of Milton, Pa, where he worked eighteen months; then two months for Strawbridge & Wilson; six months for Mathias Appleman, of Rohrsburg, Pa.; six months for George Stricker, of Catawissa, Pa., at the end of which time he moved to Wyoming, Pa., and here worked sixteen months for David B. Polen; thence moved to Lock Haven, and worked for Amos T. Brisel, eight months, when he returned to Wyoming, May 3, 1863, and formed a partnership with A. J. Crouse for the manufacture and repair of wagons, sleighs, etc., the business being known as the Laycock & Crouse Carriage Factory, where are employed about twelve men. Mr. Laycock was married, December 19, 1867, to Mary E., daughter of Almond and Ruth (Jenkins) Church, natives of Pennsylvania and of English origin, the former of whom is a farmer by occupation. He reared a family of four children, three now living. Mrs. Laycock was born July 17, 1842. This union has been blessed with one child, Ruth Anne, born March 6, 1877. Mrs. Laycock and daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Laycock is a member of the K. of H., and is a Knight Templar. Politically, he is a Democrat, and served as councilman for one term.

George Lazarus, farmer, Wilkes-Barre township, was born in Buttonwood, Hanover township, this county, May 22, 1847, a son of Thomas and Rachel (Miller) Lazarus. His father was born in Cherry Hollow, Monroe Co., Pa., and died, on the old homestead at Buttonwood, December 13, 1888, at the age of seventy-two years. His mother was born in Harmony, N. J. and died on the Lazarus homestead, July 30, 1889, at the age of seventy-two years; both parents were of German extraction. His grandparents, George and Mary (Hartzel) Lazarus, came to Hanover township in 1816, and became the possessor of 1,360 acres of land, about 1,100 acres of which proved to be one of the most valuable coal tracts in the Wyoming Valley. They had seven children: John, Betsy (Mrs. Dewitt Stocker), Catherine (Mrs. Fritz Deitrick), Sarah (Mrs. John Blanchard), George (formerly proprietor of the "Eagle Hotel," Pittston), Mary (Mrs. Azel B. Blodget), who is the only survivor, and Thomas. Thomas followed farming and the management of his portion of the estate, which he leased to the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company for a term of ninety-nine years, including all the coal. When the estate came to be distributed among the heirs, there arose a technical point of law, the decision of which has since governed many large coal properties throughout the State, including the coal and iron portion of the Girard estate of Philadelphia. The case was argued before an auditor, who held that as the lease included all the coal there could be no reversion, and hence the coal was personal, and not real estate. The court of Luzerne county decided to the contrary, but the supreme court of Pennsylvania reversed the decision of the lower court, and sustained that of the auditor. The family consisted of eight children, seven of whom reached maturity: Emily E. (Mrs. William Harrison), Lucy A. (Mrs. A. B. Leuder), George, Margaret D. (Mrs. R. D. Bennett), Lucinda M. (Mrs. Manly Brundage) Chester B. and Stella (Mrs. J. C. Brader, deceased).

Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native town and the Wyoming Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1869. He has since followed farming and the management of the coal and other estates, in which he has shown ability and shrewdness seldom found, and he has succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. He removed to Wilkes Barre in September, 1891. Mr. Lazarus was married March 16, 1876, to Miss Emma, daughter of George and Margaret (De Reamer) Major, natives of Pennsylvania, of English and French origin respectively. The issue of this happy union is one child, George F., a student in the Harry Hillman Academy. Mr. Lazarus and family worship at the Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Lazarus is a member. He is a member of the Hanover Green Cemetery Association. He is a Republican in his political views, and has held numerous offices in his native town. In 1890 he was appointed census commissioner of Hanover township, and has been also commissioned to collect samples of cereals in Luzerne county for the Columbian Exhibition.

Byron A. Leacock, farmer, of Fairmount township, P. O. Ripple, was born October 8, 1843, in that township, and is a son of James F. and Julia A. (Grotz) Leacock, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin, respectively. James Leacock, who was a farmer and mason by occupation, died February 28, 1879, aged eighty-five years. He was a son of John Leacock. Our subject, who is the eleventh in a family of thirteen children, six of whom are now living, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, New Columbus Academy and Wyoming Seminary. In June, 1863, he enlisted, at Harrisburg, Pa., in the service of his country, and was sergeant of Company F, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, service being picket duty on the Shippensburg Turnpike; was on duty at Falling Water, Va., Clear Spring on the Potomac River, etc., and was discharged in August, 1863. After a few months' rest he re-enlisted, this time in Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered in as a private September 5, 1864; promoted to sergeant September 12, 1864; transferred to Company B, January 5, 1865. Service—First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Corps, October, 1864; fatigue and picket duty with Army of the James, winter of 1864 and 1865; First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, January, 1865; January, 1865, crossing of the James river, Virginia; March 28, in the charge of Fort Gregg and Fort Alexandra; April 2, front of Petersburg, Va.; April 2, fall of Petersburg and Richmond; April 6, Rice Station; April 6, wounded on skirmish line, near Rice Station, Va., when his watch was forced into his right groin by a gunshot, the watch thus saving his life. He was discharged May 27, 1865, by order of the War Department, dated May 3, 1865. Returning to the pursuits of peace, he worked the homestead farm on shares four years; then was contractor in Wilkes-Barre four years; then was traveling salesman for J. F. Hammes, a marble dealer, two years, after which he took a trip of several months through the West, and returning to Parsons, Pa., drove a supply wagon two years; then worked as a car-runner at Pine Ridge for one year; afterward went to work for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company as stable-boss, in which he remained seven years; and in 1876 he moved on the farm he now owns. Mr. Leacock was married October 12, 1865, to Harriet L., daughter of Nathan and Mary A. (Swank) Kleintob, and who was born April 8, 1843, the eldest in a family of seven children. This union was blessed with four lovely children, viz.: Fannie M., born August 28, 1866, died February 16, 1874; Harry N., born November 26, 1877; Stephen R., born August 26, 1879; and Charles A., born September 11, 1882. The family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Leacock is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. In politics he is a sound Democrat, and is assistant postmaster.

George Leaser, Hanover township, engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was born in Germany, August 11, 1848, and is a son of Peter and Martha (Drexell) Leaser, the latter being a member of a very wealthy family. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, came to America in 1850, and located at Summit Hill, Carbon Co., Pa., where he remained but a short time. Losing everything he

had in a fire, he removed to Tamaqua, where he had charge of all the pumps in Rimer's Run for four years. In 1856 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, built the Stanton Breaker, worked later in Newport township, and in 1858 came to Ashley, where he also followed his trade and built locks on the Lehigh Canal. Mr. Leaser served nine months in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-second P. V. I., after which he worked at mining for some time and then again at his trade. On December 18, 1869, while gunning with the boss carpenter, Philip Manhart, he was accidentally shot by the latter, nine buckshot passing through his body and killing him instantly. The family of Peter and Martha (Drexell) Leaser consisted of nine children, viz.: George (born in Germany); Anna (Mrs. John Vogal); Joseph (who died at the age of two years); John, a fireman in Ashley; Mary (Mrs. Charles Martin), who died at the age of thirty-two; Ella, who lives with her brother John; Elizabeth (Mrs. David Welden); Margaret (Mrs. John Baker), and Emma, who died at the age of one year.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Tamaqua, Wilkes-Barre, Wanamie and Ashley, and at the age of nine years began working about the breaker. This occupation he followed for eight years, and was then successively engaged in braking on the Central Railroad one year, as conductor two years, and firing seven years, and was promoted to his present position in 1878; he built his comfortable home on Ridge street in 1886. Mr. Leaser was married, November 13, 1873, to Jane A., daughter of George and Mable (Morgan) Lawrence, of early New England families. To this union were born six children, viz.: Morris, a brakeman in Ashley; Harry, a painter, also in Ashley; Lawrence P.; Charles; Walter, and Lucy J. This wife died November 17, 1886, and he was married, the second time, on March 29, 1890, to Mrs. Jennie Murphy, daughter of Michael and Annie (O'Brien) Burns, natives of Ireland, and widow of Michael Murphy, by whom she had two children, Joseph and Annie. Mr. Leaser and wife are members of the Episcopal and Catholic Churches, respectively; he is a member of the B. L. E. and F. & A. M., and is a Republican in his political views.

John W. Leckie, M. D., Hazleton, was born in Baltimore county, Md., December 12, 1835, and is the eldest in a family of four children born to Roland and Mana (Mason) Leckie, the former, a native of Raleigh, N. C., the latter, of Baltimore, Md. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native county, receiving a very thorough classical training under private tutors. In 1863 he entered the university at Lewistown, where he took a theological course. He was soon after ordained at Lock Haven, and followed the calling of a minister of the Gospel until 1881, when he became interested in medicine, and began a course of study at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, where, after taking the regular course, he graduated in 1883. He immediately afterward located at Hazleton, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Leckie was united in marriage, March 14, 1863, with Miss Ellen S., daughter of Ludwig and Catharine (Rahn) Study, natives of Littlestown, Pa., and to this union have been born five children, namely: Ida M., wife of Ira J. Mandeville, of Newark, N. J.; Carrie L.; John W., a student at Hahnemann University, Philadelphia; Mary B.; and Edwin R. S. (deceased). In politics the Doctor votes the Republican ticket; he is a member of the Homœopathic State Medical Society; the family attend the M. E. Church.

Andrew Lee, foreman, Jeansville, was born at Pictou, Canada, March 4, 1843, the second in a family of three children born to Robert and Jenette (Weir) Lee, natives of Scotland. The family removed during 1849 from Canada, locating at Hazleton, where the children were reared and educated. The subject of this sketch began life by working about the mines, and did general work until April 19, 1861, when he enlisted in the United States army, in Company C, Eleventh P. V. I, for three months' service, and when the term of his enlistment expired, Mr. Lee re-enlisted, September 11, in Company D, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Col. Cormon. He served until August 21, 1865, and was in the campaigns of the army of the Potomac, participating in 135 engagements. In March, 1865, Mr. Lee took

command of Company D, as lieutenant, and was at the head of his company in the last engagement fought between the North and South. After returning from the war, Mr. Lee devoted his attention toward coal mining, and was employed in a variety of positions about the mines until 1870, when he was appointed machine boss for the Harleigh Coal Company. He held this position for nine years and, in 1879, was made general outside and inside foreman of the works, which position he held until 1882, in which year he went west to accept the position of general superintendent for the New York & Ohio Coal Company of Sherodsville, Ohio. In 1886 he returned east, and became general outside foreman under Pardee, Bros. & Co., at Lattimer, Pa., remaining there until 1890, when he was appointed general foreman of the stripping gang for J. C. Hayden & Co., which position he now holds. Mr. Lee was united in marriage December 19, 1865, with Miss Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Belle (Baird) Wallace, natives of Scotland. To this union have been born seven children, namely: Jeneatte (deceased), Belle, Blanche, Nettie, Howard (deceased), Stella (deceased) and Orio. In political matters Mr. Lee is an untiring Prohibitionist; he is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M.; he attends the Presbyterian Church.

Conrad Lee, lumber dealer, and proprietor of the Wyoming Planing Mill, Wilkes-Barre, with residence at No. 142 North Franklin street, was born in Hanover township, Luzerne Co., Pa., November 3, 1842, and is a son of Stephen and Jane (Lines) Lee, natives of Newport township, this county. His maternal grandparents, Conrad and Mary (Fairchild) Lines, and his paternal grandfather, James Lee, were pioneers of Newport and Hanover townships, this county. The parents of our subject were married February 10, 1834, and moved to Delaware county, Ohio, where the father at times worked at his trades of plasterer and brick-layer, while clearing and improving a farm. After a residence in Ohio of six years, he returned to Luzerne county, locating in Wright township. He then erected a sawmill, engaged in lumbering and farming, and resided there twenty-two years, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre and purchased the planing-mill on Canal and North streets. He resided in Wilkes-Barre until his death, which occurred when he was at the age of sixty-two years, June 12, 1874. His widow is still living at her home on North street, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was the father of seven children, of whom five are now living: John R., Conrad, Mary, Priscilla and Amanda. Conrad Lines, the maternal grandfather of subject, was a blacksmith by trade; was born July 26, 1789, and spent all his married life (about fifty-two years) in Newport township, and accumulated a valuable coal tract of over 200 acres. He was the father of six children. The subject of this sketch was reared in Luzerne county, educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and in early manhood taught school several terms. On attaining his majority he visited the west, teaching one term of school at Rome Corners, Delaware Co., Ohio. He then accepted a position as yard foreman for John L. Gill & Co., Columbus, Ohio, in their lumber department, which position he held until the close of the war, after which he returned to Luzerne county, and dealt by way of speculation in Government mules and western cattle, purchasing the latter in the west, and disposing of them in the principal cities of the country. When but twenty-three years of age, he was appointed outside superintendent of the Avondale Mines, which position he held twenty-one years. During that time (September 6, 1869) occurred the great disaster at the mines, by which 108 men lost their lives. In his younger days our subject became thoroughly familiar with the lumber business through assisting his father at the mill in Wright township, and after the latter's death in 1874, he became interested in the Wyoming Planing Mill and lumber business in Wilkes-Barre, which his father had conducted seven years. Since 1886 he has been the sole proprietor, and by his energy, thrift and industry, has built up an extensive business. He was also formerly interested in mercantile business at Avondale, and is now a member of the lumber firm of Scouton, Lee & Co., of Parsons, Pa. He is the owner of considerable real estate, in which he deals quite extensively. Mr. Lee

was married July 26, 1868, to Agnes, daughter of Martin and Jane (Govan) Weir, of Hazleton, formerly of Renfrewshire, Scotland, and the issue of this union is four children: George, Margaret, Jean and William. Mr. Lee is a prominent and well-known citizen of Luzerne county, and takes an active interest in all public matters and enterprises tending to the prosperity of the community at large. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Board of Trade; and in politics he is a Republican.

Henry Lees, merchant, Plymouth. This genial gentleman was born at Summer Coats, England, February 14, 1841, and is a son of George and Anna (Ashley) Lees, also natives of England. Our subject came to America in 1862, and settled at Plymouth, Pa., where he engaged in mining. This he followed out for a short time, when a desire to see the "Great West" seized him, and he went to Helena, Montana, where he was engaged in mining for five years. He then returned to Plymouth, and established his present store, which contains a full line of gentlemen's clothing, a merchant tailoring department, and a complete line of boots and shoes. The store is a spacious one, being two combined, and is one of the largest establishments in the borough. The subject of this sketch was married January 25, 1872, to Miss Lorinda, daughter of Oliver and Liva (Ransom) Davenport, natives of Wyoming Valley. To this union has been born one child, Rush O. Lees, who is at present attending the Wyoming Seminary. Mr. Lees is a Republican, politically. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Lewis Le Grand, of the firm of L. Le Grand & Son, carriage manufacturers, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Providence, R. I., January 3, 1818, and is a son of Lewis and Eliza (Anthony) Le Grand, the former of whom was a native of France, the latter of Newport, R. I. Our subject was reared in Providence, R. I., and Cornwall, N. J., receiving a common-school education, and served a five-years apprenticeship at the carriage blacksmith trade in Newark, N. J., afterward worked as a journeyman three years, during one of which he was employed in Wilkes-Barre, where he located in 1840. In 1841 he embarked in business for his own account, carrying on carriage blacksmithing up to 1869, when he engaged in carriage manufacturing, in which he has since successfully continued, being now the pioneer of the business in the city, and enjoying the reputation of dealing in only first-class work. He was married February 16, 1842, to Helen, daughter of Parley Lyons, of Plains, this county, and has the following-named children: Mary (Mrs. Jacob Batt), Luther, and Charles, the latter of whom has been associated in business with his father since 1889. Mr. Le Grand was among the emergency men in the Civil war, serving in Company F, Forty-first Pennsylvania Militia from June 29 to August 3, 1863, when he was honorably discharged.

Stephen H. Leibensberger, of the firm of Leibensberger & Sons, wholesale and retail lumber dealers, Hazleton, was born in Maxatawny, Pa., March 19, 1839, and is a son of George and Hettie (Miller) Leibensberger, also natives of Pennsylvania. Stephen H. was the fourth in a family of fourteen, was reared and educated in Berks county, and early in life learned the carpenter's trade, which he has always followed. In 1870 he removed to Hazleton, and he continued at his trade until 1890, when he associated with him his sons Oliver and Jonathan. Their business consists of contracting and building, besides dealing in lumber, both wholesale and retail. Our subject was married, in June, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Reinhart) Dreis, natives of Berks county, and ten children have been born to this union, viz.: Oliver, Charles, Jonathan, Mary, Eugene (deceased), Ada, Lillie, Gertie, Jennie W. (deceased), and Harry. Mr. Leibensberger votes the Republican ticket; he is an adherent of the English Lutheran Church, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Sons of America, Shields of Honor, and Knights of Malta.

Oliver Leibensberger, the second partner of this firm, was born in April, 1861, in Berks county, and early in life learned the carpenter's trade, which he has

always followed. He has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Jennie Krinkle, to whom he was united May 11, 1881, and three children were born to this union, namely: Carrie, Maud, and Artum. This wife died in August, 1885, and was again married on May 26, 1889, this time to Miss Dora, daughter of Peter Engleman, a native of Schuylkill county. One child, Charles, has blessed this union. Our subject votes the Republican ticket, and is a member of the Knights of Malta.

Jonathan Leibensberger, the youngest member of this firm, was born in Schuylkill county, September 15, 1864. He was reared in this county, receiving his education in the public schools, and afterward took a course at Price's Business College, Philadelphia. He learned the carpenter's trade, and has followed that occupation since leaving school. He was married, September 13, 1889, to Miss Annie, daughter of Henry Shaffer, of Hazleton, Pa., and one child, Ethel D., has been born to this union. Jonathan Leibensberger is a member of the Knights of Malta and Sons of America, and in politics votes the Republican ticket.

Clarence H. Leighow, foreman of Colliery No. 4, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, Plymouth division, Plymouth. Among the many important positions about the mines perhaps there is none in which the responsibility is greater than that of the outside foreman, the general management of the work being under their supervision. The subject of this sketch, who occupies such a position, was born at Danville, Montour county, September 14, 1855, and is the eldest in a family of six children born to Charles and Sarah (Ernest) Leighow, also natives of Pennsylvania. Clarence H. was educated in the public schools of Danville, and after leaving school learned the machinist's trade, at which he worked two and one-half years. He then came to Plymouth and did general outside work at No. 12 Colliery, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., remaining there two years. He then went to Colorado, and was engaged by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, working with the civil engineering corps, where he was employed two years, returning at the end of that period to Wilkes-Barre, where he was given the position of railway conductor, which he followed for three years. He then returned to Plymouth in September, 1889, and was given the position of weigh-master at No. 4, Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., occupying this place until 1890, when he was made outside foreman of this colliery, in which capacity he has since been retained. At this shaft there are one hundred and twenty-five men employed on the outside, and two hundred and seventy-five, including the ninety-seven men, on the inside. They go to a depth of 665 feet, taking out, on an average, 1,000 tons daily. Mr. Leighow was united in marriage, July 6, 1878, with Miss Jennie, daughter of Ziba and Martha (Moyer) Van Loon, natives of Luzerne county. One child blessed this union, but she was called away when but eighteen months of age. Mr. Leighow is a Democrat in politics. The family attend the Lutheran Church. As a foreman, Mr. Leighow is trustworthy, and merits the confidence of his employers, and as a man he is respected by all.

Albert C. Leisenring, superintendent for the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, Upper Lehigh, is one of the most successful managers of coal mining in the anthracite region. Every feature of the works, where he has charge, indicates the practical application of the most scientific methods of mining, everything, from the breaker to the mules, being kept in first-class condition. Mr. Leisenring was born near Summit Hill August 9, 1855. He is a brother of Walter Leisenring of Sandy Run. He received his education at Nasereth Hall, the celebrated Moravian school at Bethlehem, the Montrose high school, Montrose, Pa., and Swarthmore College. At the latter place he took the courses in mining and civil engineering. He then entered the employ of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, as mining engineer, holding this position until 1883, in which year he was appointed to his present situation. In 1883 Mr. Leisenring was married to Miss Lillian, daughter of Judge W. H. Jessup, of Montrose, Susquehanna county. They have three children: Mary, Louise and Jessup. Mr. Leisenring is a prominent member of the F. & A. M., and in politics is a Republican. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE D. LEISENRING, business manager of the Pittston *Gazette*, Pittston, was born in Lehigh county, Pa., November 26, 1851, and is a son of William and Clarissa (Shisler) Leisenring, natives of Lehigh county and of German origin. The father was a tanner by trade, but is now retired from active business; they are both living, and reside in Lehigh county. They had a family of four children, viz.: Lavinia (the wife of Will S. Rodearmel, yard-master for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Allentown, Pa.), George D., Peter G. (deceased), and Tillie (deceased). Our subject passed his boyhood in Allentown, and had the advantages of a limited common-school education. When eleven years old he entered the office of the Allentown *Friedensbote*, a German newspaper, and began to learn the printer's trade. He worked on that journal for about four years, and then, as a journeyman printer, in different places in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey; then returned to Allentown, and was again engaged on the paper where he had learned his trade; from there he proceeded to Mauch Chunk, Pa., and thence, in the fall of 1869, to Pittston, where he assisted in establishing the *Wyoming Valley Journal*, on which he worked two years, and then in different places in Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Indiana. Returning to Pittston, he was here united in marriage, May 22, 1873, with Mary H., daughter of Henry Stevens, a retired mechanic of Pittston. Once more moving to Allentown, he was there for a few years more engaged on the paper where he had learned his trade; he also assisted in establishing the *Evening Telegram* in that city. After remaining there a few years he removed to Atchison, Kan., and was engaged on the Atchison *Champion;* then returned to Allentown, where he edited the *Daily Critic*. In 1885 he returned to Pittston, and was foreman of the *Gazette* job rooms until the spring of 1891, when he was made business manager of the *Gazette*, which position he now occupies. Mr. Leisenring has had a family of nine children, viz.: Gertie May (deceased), Nettie E., Cora B., Florence J., George S., Clara M., William A., Mary A. and Theodore H. Our subject and wife are members of the Luzerne Avenue Baptist Church. He is a strong and earnest worker in the church, and fills the position of official secretary. He is also a member of the Y. M. C. A. at Pittston. Politically he is a stanch Republican. Mr. Leisenring is prominent in all the enterprises that lead to the advancement of his adopted city, and has by his integrity and social qualities gathered around him a host of friends.

WALTER LEISENRING, superintendent for M. S. Kemmerer & Co., coal operators, Sandy Run. In 1759 John Conrod Leisenring emigrated from Germany to America and located at White Hall, Lehigh county, this State. He was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and the first member of the Leisenring family, of whom we have any record, in this country. Walter Leisenring was born at Summit Hill, Carbon county, September 19, 1860. His father (whose name was also Walter) married Mrs. Mary Ann (Price) Kemmerer, widow of Charles Kemmerer, by whom she had had two children: Anna M. and Mahlon S. (the latter is now senior member of the firm of M. S. Kemmerer & Co.). To the union of Walter and Mary Ann Leisenring were born five children, viz.: Gertrude H., who married Thomas M. Righter, coal operator, of Mount Carmel, Northumberland Co., Pa.; Ada L., who married Dr. H. M. Neale, of Upper Lehigh; Albert C.; Walter (the subject of this memoir) and Mary W., wife of Dr. W. C. Gayley, of Hazleton. In 1866 Walter Leisenring, Sr., removed from Carbon county, where he had been a contractor for the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, and located at Upper Lehigh. He was one of the original members of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company and was secretary of same. He died at Upper Lehigh in May, 1877. Mrs. Leisenring is a native of Monroe county and a descendant of an early New Jersey family. She now resides at Upper Lehigh. Walter was educated at Swarthmore and Princeton Colleges, and at the age of twenty began life as a mining engineer at Sandy Run, in the employ of M. S. Kemmerer & Co., and two years later succeeded Mr. Righter as superintendent, which position he now holds. This mine has been in operation since 1877, and the company now employs over four hundred and fifty men, and ships about five hundred tons of coal per day.

FRANK P. LENAHAN, M. D., a prominent young physician of Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city, May 16, 1864, and is a son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Duffy) Lenahan. The father was a native of Newport, County Mayo, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1846; the mother was a native of Wilkes-Barre township, a daughter of Bernard Duffy, a native of County Louth, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1831. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre, educated in the public schools and afterward taught school two years. He studied medicine with Dr. C. W. Spayd, of Wilkes-Barre, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, May 3, 1888. He then spent one year as resident physician of St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, and in 1889 located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has already built up a lucrative practice. The Doctor is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, and of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN THOMAS LENAHAN is a son of Patrick and Margaret (Durkin) Lenahan, and was born at Port Griffith, Luzerne Co., Pa., November 15, 1852. The father was born at Newport, County Mayo, Ireland, May 17, 1825, and came to this country in 1846, remaining for a time successively at Apalachicola, Fla., New York City, and Butterwick Falls, Wyoming county, Pa., before removing to Port Griffith. Here he was a successful merchant and leading citizen for nine years, filling at different times a school directorship, and other local offices. In 1860 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and again began business as a merchant, continuing thereat until 1879. At the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Lenahan entered the service as second lieutenant of Company D, Eighth P. V., continuing with that organization during its term of three months. His company was enlisted under President Lincoln's first call, which was for three months. Mrs. Lenahan was a daughter of the late Hugh Durkin, a native of Tyrawley, County Mayo, Ireland. John Thomas Lenahan was educated at the college at Villanova, Delaware Co., Pa., conducted by the Fathers of St. Augustine, and graduated from that institution in 1870. He read law first with Messrs. Wright & Harrington, and afterward with Judges Rhone and Lynch, and became a member of the Luzerne bar, October 27, 1873. (He was the Democratic nominee for district attorney of Luzerne county in 1879, but there were three tickets in the field, one of which (the Labor ticket) drew nearly all its strength from the Democratic ranks, and the Republican nominee was elected, though by a minority vote). He has been repeatedly solicited to be a candidate for office, but his extensive legal practice has been his sufficient excuse for refusing. He has been active in county committees and conventions, has been delegate to State conventions, and was present in that capacity at the National Convention held in Chicago in 1892. He is the president of the Columbia Club, a thoroughly Catholic organization of Wilkes-Barre. He was one of the projectors and original directors of the new bridge. Mr. Lenahan married, April 26, 1880, Mary Donovan, a daughter of William Donovan, of Philadelphia, and they have five children: William Donovan, Gertrude Eleanor, Edwin, Marasita and John T., Jr.

ABRAHAM J. LENTZ, carpenter foreman for Coxe Bros. & Co., Eckley, was born in Washington township, Lehigh county, March 25, 1865, son of Gedian and May (Fensmaker) Lentz, both natives of Lehigh county. Mr. Lentz began life working in a brickyard in his native county, and followed this business for nearly two years, when he came to Eckley. Here he worked at blacksmithing just one year, and then began the carpenter trade, which he followed as journeyman until 1889, in which year he was made foreman, which position he still holds. January 7, 1891, he was married to Miss Lizzie Wagner, of Eckley. They have one child, Gordon. Mr. Lentz is a member of the P. O. S. of A., Knights of Malta, Junior Order American Mechanics, and in his political views is a Republican.

PATRICK LEONARD, retired, Sebastopol, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, January 4, 1839, and is the youngest of six children born to Patrick and Sarah (Malia) Leonard, also natives of the same place. Our subject left Ireland in 1850, going to Scotland, where he worked until 1860, in which year he came to America and set-

tled in Sebastopol, where he now resides. He received employment as laborer in the mines with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, with whom he stayed until the time of his retirement. Mr. Leonard was united in marriage August 12, 1864, with Bridget, daughter of Michael and Mary (Guinley) Malia, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. She died January 26, 1877, leaving the following children: Sarah, born July 21, 1865, married November 26, 1890, Patrick Carroll, a brakeman, of Sebastopol; Mary, born December 24, 1866, married on October 26, 1892, Martin Rutledge, a fireman (they reside on Pine street); Ellen, born May 19, 1868; Patrick, born June 17, 1871; Joseph, born July 21, 1873, and Margaret, born July 24, 1875. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Laton W. Letteer, farmer, Fairmount township, P. O. Fairmount Springs, was born in Lackawanna county, April 28, 1838, and is a son of Joseph and Phœbe (Stine) Letteer, natives of New Jersey, of German origin. They came to Pennsylvania in 1822, and died in October 1885, aged eighty-three years. Our subject is the sixth in a family of eight children, seven of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when twenty years of age learned the shoemaker's trade, following same for fifteen years, when, owing to a broken leg, which has made him a cripple ever since, he was obliged to give up his trade, and has since devoted his time to farming. His property is three-fourths of a mile east of Fairmount Springs postoffice. He married, January 1, 1862, Miss Almira, daughter of Lewis and Diana (Boston) Harvey, by whom he has five children, viz.: Edith E., born December 1, 1862 (Mrs. Harry Berlin); Harvey E., born February 16, 1865, a candy maker at Oxford, Pa.; Jennie O., born September 24, 1868, and Myrtle V., born May 28, 1874, both teachers; and Lottie I., born August 10, 1877. This family are members of the M. E. Church. He has been constable, tax collector and treasurer, and politically, is a Democrat.

Andrew Fuller Levi (deceased) was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., September 19, 1845, and is a son of David and Mary Levi. He received his education at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and was reared in Plymouth, same county. After completing his course of studies, he embarked in the grocery business, and later opened the first book-store at Plymouth, which he carried on until his health failed, and he was compelled to retire from active life. He was an influential citizen of the town, prominently connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the F. & A. M. It was through his efforts that the first weekly newspaper, *The Plymouth Index*, was started in Plymouth, he being one of the editors and proprietors. Mr. Levi was united in marriage with Ellen O., daughter of Oliver and Lydia (Ransom) Davenport, natives of Plymouth. No children were born to this union. Mr. Levi died December 20, 1885, mourned by the entire community. He was a useful citizen, broad, generous in all his business ideas, and ever loyal to the town of his adoption.

Jacob G. Levison, cigar manufacturer, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Easton, Pa., May 17, 1851, a son of Henry and Bertha (Goldsmith) Levison, natives of Germany. His parents came to America about 1846, locating at Easton, Pa., where the father was employed as traveling salesman for a wholesale house several years, and in 1861 embarked in the manufacture of cigars, continuing there until 1882. He then removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he established a similar business with his sons, Jacob G. and Myer N., in which they have since successfully continued, being among the leading and prominent manufacturers of the State. The children of Henry Levison now living are: Vena (Mrs. Moses Hertz), Jacob G., Myer N., Anna (Mrs. Anthony Turkes) and Amelia (Mrs. Samuel Walters). Our subject was reared in Easton, educated in public schools, and learned the cigar-maker's trade in his father's factory, with whom he and his brother have been associated in business since attaining their majority. Mr. Levison is a member of the Jewish Synagogue. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Daniel Lewis, mine foreman for the Hanover Coal Company, Sugar Notch, was born in Merthyr Tydvill, Glamorganshire, Wales, February 26, 1842, and is a son of

David and Ann (Jones) Lewis. His father, who was a miner by occupation, reared a family of seven children, four of whom are living: Daniel, Ann (Mrs. David Morgan, in Wales), Mary (Mrs. Benjamin Edwards, in Fullerton, Pa.), and Susan (Mrs. Isaac Reese, in Wales). Our subject began working in the mines in his native country at the age of seven years, and followed that occupation until March, 1869, when he came to America and located at Plymouth, Pa., working there in the mines a few months, and then, removing to Ashley, mined coal for William R. Maffet, until No. 1 stopped in 1870. He then removed to Wanamie, where he mined until 1877; then went to Jacksboro, Tex., where he purchased a farm which he operated for nine months. He then returned to Ashley and timbered in No. 10 till it caved in, afterward doing various kinds of Company work in the Jersey Slope until December 26, 1882, when he was appointed to his present position; he built his present comfortable home in 1888. Mr. Lewis was married, April 7, 1866, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Rhys and Mary (Francis) Reese, and they have had seven children: Benjamin, driver-boss in the Hanover Shaft; David, who lost his right hand March 6, 1891, while acting as brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and is now tax collector in Sugar Notch borough; Mary A.; Elizabeth; Rhys; Daniel and Arthur. Mr. Lewis is a member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F., and is a Knight Templar; he is a Republican in his political views, and is now serving his third term as a member of the Sugar Notch school board, having been its president for three years.

Daniel B. Lewis, mine foreman, No. 11 Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Plymouth. This competent and intelligent mine foreman was born June 5, 1854, in Schuylkill county, Pa., and is the sixth in a family of nine children born to Thomas T. and Cecilia (Bennet) Lewis, natives of South Wales. In 1865 the family removed to Coalburgh, Ohio, where Daniel received part of his education, completing the common branches in Plymouth, whither the family came in 1870. The subject of this sketch started life as a clerk in the store of Edward Jenkins, where he served one year. He then did Company work about the mines for about six months, and thereafter entered the employ of David Jones, as clerk, staying with him for about one year. He next went with his father, who was a miner at the Gaylord, as assistant, for several years, during which time he became skilled in the art of coal cutting. He then did company work about the Gaylord until he became a practical miner, working at it there for four and one-half years, at the Nottingham, one year, at the Washington one year, and at No. 11 Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre, four years. He was then given the position of fire-boss at No. 15 Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre, which position he occupied for one and one-half years. At the end of that period he was promoted to the position of mine foreman, which he has since creditably filled. Mr. Lewis has under his charge about three hundred and eighty seven men, who put out about 1,500 tons of coal daily.

Mr. Lewis was united in marriage, May 10, 1877, with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Rolland and Maria (Jones) Jones, natives of Wales, her father being one of the victims of the Avondale disaster. Three children have been born to this union: Maria, born June 11, 1881; Cecilia, born March 25, 1885, and Rolland M., born July 6, 1889. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Knights of the Mystic Chain and Knights of Pythias. He is a communicant of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, having been deacon in same, and is one of its founders; he is also superintendent of the Pilgrim Church Sunday-school. Politically he is an independent voter.

George Lewis, butcher, Kingston, was born in Franklin township, Luzerne Co., Pa., July 30, 1841, and is a son of Nathan and Nancy (De Witt) Lewis, the former a native of New York, the latter of Pennsylvania. This progressive gentleman was educated in Luzerne county, and at the age of twenty-two launched out in business for himself. His first venture was the opening of a meat market at Kingston, remaining there, however, but a short time, subsequently removing his establishment to Edwardsville, where he now commands a thriving trade. On December 25, 1877, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Amanda, daughter of Andrew Strunk, of

Kingston, Pa., and one child, Andrew, was born to this union, March 18, 1879. In his political views Mr. Lewis has always followed the precepts of the Democratic party.

GEORGE CHAHOON LEWIS was born in Wilkes-Barre, August 14, 1844. His father, Josiah Lewis, one of Wilkes-Barre's prominent business men, was born in Kingston, November 15, 1815, and died at Wilkes-Barre, July 4, 1890. His mother, Arabella D. Chahoon, was the daughter of George Chahoon, prominently connected with the early growth of the city. Mr. Lewis is a great-grandson of William Lewis, who was admitted to practice in the court of common pleas at Philadelphia, December term, 1773. On July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence suspended, till a new organization, all the business of the courts. The first session of common pleas, when the style of process was altered from "The King" to "The Commonwealth," was held in September, 1777. Only six attorneys were entered as admitted to practice, viz.: John Morris, John Haley, William Lewis, Andrew Robeson, Jacob Rush and Jonathan D. Sergeant. William Lewis was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1787, and was re-elected in 1789. On September 26, 1789, he received from the Father of his country the appointment of attorney for the United States for the District of Pennsylvania, and July 14, 1791, was appointed judge of the District Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania District. The commissions signed by George Washington, President, are now in the possession of his great-grandson. Mr. Lewis' grandmother, Margaret Delany, was the daughter of Sharp Delany, one of the early patriotic Irish settlers in America, who so liberally furnished financial and other aid to the American army while encamped at Valley Forge, and who was appointed, by the President, the first collector of the Port of Philadelphia. On September 6, 1876, Mr. Lewis was married with Miss Mary Pomela Squires, of Chenango Forks, N. Y., a descendant of John Barker, one of the first settlers of Broome county, and after whom the town of Barker was named. They have three daughters, Anna C., Ruth H. and Mary S.

GEORGE M. LEWIS, blacksmith and hotel proprietor, Parsons, was born in Sussex, England, June 21, 1840, and is a son of Thomas and Martha Lewis, also natives of England. The gentleman whose name heads this memoir was reared and educated in the town of his birth, and there learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1864 he came to America and located in Scranton, Pa., where he worked at his trade for about a year, when he removed to Parsons, this county, and has here since been in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company; he is also doing a thriving hotel business. Mr. Lewis was married August 15, 1871, to Miss Anna Morgan, of Parsons, a lady of Welsh lineage. Our subject and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of L.; in politics he is a Republican, and has been councilman of Parsons borough two terms.

G. MORTIMER LEWIS was born in Wyalusing, Bradford Co., Pa., a son of Augustus and Sarah (Stone) Lewis. The ancestor, the first American Lewis, came to Massachusets, from England in 1630. His descendant, Thomas Lewis, was born at New London, Conn., in April, 1745, the second by birth in a family of four children: John, Thomas, Jemima, and Martha. Thomas married Mary, daughter of Capt. James Turrell, of New Milford, Conn., whose father, Daniel Turrell, was one of the original proprietors in Connecticut, resident at Milford. Mary Turrell was born, March 17, 1748, and was married to Thomas Lewis in 1768, by which marriage were born nine children, viz.: Sarah, Deborah, Ebenezer, Jeremiah, John, James, Amy, Justus and Mary. Justus Lewis, the son of Thomas Lewis, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Wyalusing, Pa., August 21, 1787. His father, Thomas Lewis, was a soldier during the Revolutionary war; was with the Northern army under Gen. Montgomery, and was instrumental in the construction of the bridge over Lake Champlain, and was prominent at Fort Ticonderoga. He was also, with his brother John, participant in the battle, when Denbury was burned, and caught Gen. Wooster when he was shot and falling from his horse. It is also related in tradition that when the enemy had torn the planks from the bridge, Justus

Lewis led the horse of Gen. Washington across the stream upon the stringers of the bridge. These facts show that Thomas Lewis did good service for his country in the hour of its greatest need. After the close of the war, he came to Wyalusing in 1776, his wife, even, being compelled to come on horseback, in those days, through the wilderness intervening between Connecticut and Pennsylvania. There being no such things as roads, they could only follow the trails through the wilderness. Arriving in the Wyoming Valley, he followed thence, up the Susquehanna, to the destination, where he was four miles from a neighbor on one side and forty miles on the other, and settled upon lands granted him by Connecticut, in consideration of the services rendered during the Revolutionary war. Justus Lewis, December 3, 1812, married Polly, daughter of Elisha Keeler, also of Connecticut, who had located in the same community with him. Of this marriage were born children as follows: Milton, Elisha, Lucy, Augustus, Adelia, Burton E., Mary and Eliza. Justus Lewis was reared and educated in Wyalusing. In 1814 he united with the Presbyterian Church, and became one of the most efficient workers in the faith, giving largely of his means for the support of the church. He was prominently and actively engaged in temperance work during most of his career, and was one of the prominent anti-slavery reformers; an outspoken, fearless man in his opinions. In 1808 he was a prominent Federalist. In 1824 he took a deep interest in the success of the National Republicans; from 1840 to 1848 was a supporter of the Anti-Slavery Whig party, and in all public enterprises was foremost.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Augustus Lewis (son of Justus and Polly (Keeler) Lewis), and was born at Merryall, Wyalusing, county of Bradford, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1848. Augustus Lewis, his father, was for many years a prominent merchant at Wyalusing, and was afterward largely interested in the manufacture of lumber. When the North Branch Canal was first opened, the first canal-boats passing through were built for him to carry the freight connected with his business. On his mother's side, the subject of this sketch is descended from a distinguished line. His great-grandfather, Jonas Ingham, was of Quaker origin whose father was one of the most bigoted and arrogant of the sect, and disinherited his son, because he took part in the warlike affairs of the Revolutionary war. Jonas was a captain, and was wounded at Valley Forge. He married Rebecca, daughter of —— Beaumont, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. [*Vide* "History of Bucks County," by Gen. W. W. Davis.] His mother's name was Bye. Her father came on the vessel with William Penn and Logan when they arrived for settlement in this country. His nephew became Secretary of the Treasury of the United States under Jackson. The daughter of Jonas, Sarah, married Rafael Stone, who had come into Pennsylvania with the first settlers from Litchfield, Conn.; they came originally from England in the first settlement of the country. In tradition it is said that a branch of this family was, in the early history of the country, pirates on the high seas, trading with the West Indies. It seemed to be the only way to account for the wealth they acquired. G. Mortimer Lewis, the subject of our sketch (son of Augustus and Sarah (Stone) Lewis), was three years at LaFayette, and graduated there in 1873. He had been previously taught at the Wyalusing Educational Union, and was especially prepared to enter college by his uncle, Rev. Darwin Cook. His study of the law was in the office of the late Edward P. Darling, one of the State's most distinguished practitioners, and he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., September 6, 1875. For a number of years he was a member of the law firm of Ryman & Lewis, but latterly has practiced alone, giving, however, a good part of his time to the organization and management of general business enterprises. In the prosecution of this work his name became a familiar one, not only in Luzerne county but throughout the State of Pennsylvania. He is a pronounced Republican, but does not take an especially active part in politics. He was one of the originators of the Electric Light Company, and also one of the original directors, and originated and brought about the combination of the Street Railway companies of Wilkes-Barre and vicinity. The combination has become one of the

most notable in the State of Pennsylvania; the system including the Wilkes-Barre & Kingston; the Wilkes-Barre & West Side; the Coalville Passenger; the Wilkes-Barre & Suburban; the Pittston Street Car Company; the West Pittston & Wyoming; the Pittston, Moosic & Pleasant Valley; the Nanticoke Street Railway and the Plymouth Street Railway—covering the territory of the Wyoming Valley from Nanticoke to Scranton, and having a trackage, when complete, of sixty miles. Mr. Lewis is also president of the Mt. Vernon Coal Company. He was also the originator of, and is a director in, the Wilkes-Barre & Shawnee Bridge; also director in the famous Colorado Marble and Slate Companies, and, also, of the Elk Mountain Railway Company, of Colorado, operating and developing large and valuable tracts of lands in Gunnison and other counties in that State.—[H. E. H.]

Hiram B. Lewis, miner, Plymouth, was born in Berks county, Pa., November 4, 1839, and is the fourth in the family of five children of Samuel and Sarah (Olds) Lewis, also natives of Pennsylvania. He attended school in his native county, and when he was fifteen years old the family removed to Columbia county, where our subject completed his studies. He was reared on a farm, and followed that vocation until the Civil war broke out, when he obeyed his country's call and enlisted in Company A, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, under command of Capt. Wallace Ricketts. He participated in the following engagements: Drainesville, fought December 20, 1861; the Seven Days' fight in front of Richmond; Bull Run, August 28, 29 and 30, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 16 and 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863; Bristol Station, October 14, 1863; Mine Run, November 27, 1863; Wilderness, May, 1864 (ten days); Spottsylvania Court House, May, 1864 (vicinity five days); North Anna, May, 1864, and Bethesda Church, May, 1864. It seems almost incredible that one participating in so many battles should come out unscathed, but such is the case with the subject of this sketch. As a soldier, Mr. Lewis was true and fearless, and fought bravely for his country, and the debt we owe these noble veterans for grasping the Union from the hand of dissolution can never be repaid. Mr. Lewis was discharged June 11, 1864, and came directly to Plymouth, where he began work at the mines, first as a coal loader, at which he worked one year, then as a miner at the Avondale Colliery, where he has been mining for twenty-eight years. He was married March 18, 1867, to Mary E., daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Stumm, natives of Germany, and to this union have been born eight children, namely: Samuel T., Francis S., Albert E., Sadie L., John W., Walter E. (deceased), Elvina M. and Muriel. Mr. Lewis is a Prohibitionist, and is a member of the G. A. R. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James Lewis, assistant chief of police, Plymouth, was born in that town, September 19, 1843, and is a son of Wesley and Dorothy (Shonk) Lewis, also natives of Plymouth. There were two sons in this family, James being the younger. He was educated in the public schools of Plymouth, and at an early age began mining. This he continued until the war broke out, when he enlisted, October 18, 1861, in Company H, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Col. Whinnecoop. He participated in the following battles: siege of Atlanta; Battle of Nashville, Tenn.; Franklin, Tenn.; Galeton, Tenn; and at Brentwood, Tenn.; where he was taken prisoner and cast into Libby Prison, where he remained some time, and from there he was paroled and sent to parol camp at Annapolis, Md., where he was exchanged. After returning from the war Mr. Lewis again entered the mines and has worked as a miner ever since, having been employed at the Avondale for over twenty-three years. He has been for two terms chief of police, and is at present assistant chief. As an officer Mr. Lewis is always considerate, and, although he does his duty promptly and bravely, he is never over-hasty or cruel. He was married December 25, 1862, to Miss Fannie, daughter of Zepheniah R. and Mary (Tilbery) Barber, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Plymouth. To this union have been born seven children, viz.: James, who is married and resides at Plymouth; Mary, wife of Frank Knecht, of Jersey City, N. J.; Henry, who is married and resides at

Plymouth; Laura, wife of Elmer Erwine, of Plymouth, Pa.,; Emma, wife of Thomas Jones, of Plymouth; Mark and Wesley, both at home. In politics Mr. Lewis is a Republican. The family attend the Christian Church.

JOHN J. LEWIS, engineer at the Parrish Breaker, was born July 15, 1855, in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, and is the fifth in the family of eight children of John and Margaret (Lloyd) Lewis, also natives of Wales. Our subject was educated and reared in Wales, learned engineering at an early age, and engaged at the Coalbrook Colliery, where he followed his trade for a short time, afterward proceeding to the Ferndale, where he remained until 1878, in which year he came to America. He located in the State of Kansas, and worked as a miner at the Osage Mines about one year, coming from there to Houtzdale, Pa., and there worked at mining one year. He then removed to Nanticoke, and was employed by the Susquehanna Coal Company as slope engineer, and later at No. 2 Shaft under the same company. There he remained four years, at the end of which time he came (1887) to the Parrish Breaker and took charge of the slope engine, which position he has since held. Mr. Lewis was married, May 29, 1880, to Lizzie, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Jones) Griffith, natives of Wales, and four children blessed this union, namely: Maggie, Edith (deceased), Hettie and Willie. The family attend the Welsh Independent Church. Mr. Lewis is a Republican, and is a member of the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F.

SALMON LEWIS, farmer, P. O. Harding, was born (September 23, 1883), reared and educated in Exeter township. He is a son of Levi C. and Hannah (Shay) Lewis, the former of whom was born in Connecticut, the latter in New Jersey. Levi C. was a son of Oliver, who was a native of Connecticut, and removed to this county about 1828, locating in Exeter township, on the farm now occupied by Alexander Swartwood. He was one of the first settlers in the town, and suffered all the hardships of pioneer life; but by honest labor and incessant activity, he succeeded, in a measure, in subduing the natural forest, causing it "to blossom as the rose." He reared a large family of thirteen children, who became sturdy farmers and the wives of farmers, who proved themselves worthy citizens of this county, causing the forest to give place to the golden grain, and the rude log cabin to give way to a more pretentious dwelling house. Oliver Lewis lived to be eighty-six years of age. Levi C., his son, removed from Connecticut, his place of birth, to New Jersey, where he lived for several years. During his residence there he was married to Miss Hannah Shay, by whom he had nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, and four of whom are now living: Rev. J. S., Salmon, Vincent L. and Giles B. In early life he followed the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for a number of years. In 1830 he removed from New Jersey to Exeter, purchasing about four hundred acres of land, 120 of which were cleared during his lifetime. He was a hard-working man who, by honest labor, became a successful farmer. While he was not a leading politician in the town, yet his influence was felt in his party. He was a leading man in the M. E. Church, holding the office of steward and class-leader in that body. He took a special interest in the advancement of the Gospel, and was the leading spirit in the erection of the church building at Mount Zion. He made ample provision for all his children, his estate being divided between them previous to his death, which occurred in September, 1881, at the age of eighty two years. Salmon is the fifth member of his family in order of birth, and always followed farming as his natural calling, though in early life he taught school very acceptably and successfully for over ten years. He married, April 7, 1859, Miss Clarinda, daughter of Abiathy and Lucretia Shippey. By this union there were born seven children, four of whom are now living: Eva, Emma, Levi S. and Arthur. Emma has been teaching school with great success. In 1859 Mr. Lewis removed to Kansas, where he purchased a farm of 330 acres, on which he resided for six years. He then, in 1865, returned to Exeter and purchased eighty-five acres of the old homestead, on which he has erected fine buildings and outhouses, capable of accommodating his large dairy. Mr. Lewis is a wide-awake farmer, who looks after the interest of

"Sol," and keeps well abreast of the times. He is a man of influence in his neighborhood and an active worker in the Grange. His special line of farming is vegetables, dairying and fruit culture. Besides the farm on which he lives, he owns 265 acres in Wyoming county, on which Peter Harris settled in 1798. Mr. Lewis is a practical man as well as a practical farmer. Politically he is a Republican.

Thomas Hart Benton Lewis, was born in Trucksville, Kingston township, this county, February 22, 1835. His father was James Rowley Lewis, who came from Schoharie county, N. Y., and practiced as a physician in this county for more than half a century. Our subject's mother's maiden name was Nancy Ferguson, and she was a daughter of Alexander Ferguson, who lived at Delaware Station, Warren county, where his daughter was born, but afterward removed to Dallas, Luzerne county, where he died. Thomas Hart Benton Lewis was educated at the Wyoming Seminary, and at Bucknell University, from which latter institution he graduated in 1858. He studied law with the late Hon. Charles Denison, and was admitted to the bar August 22, 1860. In 1874 he was chosen a member of the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the Second District of Luzerne county, which was then and still is largely Republican. Though Mr. Lewis was the Democratic nominee, and is an ardent advocate of the doctrines of that faith, he won in the District by a considerable majority. He served in the judiciary general committee, being secretary of the same. He served also upon several other committees. He has served as a member of the borough council of Kingston, as secretary of that body, and in the school board of the borough, being secretary of the board. He has been a ruling elder in the Kingston Presbyterian Church for twenty-four years, and secretary of the session nearly the whole time, and was superintendent of the Sunday-school for eight years. On May 17, 1865, Mr. Lewis married Rosa M. Atherton, daughter of J. A. Atherton, of Bridgewater, Susquehanna Co., Pa., and they have six children.

Thomas P. Lewis, miner in the Mill Creek Mine, Miners Mills, was born in South Wales, April 14, 1844, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Bousher) Lewis, in whose family there were eight children, two of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Davies, of Wales), and Thomas P. Our subject came to America in 1866, and engaged in mining, which has been his occupation from boyhood; he has been successively employed at Elizabeth, Pa., one year; Wyoming, one year; Morris Run, six months; Wilkes-Barre, five months; and then moved to his present residence, which he built in 1870. Mr. Lewis was married, December 25, 1868, to Miss Jane, daughter of Richmond and Mary A. (Allen) Burridge, natives of England, and they have had born unto them children as follows: Richmond T., who was killed in the Pine Ridge Shaft, at the age of fifteen years; Susanna; Abigail; Mariam, who died in infancy; Mary A.; Daniel Wm.; John; Mariam (second), who died in infancy; Raymond P.; James B., and Elizabeth J. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Primitive Methodist Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Encampment, and in politics is a Republican.

Christian Leyh, dealer in furniture and picture framing, and undertaker, Ashley, was born in Pottsville, Pa., December 19, 1845, a son of Henry and Dorothy Leyh, natives of Germany, who emigrated from that country before their marriage. The father, a weaver by trade, raised a family of seven children, viz.: Christian, William, Henry, Dorothy (Mrs. George Kyneet), Amelia, Daniel, and Louisa, who died at the age of fourteen years. Our subject was educated in the public schools at Pottsville and Orwigsburgh, Pa. At the age of seventeen he moved to Hazleton, where he served four years' apprenticeship at cabinet making, and then went to White Haven, entering the employ of Henry Price. After six months he became a partner in the business, but next year entered the employ of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company at that place, and in Ashley. September, 1867, engaged in business for himself, in White Haven. In January, 1868, he accepted a position in the shops at Ashley, remaining there until October, 1883, when he purchased a half interest in the furniture firm of Skillman & Co., in Union Hall block, and in the spring of 1886 became sole proprietor. He suffered severe loss from the burning of

this block, May 12, 1890, but soon resumed business on North Main street, and took possession of his present place in the Fenner block in December of the same year. May 9, 1867, Mr. Leyh married Hannah E., daughter of Charles and Matilda (Lehr) Sassaman, natives of Allentown, Pa. The family settled there at an early date, and Mrs. Leyh's maternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject has several children: Matilda, wife of William Wilcox, painter, Ashley, by whom she has two children; Ralph; Charles, brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey; William H., painter in the shops at Ashley, and Flora M., who is in the store with her father. Mr. Leyh is a member of the Evangelical Association, of the P. O. S. of A., and of the Jr. O. U. A. M. He is a Republican in his political views. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Will W. Leyson, commercial traveler, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Summit Hill, Carbon Co., Pa., August 22, 1866, a son of John W. and Susan (Wintersteen) Leyson, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. The father followed the trade of builder, at which he was very successful. They were the parents of two children, of whom Will W. is the younger. Our subject was educated at the Wilkes-Barre high schools, and after graduating he entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with whom he remained three years, and then accepted a position with Bodmer & Co., brokers, remaining two years. Afterward he accepted a position with the Hillman Vein Coal Company; later was employed by the Mill Creek Coal Company, and afterward was with the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company, Pottsville. After serving one year with this company, he took a western trip, and also a four months' trip through Europe. Upon his return, he accepted a clerkship at the "Hotel Elsmere," Washington, D. C., and afterward became clerk at the "Hotel Brunswick;" Philadelphia. Remaining there some time, he finally accepted a position with the Claus Shear Company, which he is holding at the present time. Mr. Leyson was united in marriage June 9, 1890, with Emily, daughter of Conrad B. and Mary Van Horn Silliman, by which union there is one child. Mr. and Mrs. Leyson are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the famous Clover Club of Washington, D. C. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

Joseph W. Liem, of the firm of J. W. Liem & Co., general hardware merchants, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city April 17, 1860, a son of Frederick and Barbara (Kaiser) Liem, natives of Eisenberg, Germany, who came to America in 1851, settling in Wilkes-Barre, where the father, who was a tinsmith by trade, followed his occupation thirty-two years. He was a son of Joseph and Frederica Liem, who settled in Wilkes-Barre, in 1848, and his children are Emma (Mrs. Philip Geritz), Joseph W. and Charles F., the latter of whom married Susan, a daughter of William and Caroline (Young) Ferder, of Wilkes-Barre. At the death of Frederick Liem, in 1883, his sons succeeded to the business established by him, in 1857, which they have since successfully continued under the firm name of J. W. Liem & Co. Our subject was reared and educated in his native city, learned the tinsmith's trade with his father, and is among the enterprising and popular hardware merchants of the city. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Democrat.

George W. Liggett, locomotive engineer, Hanover township, was born in what is now Atglen, Chester Co., Pa., September 25, 1856, and is a son of Ezekiel and Martha (Young) Liggett, natives of Pennsylvania and of Welsh and English-Welsh origin, respectively. He is a grandson of Caleb and Margaret (Wilson) Liggett and Thomas S. and Margaret (Black) Young; a great-grandson of Samuel and Mary (Coburn) Young; and a great grandson of Ninian Young, who by some authorities was an Irishman, but by others a native of Great Yarmouth, County of Norfolk, on the east coast of England, whence he emigrated to America, and is first mentioned in Fallowfield township, Chester Co., Pa., in 1745. The family came to Luzerne county in 1867, and to Ashley in 1868, where the father was foreman in the blacksmith department of the Ashley shops, and where he died July 19, 1885; the mother still lives with our subject. The family consisted of seven children, four of whom

are living, viz.: Margaret (Mrs. Thomas Blodgett), Mary M. (Mrs. Collins Girton), Elizabeth (Mrs. Robert Winder) and George W. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre, and then served an apprenticeship of four years in the Ashley machine shop; he then fired four and a half years on the Central Railroad, and in 1880 was promoted to his present position. Mr. Liggett was married April 25, 1878, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Robert and Clarinda (Garey) Johnson, respectively, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania and of Irish and Yankee extraction. Mrs. Liggett died December 21, 1891, leaving five children, viz.: Clarence E., Clarinda M., Charles K., George T. and Martha Y. Our subject, as was also his wife, is a member of the Baptist Church at Wilkes-Barre; he is a member of the B. L. E., and in his political views is a Prohibitionist. In 1888 he built his present beautiful residence on Ridge street.

H. W. Lilly, cabinet-maker, Pittston, was born in Lehigh county, and while he was an infant his parents removed to Northampton county, settling at Bethlehem. He is a son of Joseph and Kate (Mensin) Lilly, natives of Northampton county, the former of whom died in 1880, and the latter now resides at Bethlehem. At the age of seventeen our subject began learning the cabinet-making trade, and worked at it until September 15, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, and was at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At Gettysburg he received a gunshot wound in the hip, and was compelled to lie on the field seven days without any attendants, in his terribly mangled condition. He was then sent to the Portsmouth Grove Hospital, Rhode Island, where he remained four months, when he was discharged. He finally returned to Bethlehem, and after recovering sufficiently resumed cabinet-making and worked at it there until 1865, when he came to Pittston, where he has since followed the same. He was married in 1882 to Miss Anna Bussard, of Pittston. In politics, he is a solid Republican.

L. C. Lindeman, Conyngham, was born in Butler township, this county, April 4, 1869, a son of Hartman and Elizabeth (Adams) Lindeman, both natives of Germany. The father was a resident of Luzerne county for many years; first at Hazleton, where he worked at the carpenter's trade, and afterward engaged in the liquor, coal and mercantile business; in later life he removed to Butler township, where he followed farming, and there died. He was a successful business man, and though landing in America poor, he in a few years accumulated a handsome competency. His children who grew to maturity were Jacob, Philip, Frederick, Lewis C. and Charles. Our subject was reared in his native county, and was educated in the public schools, State Normal School, at Millersville, and the Wyoming Seminary. He is now a resident of Conyngham. In politics he is a Democrat.

Eden Lindemuth, merchant, and contractor in painting and paper-hanging, Ashley, was born in Pottsville, Pa., May 9, 1857, and is a son of Henry (a miller) and Elizabeth (Brenner) Lindemuth, natives of Pennsylvania, and of very early German origin. They reared two children, Eden and Charles, the latter of whom died at the age of two weeks; the mother died September 3, 1891, at the age of fifty-seven years. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of fourteen took a clerkship in a store which he held three years, and then learned his trade which he has since followed. In 1879 he removed to Ashley, built his store and paint shop in 1884, and his residence in 1885. In May, 1890, when twenty-eight miners were killed in the Jersey Slope, leaving nearly as many destitute families, it was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Lindemuth that several thousand dollars were raised for their relief and placed in the hands of a board of relief, of which he has since been treasurer. Mr. Lindemuth was married January 25, 1882, to Miss Mary E., daughter of John and Anna (Ebert) Albright, natives of Royer's Ford, Pa., and of German origin, and they have had five children, two of whom are living, Frank and Ethel. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M. and the K. of H. He is a Republican in his political views, and is now president of the borough council, of which he has been a member three years; he was also borough treasurer one year.

JACOB M. LINN, contractor and builder, Edwardsville, was born in Plymouth February 27, 1841, and is a son of Jaze R. and Jane (Devins) Linn, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Irish lineage, the latter of Dutch. On August 4, 1861, our subject enlisted, at Wilkes-Barre, in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the following engagements: Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville and Hatcher's Run. He was mustered out of the service June 12, 1865, returned to Plymouth, and has since been engaged in carpenter work a greater part of the time in that vicinity; he is now an extensive contractor and builder. On November 7, 1868, Mr. Linn was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Pace) Murphy, of Larksville, Pa., and they have four children: Marshal, Estella, William and Etta. In politics he is a thinking Republican, and is always ready to support a good principle, regardless of what party advocates it. He has been a member of the borough council.

JOSEPH LINTERN (deceased) was born in Somersetshire, England, and was married April 29, 1851, to Amelia, daughter of John and Jane (Evans) Barnes. On May 1, 1851, they sailed for America, and settled in the western part of Pennsylvania, locating in June, same year, in the village of Canonsburg. Subsequently, in 1852, they came to Luzerne county, making a final settlement in Jenkins township. They had three children, viz.: John, George and Robert C., of whom John, born January 7, 1853, is an engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company; he is married. George was born February 6, 1855, is without a trade, and is living at the old home in Sebastopol; in his political predilections he is a Republican. Robert C. was born August 7, 1859, in Sebastopol, Pa., was educated in the common schools, and in 1883 finished with a commercial course at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, this county; at the time the first data for this sketch were obtained, he was in the employ of the Butler Mine Company, limited, as chief shipper, but is, at present writing (November, 1892), outside foreman at the Stevens Breaker, in Exeter township; he is unmarried; he is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and of the following Societies: Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights of Pythias and Sons of St. George. The family home is situated on the main street of Sebastopol, just south of the line of the borough of Pittston. Joseph Lintern, the father of these gentlemen, enlisted, in the fall of 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment Heavy Artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers. At Smithville, Va., February 1, 1864, he was taken prisoner, and he died in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, June 3, same year.

CHARLES F. LIPPINCOTT, train-master from Solomon Gap to Scranton, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was born in Mauch Chunk, Pa., July 9, 1849. He is a son of Charles Lippincott, a native of Pennsylvania, of early English Quaker origin. His father, who was a hardware merchant, now living in retirement in Philadelphia, reared a family of three children, of whom Charles F. is the eldest. He was educated in the public school at Mauch Chunk and the Lehighton high school, and was then station agent at Mauch Chunk one and a half years, clerk in the Company office at Ashley one and a half years, timekeeper and paymaster's clerk, Mauch Chunk, one year, superintendent's private clerk at that place thirteen years, and in 1885 was promoted to his present position, which he fills with satisfaction both to his employers and those under his charge. Mr. Lippincott is a member of the Lutheran Church, a Knight Templar, and a Republican in his political views.

JOSEPH LITTLE, miner, Parsons, was born in Yorkshire, England, and is a son of James and Anna (Sunderland) Little, in whose family there were twelve children, Joseph being the third. Our subject came to America in 1887 and engaged in mining in New York, but remained there only a very short time, coming to Parsons, this county, where he has since been engaged in mining. Mr. Little was married, in 1860, to Miss Sarah Daily, of York, England, and this happy union has been blessed with four sons and four daughters, viz.: Kate, Joseph, John, Eliza, Frederick, Hannah, Arthur and Mary. In his political preferences Mr. Little is a Republican.

Edward Littleton, proprietor of flour, feed and grain store, Hazleton, was born at Light Street, Columbia Co., Pa., August 24, 1830, and until the age of eleven years resided in his native place. He then went to New Jersey, where he was engaged in various occupations, among which may be mentioned railroad and canal work, until 1848, when he was employed by Hampton & Rider, lumber dealers and merchants; in 1858 he was made superintendent of their business. On retiring from this position he purchased a stage and during two years drove the route from Mauch Chunk to Berwick. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the U. S. Army, Company A, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Col. Geary; served three years, and was in the army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg, when the Twelfth Army Corps, to which he belonged, was transferred to the West, where it remained until the close of the war. Mr. Littleton was mustered out in June, 1865, and although he was a participant in many fiercely-fought battles yet came out unscathed. After returning from the war, he was employed as outside foreman at the Mount Pleasant Mines, operated by Daggert & Halsey, which position he held until 1872, when he was appointed coal and iron policeman. In that capacity he served during the seven years that were fraught with so great danger owing to the machinations of the desperate Molly Maguire organizations. In 1872 he established his present business, as wholesale and retail dealer in flour, feed and grain, oils and ice. In this extensive business Mr. Littleton employs thirteen men as assistants; has also five teams for delivery purposes. Mr. Littleton was united in marriage in 1870 with Miss Anna K. Young, of Hazleton, and two children have been born to them: Alexander S. and Ray. Mr. Littleton, in political matters, is an independent voter.

Ebenezer Lloyd, mine foreman at the Pettebone Mine, was born February 9, 1844, and is of Welsh descent, being a son of John and Margaret (Hughs) Lloyd, natives of Wales. Our subject was the second child in a family of eight, four of whom are living. He was educated in the common schools, and, at the early age of fourteen, went to work for an uncle on a farm where he remained four years, after which he worked in the mines of Wales until 1870. He then came to America and engaged in loading coal in the mines at Bellegrove, Lebanon Co., Pa., and after two years commenced mining, continuing the same until 1880. Then he changed to the Holsted Mine, and for nine months had charge of the sinking of that shaft, after which he did general work until 1884, when he came to Wyoming and spent five years in charge of the Fuller Mine. From here he went to Forty Fort, taking charge of the Pettebone Mine until a year ago, when he moved to Dorranceton. In 1865 Mr. Lloyd was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Owen Edwards, a native of Wales, and to this union were born six children, five of whom survive: John, a miner, married to Sarah Smale; Helen, married to Charles Crouse, a carriage maker, of Wyoming; and Maggie L., Owen J., and Mary, at home. The mother of these children died in 1882, and in 1883 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Reese and Margaret (Morgan) Williams, natives of Wales; by her he has five children: Claudie, Deborah, Lydia D., Ebenezer and Myfanwy. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are members of the Baptist Church, and politically he is a strong Republican.

Thomas Lloyd, miner and farmer, Yatesville, was born in Wales, February 15, 1841, and is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Plummer) Lloyd, natives of England. They reared a family of six children, of whom Thomas is fourth in order of birth. Our subject received his education in Wales, and worked in the mines there. In 1861 he came to the United States, settling at his present location, and has worked all the time in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, as a miner. He was united in wedlock December 28, 1860, with Anna, daughter of John and Marie (Hopkins) Evans, natives of Wales, and they have been blessed with the following issue: Marie, born August 8, 1862, married December 12, 1883, to John Pierce, miner, Yatesville; John, born August 3, 1864; Benjamin, born January 18, 1866; Jennie E., born April 24, 1867; Margaret A., born April 19, 1869, married November 12, 1891, to Benjamin Sleicher, fireman, Wilkes-Barre, and Thomas T., born July 14, 1872. The family are members of the Methodist Church. Our subject is

a Republican, and was a member of the borough council from 1880 to 1883. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and I. O. R. M.

Charles C. Lockhart, farmer, P. O. Beach Haven, was born November 6, 1856, on the farm where he now resides in Salem township, and is a son of James and Susan (Santee) Lockhart. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Lockhart, and great-grandfather, James Lockhart, were natives of Scotland, and came from Ireland to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century, settling in Salem township, this county, and lived and died on the farm now occupied by subject. The wife of Joseph Lockhart was Annie Cameron, by whom he had ten children, and of them James, the father of our subject, was the eldest. He was born on the homestead, in Salem, in 1802, and resided there until his death. His wife was a daughter of James and Rachel (McNeil) Santee, the former of whom was a son of Valentine Santee, one of the first settlers of Salem township. James Lockhart reared a family of six children: Mary, Elizabeth, Maria (Mrs. Dr. I. E. Ross), Rachel (Mrs. George W. Harter), Hamilton (deceased) and Charles C. Our subject is the fourth generation to occupy the Lockhart homestead, and is one of Salem's representative farmers and citizens. In politics he is a Republican.

Franklin P. Long, station agent at Nanticoke, Reading System, Jersey Central Division. This genial and intelligent young man was born September 2, 1866, at Elliottsville, Pa., the only child of Levi and Catherine (Smith) Long, natives of Pennsylvania. Franklin P. was reared and educated in Lehigh county, and began life for himself as freight agent at Tripoli, for the Reading Railroad Company, where he remained for four years. He was transferred April 1, 1888, to his present position. Mr. Long is independent in politics. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church at Nanticoke, and is secretary of the Sunday-school. He is a member of the F. & A. M.

Henry W. Long, farmer, P. O. Irish Lane, was born in Fairmount township, May 16, 1854. He is the son of Lewis and Lavina (Wolfe) Long, the former born in Ross township, the latter in Fairmount. Lewis was a son of Elias Long, who was also born in Fairmount township. Elias was a son of John, who was of German descent, and the first of the Longs to settle in Huntington township. Elias began his active career as a farmer in Fairmount township. He removed to Ross township about 1826, on a lot of 140 acres, and devoted his entire time to agricultural pursuits. He was a hard-working man of good principles and pure morals. Politically Mr. Long was a stanch Whig. He died at the age of seventy-three years, his wife at the age of eighty-one. Their family consisted of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity. His son, Lewis Long, began his business life as a farmer in Ross township, afterward removing to Fairmount township, where he purchased 100 acres of timber land, most of which he cleared during his lifetime. He was a very industrious man, honest to a fault, and hard-working in the extreme. He died in 1862, aged thirty-six years. His family consisted of eight children, seven of whom are now living. Henry W. Long is the third of the family in order of birth. He was reared and educated in Ross township, and was but eight years of age when his father died, at which time he went to live with his uncle, George F. Long. Here he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, after which time he worked for various parties. He was engaged in burning charcoal by contract, at which he succeeded financially. In 1875 and 1880 he bought some land in Ross township, which he soon sold, it being too small for a man of his enterprise. He bought another farm of over 100 acres, which he works to perfection, for he is a thorough-going man and a practical agriculturist. He is a general farmer, but runs his farm principally to hay. Mr. Long married, in December, 1881, Miss Permelia, daughter of S. and "Frona" Williams. To this union have been born five children, all of whom are living: Sophia, Ann M., James B., Josephine and Charles. Mrs. Permelia Long was born in Huntington township in 1855. Politically, Mr. Long is a Republican.

J. R. Long, merchant, Sweet Valley, was born February, 1851, in Ross township, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Benjamin and Rhoda M. (Flan-

agan) Long, the former born in Ross township, the latter in Plymouth. Benjamin is the son of George Long, who was one of the first pioneers of Huntington township. He removed from there to Ross township when there were only a few settlers in that part of the county. He was a useful pioneer—a man who dared express himself in behalf of right. In politics he was a stanch Whig. His family consisted of ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity. His son Benjamin began his business career on a farm of fifty acres in Ross township. He was a carpenter by occupation and a first-class mechanic. His wife, Miss Rhoda Flanagan, owned 130 acres in her own right. The Flanagans are old and prominent settlers in Ross township, of Irish origin. Benjamin Long held several offices of some importance in the township. He was a firm believer in the truth of Christianity, and was a member of the Christian Church. Like his father, he was a strong Republican. He died in 1886, aged sixty-six years. His family consisted of six children, four of whom grew to maturity. J. R. is the second in order of birth. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, but confined himself principally to farming, and agricultural pursuits of various kinds. He owns a farm of 150 acres, a part of the old homestead, a third interest in other lands, and a house and lot in Sweet Valley. He embarked in the mercantile business in 1891, and keeps the best general store in the village. His stock is new and fresh, and while his goods are cheap, they are not cheap goods. His store is well stocked with a full line of staple articles to supply the home demand, consequently his place of business is the center of attraction; his fair dealing warrants him success. In 1869 he married Miss Keziah J., daughter of Eliza and John B. Wesley. There were born to this happy marriage ten children, seven of whom are living: John J., Mary I., Mattie E., Tacy M., Benjamin J., Rhoda M. and Buel. John J. married Miss Nora Masters. Mr. Long is a popular man socially, a stanch Republican politically, and in religion a member of the Christian Church. His wife and three of his accomplished daughters are also members of the same church. Mrs. Keziah (Wesley) Long was born in Ross township in 1853.

Wilson Long, carpenter and farmer, P. O. Irish Lane, was born in Ross township January 13, 1838, where he was also reared and educated. He is the son of Joseph and Margaret A. (Park) Long, both of whom were born in this county, the former December 3, 1812, the latter September 17, 1811. Joseph was a son of Elias and Sarah Long, the former born in Mount Bethel, Northampton county, October 13, 1762, the latter in Huntington township, in August, 1790. Elias was a son of Elias and Betsey Long. They removed from Northampton county in the very early settlement of the place. His family at that time numbered twelve children. They settled in Huntington township, where they owned a large tract of land. Elias, Sr., served his country well and faithfully in the Revolutionary war. He lived to be over eighty years of age. His son, Elias, Jr., began his public career near Harveyville, on a farm of ninety acres. He was a hard-working and industrious man. At one time he owned and operated a distillery. Politically, he was a stanch Whig, and a man of leading influence in his neighborhood. He died in 1853, aged ninety-one years. Elias Long was married twice, by which marriages there were born to him sixteen children, all of whom grew to maturity. Joseph Long, his son, began his active life in Huntington township, also as a farmer, where he owned thirty-five acres of land. In 1850 he removed to Ross township, where he built a log house which stands to-day (1892), and he confined himself to agricultural pursuits. He was a man much respected by all. Mr. Long died in 1884, aged seventy-two years. There were nine children born to him, seven of whom grew to maturity and are now living.

Wilson Long is the eldest of the family. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has since worked in conjunction with farming. June 27, 1861, he was mustered into the service of the United States as a private in Company F, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, Thirty-sixth in line, for the term of three years. He took part in all the leading battles of the army of the Potomac till that of the Wilderness, where he was made a prisoner of war. He was confined in Anderson-

ville from May to August, then removed to Florence, S. C., where he remained till December 31, when he was released. His term of service was almost four years, and during this time he was never marked unfit for duty. On February 27, 1865, he received an honorable discharge with the rank of corporal. On his return to citizenship he confined himself to his trade, residing in Wilkes Barre, where he worked for eight years. In 1861 he bought his father's old place, and has made it his home ever since. Mr. Long is a member of the G. A. R.; has served three years as jury commissioner, and has also held various township offices. He is unmarried. Margaret A. Park, the mother of Wilson Long, is a daughter of Joseph and Martha Park, the former born October 23, 1757, the latter November 6, 1767. They removed to this county about 1810, locating in Sugar Loaf township, and afterward removed to Huntington township. There were thirteen children born to them. Joseph Park died in 1844, aged eighty-six; his wife, in 1852, aged ninety years. They were prominent people in their township.

W. H. Long, clerk, Hunlock Creek, was born in Union township July 6, 1845, where he was educated at the common schools. In early life he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in conjunction with other work for a number of years. He is a worthy gentleman, well posted in mercantile business, and has faithfully served James E. Bergan for five years. In 1869 he was united in wedlock with Miss Rebecca, daughter of Peter and Mary Baer, and to this union were born five children, four of whom are living: Joseph, Elizabeth, Ava and Samuel. Of these, Joseph married Miss Rosetta Cadwallader. Mr. Long removed to Hunlock Creek in 1887, where he purchased a lot on which he has erected a neat cottage, and besides this he owns a farm of fifty-four acres in Hunlock township. He is much respected by his neighbors, and enjoys the full confidence of his fellow citizens. He and wife are acceptable members of the Baptist Church. William H. Long is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Search) Long, the former of whom was born in Ross township, the latter in Union township. Joseph died not long after his marriage with Miss Search, who is yet living. He was a promising young man. There were two children born to him and wife, named William H. and Lydia.

W. R. Longshore, M. D., was born in Beaver Meadow, Carbon Co., Pa., September 10, 1838, and is descended from Revolutionary families on both sides, paternal and maternal. His father, Ashbel B. Longshore, worked on the same engineer corps as did the late A. Pardee, afterward was a merchant at Beaver Meadow and Berwick, then studied medicine and practiced in Wyoming and Luzerne counties, later moving to Beaver Meadow. Our subject spent part of his boyhood days in Philadelphia and vicinity, and when fourteen years old came to Hazleton, this county. He was educated in Kingston Seminary and Lewisburg University, studied medicine with his father in Hazleton, and attended Jefferson Medical College and the Pennsylvania College of Medicine, in Philadelphia, graduating at the latter institute in 1860. He then served as an assistant to Dr. Kirkbride at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, in Philadelphia, until the fall of 1862, when he entered the army as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was attached to the First Brigade, Geary's Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps. He was promoted to major and surgeon in October, 1863, and took part in the campaign of Wauhatchie Valley and the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. After the Twelfth and Eleventh Corps had been consolidated into the Twentieth Corps, they were sent to re-inforce Sherman; then went into camp at Wauhatchie Valley part of the winter of 1863-64, and afterward into permanent winter quarters at Bridgeport, Ala. At this place Dr. Longshore had charge of the Brigade Hospital, and was acting brigade surgeon on Sherman's march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, which march was commenced May 1, 1864. After the capture of Atlanta, he was made acting brigade surgeon, and as such went with Sherman to the sea, afterward taking part in the march through the Carolinas. At Goldsborough, N. C., he obtained leave of absence, and coming north reached Philadelphia the night

of the assassination of President Lincoln. He then proceeded to Hazleton, and was married, April 25, 1865, to Miss M. A. Carter, daughter of William Carter, a coal operator of Beaver Meadow. Returning to the army May 7 following, he took part in the review of Sherman's command in Washington, and was mustered out with his regiment during the latter part of July, same year. He then settled in Hazleton, where he has practiced medicine ever since. On March 5, 1874, the Doctor was commissioned surgeon of the old Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., and served until the regiment was disbanded; was with his command during the riots of 1874. In June, 1890, he was commissioned surgeon of the Ninth Regiment Infantry, Third Brigade, N. G. P. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion; Robinson Post No. 20, G. A. R.; the various degrees of Freemasonry; the Luzerne County Medical Society; the Carbon County Medical Society; the Lehigh Valley Medical Association, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Politically he has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

Eugene B. Longwell, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born in Vernon township, Sussex Co., N. J., October 7, 1844, a son of John and Sarah J. (Boughton) Longwell, both of whom were also born in Sussex county. John Longwell was born in 1816, a son of Andrew Longwell, who was a native of Ireland, and after emigrating to this country settled in that part of New Jersey as a prosperous farmer. He reared a family of six children. John Longwell was only seven years of age when his father died, and always followed farming, at which he became an expert. On September 29, 1838, he married Miss Sarah J. Boughton, after which he removed to this county. He first located in Kingston township in 1850, but remained only a few months, when he removed to Franklin township, where he purchased seventy-six acres of land, most of which was unimproved; but by industry and economy he cleared the farm, causing the harvest fields to succeed the forest, and the rude log-cabin to give place to a more modern structure, thus helping by his labors the onward struggles to a higher civilization. He was a man of deep sympathy, whose home was always open to the oppressed, and whose hand was ever ready to lift or help the weak and needy. A man of strictly honest principles, he was honored with many offices in his township, all of which he filled with ability. In politics he was Democratic; in religion, a Methodist. He reared a family of three children: William H., Mary E and Eugene B. The father died in September, 1882, at the age of sixty-six years. Eugene B. Longwell was five years of age when he came to this county with his father, and has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. On April 17, 1870, he was married to Miss Melvina C., daughter of Silas and Chloe Clark, and by her he had two sons: John and Fred, the former born in 1873, the latter in 1878. Mrs. Melvina C. (Clark) Longwell was born in Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y. Mr. Longwell has lived on his present farm all his life with the exception of three years he spent in Pittston subsequent to his marriage. He retains the farm on which his father settled in Franklin township; is a practical, general farmer, and a good business man. He has been favored with several township offices, which he invariably discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction of his constituents. He is a class-leader in the M. E. Church, a man in whom his fellows place confidence, and in this work his good wife helps, in both word and work fulfilling her mission. She is a true help-meet for him, and her home is a model home of which she is a queen. Politically, Mr. Longwell is a Democrat.

Michael Lonzer, Hazleton, passenger locomotive engineer on the Lehigh Valley Division of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad System. This well-known and popular engineer is a native of Germany, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Hindershiedt) Lonzer. When our subject was about five years of age, the family emigrated to America and settled near the present site of Hazelton City, Pa. He was reared and educated at Hazleton, and at the age of twelve began life working in a breaker; he worked around the mines until he reached the age of twenty, when he engaged at breaking on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. After about six years at

that, he was promoted to fireman, a position he faithfully filled eleven years, and in February, 1891, he was made locomotive engineer on a passenger train between Hazleton and Freeland. Mr. Longer owns a harness store in Hazleton, which he opened in 1889, and which is now under the able management of Mr. William Charles. This is the leading establishment of the kind in the city. Mr. Lonzer was married in 1871 to Miss Catherine Elizabeth Meyer, of Hazleton, and they have had born to them six children, viz.: John F. (harness-maker), Carolina E., Anna C., Jacob C., Lizzie May and Katie E. Mr. Lonzer is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and in politics he is a stanch Republican.

George Peck Loomis is the son of William Wallace and Elizabeth R. (Blanchard) Loomis, the former of whom is at this writing, with one exception (Nathaniel Rutter), the oldest living resident of the city of Wilkes-Barre. He is descended from Deacon John Loomis, who emigrated from England in 1638, and settled in Windsor, Conn., a year or so later, since which time many of the Loomises have been leading citizens of Connecticut. William Wallace Loomis came with his parents to Wilkes-Barre in 1827, when he was but twelve years of age. He is an ordained elder of the Methodist Church, and has always been very active in church and Sunday-school work. He was burgess of the old borough of Wilkes Barre from 1854 to 1861, inclusive, and was mayor of the city three years, commencing in 1877. He has held many incidental positions of trust, and, as these facts testify, is one of the most respected of Wilkes-Barre's citizens. Mrs. Loomis, the mother of George Peck Loomis, and second wife of William Wallace Loomis, was Elizabeth R. Blanchard, descended from Capt. Jeremiah Blanchard, who came to Luzerne in 1772, and was the first settler of Port Blanchard, in Jenkins township. He was constable for Pittston in 1775 and 1776, and was in the fort at that place as a captain of militia at the time of the battle and massacre of Wyoming. George Peck Loomis was born in Wilkes-Barre May 1, 1859. He graduated from the Wyoming Seminary in 1878, and from Syracuse University in 1882. He began the study of the law with A. Ricketts, but abandoned it for a year's service as cashier for a moulding-mill owned by his uncle at Brooklyn, N. Y. Then he returned to Wilkes-Barre, and resumed the study of the law under the preceptorship of H. A. Fuller. He was admitted to the bar January 31, 1887. Mr. Loomis is connected with the Wilkes Barre Gun Company, and several other business institutions; politically he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Methodist Church.

Edward Sterling Loop was born in Elmira, N. Y., February 11, 1823, and is a son of Peter P. and Eliza Ireue (Ross) Loop. He received a limited education in the schools of Wilkes-Barre, and in 1840 left home, going to St. Louis, where he was employed in a retail dry-goods store about three years. In 1844 he went to New York, where he was employed as bookkeeper in a dry-goods house for nearly ten years. He returned to Wilkes-Barre in 1853, and entered the Wyoming State (now National) Bank, where he remained for over twenty-one years, first as teller, and afterward as cashier. He resigned July 22, 1874, since which time he has lived a retired life. Mr. Loop married, December 28, 1852, Cornelia B., daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Wadhams) French, of Plymouth; she died June 25, 1856, leaving one daughter, Estelle (Mrs. Major Charles F. Larrabee, of Washington, D. C., who has one son, Sterling Loop Larrabee). On July 1, 1858, Mr. Loop married Harriet A., daughter of T. D. Lander, of New York City.

Morgan Lord, farmer, Carverton, was born, October 2, 1839, reared and educated in Franklin, a son of Stephen and Phebe Ann (Hallock) Lord, the former born in Franklin, the latter in Luzerne county. Stephen was a son of Alexander Lord, a native of Connecticut, an old soldier of the war of 1812, and one of the first settlers of Franklin township. His children were eight in number, all of whom are dead. He first settled at what is known as Flat Rock Schoolhouse, where, by thrift and hard labor, he made a complete farm, and here he lived and died. His son, Stephen, lived on the homestead until he was of age, when he removed to the farm now owned by his sons, J. D. and Lyman, consisting of 116 acres, to which he added

ninety-four more. He was a carpenter by trade, at which he worked all his life, and at which he proved successful. He was married twice: First time to Miss Phebe Ann Hallock, by whom he had six children, four of whom are living, and for his second wife he wedded Miss Elizabeth De Witt, by whom he had five children, four of them yet living. He died March 21, 1891, at the age of eighty years. Morgan, who is the fourth by the first marriage, has always confined himself to farming, and to-day is a recognized practical agriculturist. He owns 110 acres of prime land, on which he has made many improvements on both field and buildings. His stock is good, his buildings are commodious, and his surroundings generally suggest good management. On November 7, 1865, he was married to Miss Nancy, daughter of E. D. and Sally Wilson, and by her he had one child, Wesley, born March 5, 1871. In 1862 he became a member of Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh State Militia, to serve his country for the term of nine months, which he did, and was honorably discharged. He was subsequently drafted, but his relations at home were such that they could not be severed, so he paid $625 for a substitute.

Samuel D. Loudenburg, miner, Parsons, was born March 22, 1847, at Kingston, Pa., and is the second of eight children born to George and Caroline (Gray) Loudenburg. He was reared and educated at Kingston, and at the age of seventeen began life for himself, lumbering at Fairview, Pa., in which business he was engaged for twelve years in the State of Pennsylvania. In 1879 he engaged in mining at Forty Fort and remained there for a short time, when he came to Parsons, where he has since resided. Mr. Loudenburg was married January 1, 1872, to Elmira, daughter of Burton Hedsale, of Wyoming county; they have four children: William, Ellen, Freeman and Albert. Samuel's grandfather, John Loudenburg, came from Germany, locating at Kingston at a very early date. Our subject is a firm adherent to the cause of Democracy.

W. A. Loughrey, grocer and justice of the peace, Port Blanchard, was born September 13, 1855, in the house where he now resides, and is the eldest son of William and Mary (Glynn) Loughrey, natives, respectively, of Counties Galway and Mayo, Ireland; the parents arrived in this country in June, 1848, and settled immediately in this county. The subject of our sketch was educated in the common schools, and in 1866 went to work at the mines as a slate-picker; in 1868 he became driver, and in 1871 laborer, working at the latter five years, when in 1876 he was employed as a miner. He continued mining until 1880, when he went to Colorado to the silver mines, where he remained, however, but four months. He then went to Port Griffith and took up his old position as a miner, but was seriously hurt by a fall of rock, and on November 26, 1882, he went into the grocery business, at his present stand. Mr. Loughrey has been twice married, his first wife being Bridget, daughter of John and Bridget (McAndrews) Cook, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, to whom he was united on November 26, 1882. She died August 1, 1889, having become the mother of the following children: Mary, born November 20, 1883; William, born April 21, 1885; Eleanor, born November 13, 1886; and Annie, born, July 24, 1888. Our subject married again, on January 28, 1892, Mary, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Boland) Lynn, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. They are members of the Catholic Church; our subject is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in which organization he holds the office of county delegate. In politics he is a Republican, and held the office of school director from 1881 to 1887, during which time he was treasurer of the board four years and secretary one year; in 1886 he was elected justice of the peace for five years, and is now serving his second term, having been re elected in 1891. Mr. Loughrey was nominated by his party in 1890 to represent them in the State Legislature, but was defeated by a small majority.

William Loveland, Kingston, was born in Kingston, Pa., August 5, 1821, the second son of Elijah and Mary (Buckingham) Loveland, whose ancestry in this country were among the Puritans who came to Connecticut about 1630. Our subject received his early education in the old academy on Main street, Kingston, and at Dane's Academy, Wilkes-Barre. He has always been a farmer, and at his

father's death assumed control of the family homestead in Kingston. As a business man he has ever been active and prominent, and has aided to develop and sustain the most important local interests. For years he has been a member and officer of the Presbyterian Church. He identified himself with the Republican party at its organization, and has been deeply interested in its progress to the present time, although never an active politician. In 1856 Mr. Loveland was married to Miss Lydia Hurlbut, of Arkport, N. Y., granddaughter of Christopher Hurlbut (a native of Connecticut), a surveyor well known in the Wyoming Valley in pioneer days. This union has been blessed with seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Mary Buckingham, Fanny Vaughn (now Mrs. Robert P. Broadhead), Elizabeth Shepard, and Emily.

John Lovell, general merchant, No. 96 South Main street, Pittston. This energetic and successful young business man is a Pittstonian bred and born, and a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Powell) Lovell, the former a native of England, the latter of South Wales. The father came to America in 1859, and died at Pittston in 1876; the mother still lives there. The family consisted of nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: George, merchant, Pittston; John; Jennie (Mrs. C. F. Phillips, Pittston); Anna (Mrs. A. G. McMillian, Pittston); Isaac C. and Ida May, Chicago. Our subject was born November 24, 1859, and was educated in the common schools and in Wood's Business College. When a boy he engaged in working in the mines, and continued this occupation until twenty-five years of age. He then engaged in his present business. May 22, 1884, Mr. Lovell married Miss Amelia Barnes, of Pittston, and by her had two children, viz.: Lulu and Raymond. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle; and is a Republican. He is an enterprising citizen, never hesitating to support any deserving enterprise that promises public good.

Patrick Luddon, miner, Inkerman, was born in Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, November 13, 1859, and is the son of Michael and Mary Luddon, also natives of the same place. He received his education in Ireland, and came to America in the year 1874, settling in Pittston, this county, where he received employment as a laborer in the mines, working for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and since 1890 he has been a miner. Mr. Luddon was united in marriage January 21, 1882, with Annie, daughter of Brian and Margaret (Collins) Luddon, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and their union has been blessed with the following issue: Kate, born December 5, 1883; Patrick, born February 2, 1885; Thomas, born March 6, 1886; Michael, born March 5, 1888; Mary, born February 24, 1890, and Margaret, born June 24, 1892. Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and the A. O. H., and in politics he is a Democrat.

Rudolph Ludwig, Freeland, is a native of Prussia, born February 5, 1850. When he was about four years of age his parents emigrated to America and located at Hazleton, where they resided two years, afterward removing to Eckley. At the age of ten years Rudolph began picking slate, and also worked in various other capacities around the mines for eight years. He then worked with his father, who was a butcher, and there learned the butchering trade. After working with his father for nine years, he came to Freeland and engaged in the business on his own account. He has also carried on various other businesses in Freeland, and conducted a restaurant six years, and it may be truly said of Mr. Ludwig that in everything he has undertaken he has succeeded. Few men have more friends than he in the community where he resides. On June 16, 1872, Mr. Ludwig was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Bell, an accomplished young lady of Mauch Chunk, who is of Scotch descent. They have had one child, Earnest, who is employed in the office of the Hazleton *Sentinel*. Mr. Ludwig is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Malta. He was one of the men who took an active interest in the incorporation of the borough of Freeland, and has been chief burgess of that town one term. In political views he is a Republican. He has been a great base-ball player, and was at one time a well known figure on the diamond.

Captain John H. Lutz, miner, Plains, was born in Wilkes-Barre September 9, 1842, and is a son of John H. and Mary C. (Swortwood) Lutz, also natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. The father, who was a saddler by trade, reared a family of six children, of whom John H. is the second. Our subject began life boating on the canal, a vocation he followed two years; then engaged in mining at Nanticoke, where he remained six years. When his country was in peril, he was one of the first to practically demonstrate his willingness to die for the old flag. On October 15, 1861, he enlisted, at Wilkes-Barre, in Company A, Fifty-second P. V. I.; was transferred to Company D, Ninth P. V. C., and in 1864 re-enlisted in the same company; he was mustered out July 18, 1865. Capt. Lutz has a military record equaled by few, if any; he was with his regiment continuously, taking an active part in sixty-three engagements, and during the last five months of the war he was detailed to help man some guns which had been captured from Gen. Stoneman, and re-captured by the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and manned by picked men of that regiment. After the war he went west, and was in Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri, and went with a Government train of sixty-four oxen from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Larma (where they were stopped by the Indians), and returned at the end of six weeks. He then came to Wilkes Barre, where for three years he was engaged in the lumber business for Mench & Loenstien, after which he entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, first as carpenter, then as stationary engineer. At present he is engaged in mining. Mr. Lutz was married, July 5, 1869, to Miss Martha, daughter of Abram and Elizabeth (Slyker) Arnold, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. The fruit of this union has been eight children, viz.: Margaret F., Susan R., Daisy L. (deceased), John H. (deceased), Harry H., Barton B., Sterling L. and Ethel. Capt. Lutz is a member of A. O. K. of M. C. and the G. A. R., in both of which he has held all the offices, and in politics he is a Republican. He is descended from a family of considerable military record; his grandfather, Daniel Lutz, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his uncle, Samuel Lutz, was in the war of 1812. Our subject's title as "Captain" came to him through being captain of a cavalry company raised in 1882, and captain of a military company in the M. C., known as the "Military Rank, Wyoming Company, No. 88."

William J. Lutz, carpenter, Forty Fort, was born December 17, 1860, in Luzerne borough, and is a son of Andrew and Susan (Santee) Lutz, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. Our subject, who is the third in a family of four children, was educated at the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one began work for the Jackson & Wooden Manufacturing Company, of Berwick, Pa., where he remained one year. He then came to Forty Fort, and engaged with J. S. Monks, a contractor of Kingston, with whom he is now employed as carpenter. Mr. Lutz was married May 20, 1882, to Annie, daughter of William and Susan (Wright) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. By this happy union he has two children: Keith W. and Beryl M. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., also of the Forty Fort Band. Politically he is a Prohibitionist.

Rev. G. C. Lyman, pastor of the first M. E. Church of Wyoming borough, was born July 16, 1842, and is a son of Samuel and Eunice (Earl) Lyman, natives of Vermont and Connecticut, and of Scotch and English origin, respectively. They reared a family of twelve children, three of whom are now living. Our subject, who is the eleventh in order of birth, was educated in the common schools, the high school at Montrose, Pa., and the Wyoming Seminary. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in Company E, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Captain Ewing), and was with Sherman on his march to the sea; his regiment was the first to whom Johnson offered to surrender. He was discharged July 22, 1865, and returned to his home, where he engaged in farming for four years, teaching school winters. His first charge as minister of the Gospel was at Jenningsville, and he has since preached in the following places: Mehoopany, Clarks Green and Waverly, Carverton, Dallas,

Nanticoke, Tunkhannock, and in the spring of 1890 he came to Wyoming, where he is now. Mr. Lyman was married, June 9, 1866, to Lydia A., daughter of John W. and Lucy (Sumner) Bunnell, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin, which union was blessed with four sons, viz.: John P., born May 30, 1867 (is conductor on the city railway in Philadelphia), George E. and Charles E. (twins) born March 8, 1871 (Charles E. is shipping clerk for the C. R. R. of N. J., at Scranton; George E. is bookkeeper for Billings & Son, produce merchants, De Ruyter, N. Y.), and I. Olin, born August 2, 1874, at present attending the Wyoming Seminary. Mrs. Lyman and the eldest three boys are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. Lyman is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and G. A. R., and is a strong Prohibitionist in his political predilections.

John A. Lyman, Hazleton, railroad conductor, Lehigh Valley Division, Reading System. Among the many Lehigh Valley Railroad conductors, none are more widely known and popular than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Columbia county, February 16, 1841, and is a son of James and Lucy (Lowermiller) Lyman, natives of Pennsylvania. At the end of his school life he worked in a brickyard until June 16, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. A. Pardee, Jr. Mr. Lyman served in the following battles and skirmishes: Bolivar Heights, Va., Leesburg, Va., Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mt., Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Ga., Pea Vine Creek, Ringgold, Ga., Cedar Mt., Va., Rappahannock, Va., Sulphur Springs, Rodsy Place Ridge, New Hope Church, Dallas, Pine Hill, Culp's Farm, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta, Siege of Savannah, and Edisto Island, S. C. Besides these regular engagements, Mr. Lyman participated in about two dozen hot skirmishes. He served until 1864, when the company was mustered out. With the exception of a slight wound received while in the engagement in front of Atlanta, Mr. Lyman passed through the war without receiving an injury, although he participated in some of the fiercest battles that were fought. After returning from the war our subject began railroading, filling the positions of brakeman, baggage master and extra conductor until 1876, when he was promoted to conductor of passenger trains, running between Hazleton and Penn Haven Junction. He has been on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, as conductor, ever since, and truly merits the confidence of the company that he represents, as well as the respect of the traveling public. Mr. Lyman was united in marriage, September 28, 1865, with Miss Mary A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Atersall)————, natives of England. Two children have been born to their union, namely: John A. and Elsie E. Mr. Lyman votes the Democratic ticket, and is a member of the following Orders: Railroad Conductors, Jr. O. U. A. M., I. O. R. M., and also of the Fire Department, serving ten years as president of the last named organization. The family attend the Lutheran Church.

Alexander J. Lynch, justice of the peace, collector and real estate agent, Plymouth, was born October 9, 1853, at Heckscherville, Schuylkill, Co., Pa., and is a son of Richard and Margaret (Lawless) Lynch, the former of whom was born on the Isle of Wight, England, the latter in County Kilkenny, Ireland. Edw. Lynch, the paternal grandfather of our subject, came to this country first as an English soldier in the war of 1812, and served for twenty-one years under the English flag. Honora McDonald, grandmother of our subject, died recently in Schuylkill county, Pa., at the advanced age of one hundred and six years. Alexander J. Lynch, who is the youngest of nine children, was educated at Heckscherville, Pa. He commenced life as a mine laborer, and worked in and about the mines until he arrived at the age of seventeen years, when he began clerking in the general store of James McAlarney, Plymouth, Pa., where he remained from 1871 to 1878. He then engaged with McKinney & Simmons, remaining with them eighteen months. In 1879 he embarked in the grocery business on his own account, in which he continued till 1887. In 1884 he was elected justice of the peace of Plymouth borough on the Citizens' ticket, and was re-elected in May, 1889, which last term will expire in 1894. Mr. Lynch

was married, September 10, 1879, to Eleanor J., daughter of William and Ellen (McCarthy) Heckels, the former a native of England, the latter of Ireland. Three children have been born to this union: Richard G., born May 10, 1885; William, born July 24, 1887, and Alexander, born April 28, 1889, died November 10, 1889. Mrs. Lynch died May 1, 1889. In his political preferences Mr. Lynch is a Democrat, and in religious faith he belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

Mrs. Sarah A. Lynch, widow of James Lynch, late farmer, was born in Pittston township, a daughter of William and Sarah A. Collins, both of whom were born in Northampton county. They removed to this county in 1823, locating in Pittston township, where their daughter, Mrs. Sarah A. Lynch, now resides. They purchased 444 acres of land, 100 of which had been improved during his lifetime, and under his supervision. There have been other marked and visible improvements. His family consisted of eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity. The father died in 1857, at the age of sixty-three years, the mother in 1880, aged seventy-three years. Our subject was reared and educated in Pittston township, where she has always resided, and at the age of twenty-one was married to James Lynch, a native of New Jersey. There were two children born to them: Sarah E. (deceased) and James I. Mr. Lynch worked in various points through the Valley, and was employed by the Gravity Railroad Company for twelve years. In 1862 he entered the United States service, as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-third P. V. I., for the term of three years He died of disease contracted while in the service. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and a man of ability and influence in his town. His widow still carries on the farm with the assistance of her son, James I., a promising young man. They are general farmers, and still retain the original 444 acres.

James A. Lynn, carpenter, Kingston, was born in Plymouth, January 6, 1843, and is a son of Joze and Jane (Devens) Lynn, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former being of Irish and the latter of German descent. The Lynns came to this country from Ireland at a very early date, in the persons of three brothers, and it is safe to presume that all who bear that name in this country are probably descendants of them. The subject of this sketch was educated in Luzerne county, and at the age of sixteen began working in the mines at Plymouth, where he was employed about seven years. He then took up carpentry, and after learning it removed to Kingston, where he has since been engaged at his trade. On November 6, 1872, he was married to Miss Malinda, daughter of Aaron and Tebia (Miller) LaBarre, natives of Slatington, Pa., the former of French origin and the latter of Welsh-German descent; both are now living at Slatington, and the father has now reached the patriarchal age of eighty-two years, still a well-preserved and vigorous man; a cousin of his lived to be one hundred and thirteen years old. James A. Lynn is a member of the Knights of Honor, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and in politics is a Republican.

Peter E. Lyons, proprietor of the "Quarry Hotel," Wilkes-Barre township, was born in County Louth, Ireland, August 15, 1862, a son of Nicholas and Margaret (Waters) Lyons. The father came to America in 1870, locating in Wilkes-Barre, where he worked in the mines the balance of his life, and his family came two years later. His children now living are: Peter E., Mary R. (Mrs. Thomas Maloney), James, Charles, Julia, Bridget, Kate and Nicholas. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre from ten years of age, received a common-school education, and followed mining nine years, firing three years, and since 1888 has been engaged in the hotel business. He married Miss Catherine, daughter of John and Mary Sullivan, of Wilkes-Barre township, and by her has five children: Mary, Anna, Lizzie, Kate and James. Mr. Lyons is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and was register of Wilkes-Barre township three years, treasurer one year.

C. W. McAlarney, attorney at law, Plymouth. This successful and prominent lawyer was born in Mifflinburgh, Union Co., Pa., and is a son of John and Catharine (Wilson) McAlarney, the former a native of County Longford, Ireland, the latter of Lancaster county, Pa. Mr. McAlarney was educated in the common schools of his

birthplace, and also at the Mifflinburgh Academy, taking a four years' course at the latter place. There were eight children in the family, four sons and four daughters, our subject being next to the youngest. Three of the sons are attorneys at law; the other, W. M. McAlarney, is a physician, now located at Philadelphia, Pa. Of the daughters, Mary C. and Rose reside at the old home in Mifflinburgh; Jane E. is the wife of J. C. Rocky, Du Bois, Pa., and Emma L. is deceased. After completing his education, our subject clerked in a general grocery store at Lewisburg, Pa., for the period of one year, at the end of which time he accepted a position as school teacher, which profession he followed six years. He then went to the city of Harrisburgh and began reading law with his eldest brother, J. C. McAlarney, and after two years of diligent study was admitted to the bar. After his admission to the bar, he remained with his brother until the fall of 1875, when he came to this county with the intention of opening an office. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, February 7, 1876, and in August, same year, he opened an office at Plymouth, where he has since practiced with remarkable success. Mr. McAlarney was married, March 27, 1886, to Clara R., daughter of John J. and Amanda (Davenport) Shonk, natives of Plymouth, to which union there have been born two children, John J., who died in infancy, and Amanda, born September 29, 1890. In politics Mr. McAlarney has always been closely identified with the Democratic party. As a lawyer he has made a success which has been due entirely to his own exertions.

ANDREW WILSON MCALPINE, real estate agent, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wilkes-Barre June 4, 1849, and is a son of Frederick and Frances (Wilson) McAlpine. His paternal grandfather, George McAlpine, was a native of Old Windsor, Conn., born in 1783, and died at what is now Avoca, this county. Three of his sons became residents of Luzerne county. Frederick McAlpine was a native of Tyringham, Mass.; he came from Winsted, Conn., to this county about 1840, settling at Wilkes-Barre, where he engaged in the manufacture of tin ware and sheet iron stoves, and died there in 1856. His wife was a daughter of Seth and Rebecca (Yarington) Wilson, of Wilkes-Barre. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject was in the Revolutionary war, and his maternal great-grandfather was in the Wyoming Massacre. Frederick McAlpine was the father of two children: Andrew W. and Lizzie M. The subject of this sketch was reared in Wilkes-Barre Institute and Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa. He began his business career as clerk for John H. Swoyer, of Wilkes-Barre, and later became shipping clerk for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. For three years he was connected with the *Wilkes-Barre Record*, and since 1887, has been engaged in the real estate business. May 22, 1879, he was married to Ida, daughter of Charles F. and Mary E. (Holtzman) Phillips, of Virginia, and has one daughter, Eleanor. Politically Mr. McAlpine is a Republican.

M. H. MCANIFF, attorney at law, P. O. Plains, was born September 21, 1863. He entered the public schools of Plains at seven years of age and attended same until he was fourteen when he started to work around the coal breakers. Here he remained, however, but a little over a year, when he was apprenticed to the late Joseph K. Bogert, then proprietor of the *Union Leader*, to learn the printers' trade. He advanced very rapidly and soon jumped from "devil" to assistant pressman, his being the hands that guided the first copy of the *Evening Leader* through the press. Although offered a journeyman's wages, he rejected the offer, and severing his connection with the paper returned to his books, graduating six months thereafter from the Plains high school. After passing a very creditable examination under the county superintendent, at the age of sixteen years he was offered a position as teacher in the schools of Plains township, which he accepted. This profession he followed three years, pursuing during this time a course of private study under G. H. Bodney, a graduate of Princeton College, finished the junior course at Bloomsburg State Normal School, and was admitted to the senior class in June, 1882. Returning to the school in the fall of 1883, he completed the course in June, 1884, and resumed teaching, being principal of some one of the Plains township schools for a period of six years. He registered as a student at law in 1887, under

ex-District Attorney John McGahren, while teaching, and read with assiduity until December 21, 1891, when he passed the final examination—the committee taking just two hours to ascertain the fitness of himself and his colleague, Mr. M. N. Donnelly, for admission to the bar. Both were formally admitted January 11, 1892. Mr. McAniff has surrounded himself with a large and lucrative clientage, making a specialty of Orphans' Court and real estate practice. He is a ready and forcible speaker, and is often called upon to address public audiences.

Philip McAniff, a prominent citizen of Plains, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, July 22, 1833, and is a son of Patrick and Ann (McCue) McAniff. The father, who was a school teacher, reared a family of three children, of whom Philip is the only survivor. Our subject received a select and national school education, and came to America in 1863, locating at Jersey City, where he worked about the freight depot for two and a half years; in 1865 he came to Wilkes-Barre, worked on the railroad a few months, and then engaged in mining, which he followed until 1888, when he retired from active life; he built his present residence and removed therein in 1884. Mr. McAniff was married, November 17, 1858, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Michael and Ellen (Lilley) McGuire, and they have had four children, two of whom are living, viz.: Michael H., a student of law with John McGahren, Wilkes-Barre, and Hugh P., a druggist at the corner of South and Lincoln streets, Wilkes-Barre. Mr. McAniff and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a Democrat in politics, and has held the offices of tax collector and school director in Plains township.

R. D. McCaa, engineer at the Oakwood Colliery, Plains, was born in Wilkes-Barre, November 18, 1851, and is a son of Alexander and Mary (Dunn) McCaa. The father was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, April 6, 1818, and is the third in a family of eight children born to James and Elizabeth (McCulloch) McCaa; his father, who was a miner, emigrated in 1837 to the island of Cape Breton, where he worked in the mines till 1848, and then removed to Beaver Meadows, Pa., where he died. Alexander began working in the mines at the age of seven years, and in 1844 came to Beaver Meadows, where he remained four years; then went to Jeansville, Pa., where he took the contract of sinking the first shaft at that place; later he contracted at Hazleton in company with his brother-in-law, Robert Dunn, and after a few months passed at Jeansville and Heckenville, he went to Egypt, N. C., where in company with Robert Dunn he opened the first coal mine in that State, in which his partner lost his life. Mr. McCaa remained there mining and exploring till 1865, when he returned to the coal field of Pennsylvania, where he dug the dusky diamond in many places, and where for many years he was foreman, and a well-known coal operator; in 1868–70 he was employed, at a large salary, to explore and prove the fertile coal field along the Black Warrior river in Alabama, where, with many others he can regret unimproved opportunities that have produced handsome fortunes. Mr. McCaa was married, August 19, 1842, to Miss Mary, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Barrowman) Dunn, natives of Scotland, and they have had twelve children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth, married to William E. Colborn, an extensive coal operator at Simpson, W. Va. (they have six children: Mary, Frank C., Harry, Blanche, William and Florence); Rose A., widow of Thomas Newlin, a stationary engineer (she lives at Pleasant Valley, Pa., and has two children, George and Jennie); Margaret J., married to George Keaufer, outside boss at Smithville, Pa. (they had seven children, four of whom are living: Ursula, Lena, Barbara and Charles); Robert D., the subject of this memoir; William; Isabelle, married to M. M. Johnson, superintendent of the Erie Coal Company, at Blossburg, Pa. (they have one child, Louisa); Josephine, married to George Shiffer, and Carrie V., still living at home with her aged parents in Plains.

Robert D. McCaa was educated in the public schools of Plymouth, and at the age of seventeen began working in the mines; he ran pumps two years, and weighed coal eight years at the Enterprise Shaft. In 1883 he was promoted to engineer at the Prospect Shaft, where he remained two years, then worked at the Dorrance

Shaft four years, and entered his present position in 1889. He has lived in Plains since 1870, except from 1883 to 1885, when he lived in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. McCaa was married, September 20, 1876, to Millie M., daughter of Jeremiah and Mary A. (Sperring) Shiffer, and they have four children, viz.: Robert B., Ida M., Alexander J. and George S. Our subject, though not partisan in his political views, has always given his support to the Republican party.

William H. McCaa, outside foreman at the Prospect Colliery, Plains, was born in Egypt, N. C., April 4, 1855. He began laboring with his father in the Boston Colliery, Luzerne, at the age of fourteen, and remained there three years; he then loaded coal in the Enterprise Mine five years, and in 1871 engaged as helper in the blacksmith shop at the Prospect Colliery. He followed that occupation but a few months, and then ran the pumps for two years, when he was promoted to engineer, which position he held for eleven years. Mr. McCaa then acted as runner nine months, and outside foreman nine months, for the Fuller Coal Company, Wyoming; that mine caving in, it was abandoned, and he then went to Scranton, where he worked for the S. N. Stuller Coal Company as outside foreman four months, and engineer six months, when the company failed. Our subject then went to the Dorrance Colliery, in North Wilkes-Barre, where he was engineer for two years, and was then employed in the same capacity for the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company for a year and a half, in 1888 accepting his present position, which he has since held. Mr. McCaa was married, June 20, 1878, to Miss Emma, daughter of Sydney and Catherine (McGinnis) Eicke, and they have five children, viz.: Pearn S., Ethel, Elizabeth, Mary and Millie M. Our subject and family attend the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the K. of P., and in politics is a Republican.

William McCabe (lately deceased) was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, June 8, 1822, a son of George and Rosa (Stockdill) McCabe, both natives of Ireland where they lived a life of respectability, and died at a good old age. George McCabe was married twice, and reared a family of seven children—four by his first, and three by his second marriage. The names of his children by the first marriage are James, George, William and Elizabeth. In 1836 they started for this country, but after leaving Liverpool, they were, after a lapse of twelve days, driven back by adverse and severe wind to their starting place. However, they finally reached the land of freedom and equal rights, where a man can, if he will, hew out for himself an unimpeachable character and a name that can be handed down to posterity without a blush. This, William McCabe did! The boys located in Philadelphia, where they resided two years; then removed to Bradford county, where they were extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. William was the younger male in his father's family, and was fourteen years of age when he landed in this country, from which time he followed farming. On December 8, 1842, Mr. McCabe took to wife Miss Ruth, daughter of Rev. Joseph and Amelia Towner, and by her had six children, two of whom are now living: Wesley T., born August 26, 1843, and James W., born November 9, 1860. Mrs. Ruth Towner McCabe was born at Rome, Pa., July 26, 1821. Her father was a noted M. E. preacher of marked ability, who traveled on circuit work for thirty-one years. All the Towners of this line are noted for their literary qualifications. Mr. McCabe continued to prosper as a farmer in Bradford county, year after year adding to his yearly income that which every thoughtful man lays up for the comfort of his family. Mr. McCabe's perfect and practical knowledge of farming attracted the attention of Mr. Mercur, the manager for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, who induced him to take charge of their extensive farm of 1,200 acres. In March, 1871, he removed to Exeter with his two sons, to superintend the working of this vast farm, which, under his watchful eye proved successful beyond all expectations. He brought about such a radical change thereon, and made it so profitable for the company, that he kept his position for over twenty one years, or up to the time of his death. He also acted as agent for the company in various capacities, often

handling large sums of money. Mr. McCabe owned three lots in West Pittston, with coal under each, on which he has a royalty; they are worth about $15,000. He built for himself a palatial residence, furnished in the natural wood, lighted by electricity, and equipped with all other modern improvements. He was a self-made man in the true sense of the much-abused term. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and upright and honorable in all his dealings and relations with the world in which he lived. His sons, Wesley T. and James W., were assistant superintendents under him. Wesley T. was born, reared and educated in Rome, Pa., and married Miss Della B., daughter of Lewis and Jane Barnes, in 1866.

JAMES W. M'CABE, the younger son, was born in Troy, Pa., and was reared and educated in Luzerne county, at Wyoming Seminary. Like his father, he always followed agricultural pursuits, with the exception of four years at Heidleberg, in which he was foreman in the colliery. At the age of twenty-two, January 31, 1883, he married Miss Laura A. Lance, who was born in Pittston, October 12, 1860, a daughter of Thomas B. and Eliza Lance, of Pittston, by which happy marriage there were born three beautiful girls: Nellie R., Mattie L. and Florence E. Mr. McCabe moved on the company's farm in 1885. He is a promising young man of bright intellect, large heart, and of an even temper. He is at present a member of the borough council.

PATRICK MCCALL, grocer, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Greenock, near Glasgow, Scotland, April 28, 1846, and is a son of Cornelius and Eunice (Sharpe) McCall, natives of County Donegal, Ireland, who came to America in 1849, locating at Tamaqua, Pa., where the father followed the occupation of a miner up to 1866. They removed to Nanticoke, and later to Mahanoy City, where the father died in 1877, at the age of fifty-nine years. Our subject was reared in Schuylkill county, Pa., from three years of age, and worked about the mines there from 1854 to 1866, when he removed to Nanticoke, and one year later to Sugar Notch, where he was teamster for Conyngham & Skelding six months, and clerk for Conyngham & Paine five years. He then railroaded, two and one-half years, after which he was clerk at C. M. Conyngham's, five years. In 1884 he embarked in the grocery business for his own account, which he has since followed. Mr. McCall was married May 29, 1872, to Mary, daughter of William and Rebecca (Clements) Meehan, of Wilkes-Barre, and by her he has had ten children: William, John and James (twins), Charles, Rebecca, Eunice, George, Joseph, Edward and Raymond. Mr. McCall is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat, and was collector for the First District school board in 1882; president of the board in 1883; and treasurer in 1884.

THOMAS F. MCCANN, proprietor of the "Hartford House," Ashley, was born in Wilkes-Barre, July 30, 1854, a son of John and Ellen (Hoy) McCann, natives of Counties Westmeath and Longford, Ireland, respectively. His mother came to Hanover township when she was a child, and was married in Ashley; the father was a miner. They reared a family of twelve children, three of whom died young, the others being Matthew, Thomas F., Mary (Mrs. John Flynn), James, Ellen (Mrs. Patrick Sullivan), Peter, Catherine and Christopher. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Ashley, and was then successively engaged in picking slate at the Hartford Breaker six years, laboring outside one year, oiling on the Plane two summers, and attending school winters two years. He then ran extra one year, and ran cars on the Plane from December, 1871, to April, 1878; he then braked on the B. & O. R. R. at Pittsburgh, Pa., till December of that year, when he removed to Ashley, and braked on the Lehigh Valley Railroad till July, 1879. He next braked on the Central Railroad of New Jersey till July, 1884, when he was promoted to conductor, which position he held till April, 1889, at which time he embarked in his present business. Mr. McCann was married November 20, 1879, with Miss Mary, daughter of Martin and Mary (Brogan) Cuff, natives of Ireland. The issue of this union has been seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: John, Ellen, Frank, Gerald and Marie. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views.

MICHAEL A. MCCARTY, proprietor of the "Ashley House," Ashley, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, February 1, 1836, and is a son of Eugene and Margaret (Anderson) McCarty. They reared a family of seven children: Mary (Mrs. James Gilligan), deceased; Betsy (Mrs. John Coyne); Catherine (Mrs. John Flannery); Michael A.; Judith (Mrs. John McAstine); John, a farmer, in Ireland, and Patrick, a merchant, also in Ireland. The father was a contractor. Our subject was educated in his native country, and then worked on the farm till 1850, when he came to America and located in Boston, working there at the machinist trade for one year, when he came to Wilkes-Barre and followed the same business for another year. He then assisted in putting up the machinery at the Black Diamond Shaft, and worked there as engineer for two years, then seven years at the Empire, and afterward seven years at the Hartford. In 1870 he built his present place of business, first keeping a saloon and boarding house, but since 1876 has had the hotel. Mr. McCarty was married, May 11, 1854, to Miss Ann Conlan, daughter of Richard and Alice (Durkin) Conlan; she is a niece of Bishop Durkin and of Dr. Durkin, of Dublin. The issue of this union was five children, two of whom died young, and Alice, who died at the age of seventeen years; Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas W. Hart), and Eugene, who was educated in the Harry Hillman Academy, St. Michael's College, Toronto, Canada, Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., and is now a student in the Commercial Department of the Wyoming Seminary. Mr. McCarty and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat in his political views, and has held the office of school director in Ashley twelve years, also three years in Hanover township; he was a member of the council two terms when the borough was first organized, and was secretary one term; has also held the office of tax collector, and was deputy sheriff of Luzerne county from 1880 to 1883.

J. J. MCCAULEY, justice of the peace and burgess of the borough of Exeter, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, February 1, 1827, a son of James and Rose (Gallagher) McCauley, both of whom were born in Ireland. They took passage for the United States in the spring of 1845, but Mrs. McCauley died on the voyage out. The husband, on his arrival in this country, located for a short time in New York City, and soon thereafter removed to Carbondale, Pa. He had followed farming in Ireland, but on his coming to this country retired from active life. His family consisted of four children, two of whom are living: J. J. and Rose. The former was reared and educated in Ireland, and was eighteen years of age when he came to this country with his father. He confined himself to clerking and mercantile business, beginning this business at the age of eleven in his native country, and following the same more or less ever since. He removed to Pittston in 1850, where he has since resided. On August 25, 1858, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Catherine, daughter of Michael and Catharine Kieley. There were born to them fourteen children, twelve of whom are now (1892) living: Mary A., Rose E., Catherine, Agnes, Josephine, Tressa, Madge, Jennevine, James J., William H., Alphonsus and Joseph, all of whom are single. Mr. McCauley has been honored with several offices during his residence in this country, serving as supervisor, street commissioner, tax collector and councilman. He is now serving his third term as justice of the peace, and has served as burgess for two years. He owns five houses in Exeter borough, and has accumulated his property by honest and upright dealing with his fellows. When, in the dark days of 1862, his country called for volunteers, he became a member of Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh P. V. I., for the term of nine months. He is a member of the G. A. R. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

ANDREW TODD MCCLINTOCK (deceased) was born in Northumberland, Pa., February 2, 1810, a son of Samuel and Hannah (Todd) McClintock, and was of Scotch-Irish extraction. His paternal grandfather, James McClintock, was born in Raphoe, County Donegal, Ireland, as was also the father of our subject, both of whom settled in Northumberland county, Pa., and died there. The maternal grandfather was Col. Andrew Todd, of Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa., and was a soldier of

the Revolution. Mr. McClintock's early education was received in the public schools of his native county, and he then spent three years at Kenyon College, Ohio. Returning to Northumberland, he here spent one year as a student at law in the office of James Hepburn, after which he located in Wilkes-Barre, and completed his law course in the office of Hon. George W. Woodward. He was admitted to the bar August 8, 1836, at which time he formed a partnership with Mr. Woodward, which firm, known as Woodward & McClintock, existed until 1838. In 1839 our subject was appointed district attorney of Luzerne county, but resigned after one year, and resumed his private practice. He had been solicited to accept political favors of honor and trust, but persistently refused. In 1867 an Act of the Legislature gave Luzerne title to an additional law judge, and Mr. McClintock, irrespective of party, was by leading members of the bar, as well as many of the most prominent business men, requested to accept the honor; but his address to public life, and the fact that he had been counsel for many years, embracing a larger portion of the business and property of the county, he absolutely declined the use of his name for the office. When Governor Hartranft appointed, in 1867, the committee to revise the constitution of the State, Mr. McClintock was named a member of the committee, and actively participated in the important councils that followed. In 1870 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Princeton College. His practice embraced multitudinous interests of grave moment, and he conducted most responsible cases on the trial lists of the courts. He was counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Pennsylvania, the Delaware & Hudson, and other railroad and coal companies. He was president of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, and of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; a director of the Home for Friendless Children, and of the Wyoming National Bank; president of the Luzerne County Bible Society, of the Hollenback Cemetery Association, and of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association. He was a member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church, and had been several times chosen as delegate to the general assembly of the denomination. Mr. McClintock was married May 11, 1841, to Augusta, daughter of Jacob Cist, of Wilkes-Barre, and by her he had five children, three of whom survive, viz.: Andrew H., Helen G. and Alice M. (Mrs. J. Vaughan Darling). Mr. McClintock died January 14, 1892.

Andrew Hamilton McClintock, attorney at law, was born in Wilkes-Barre, December 12, 1852, a son of Andrew T. and Augusta B. (Cist) McClintock. He was educated at Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1872, read law with his father, also with E. P. & J. V. Darling, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, January 20, 1876, and has since been in the active practice of his chosen profession at Wilkes-Barre. On December 1, 1880, he married Eleanor, daughter of Charles F., Jr., and Elizabeth (La Porte) Welles, of Bradford county, Pa., and they have two sons: Andrew T. and Gilbert S. Mr. McClintock is an active member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and is one of the trustees of the Osterhout Free Library. In politics he is a Democrat.

Rev. David B. McCloskey, retired Methodist Episcopal minister, P. O. Town Hill, Huntington township, was born January 20, 1835, in Clinton county, and is a son of James and Susan (Fegundus) McCloskey, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and Scotch origin, the former of whom was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation, and died May 20, 1861, aged seventy-five years. Our subject is the seventh in a family of ten children, eight of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa., and began to preach the Gospel at the age of twenty-five (in 1861), in New Washington, Clearfield Co., Pa., and has since been pastor at the following places: Schellsburg, Bedford county; Cassville, Huntingdon county; Woodbury, Bedford county; Sherlesburg, Huntingdon county; Milroy, Mifflin county; Martinsburg, Blair county; Snydertown, Northumberland county; Hughesville, Lycoming county; Great Island, Clinton county; Mifflinsburg, Union county; Muncy, Lycoming county; Jamestown, Lycoming county; Salona, Clinton county; was supernumerary for a

short time; was pastor at Town Hill, where he now resides, for three years, when, on account of failing health, he retired, purchased his cozy house, and now devotes his time to his family and little farm. On October 5, 1865, he married Miss Louzetta, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Fry) Savage, and this happy union is blessed with five children viz.: Howard E., telegraph operator at Mocanaqua, Pa.; Edward W., telegraph operator at Retreat, Pa.; and Clarence E., Nellie M. and Horace W., all at home. Mr. McCloskey is a member of the F. & A. M., and politically is a Prohibitionist.

James McCloskey, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, July 6, 1827, and is a son of John and Ann (McCloskey) McCloskey, both of whom were also born in Ireland. John died in 1861, after which his widow Ann emigrated to this country with her family, which consisted of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity, and five of them are now living. James, the subject of this sketch, emigrated to this country in July, 1845, locating in New Jersey, where he remained two years. He then removed to Pittsburgh, where he resided a short time; from there he went to Virginia; and in 1849 he removed to Pittston, where he followed mining for the Pennsylvania Coal Company for forty-one years. In 1886 he removed to his farm of seventy acres of well-improved land. Since his residence on the place he has made many improvements in buildings, orchards and other needed repairs. Mr. McCloskey is an upright man, of good sound principles; he is a Democrat politically, and a member of the Catholic Church. In 1854 he married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of John and Catherine Daily, of Pittston, and they have had nine children, five of whom are living: Henry, Catherine, Anna, Lizzie and James. Catherine is married to William Boner, a mining engineer; Anna is married to Patrick Welsh, a clerk; Lizzie is married to Frank Commisky, a clerk. Mrs. McCloskey was born in New York City in 1836. The family are much respected in the community, and move in high circles of society.

Daniel McCormick, brick manufacturer and farmer, P. O. Port Blanchard, was born June 10, 1834, in County Sligo, Ireland. His parents were Robert and Mary (O'Hara) McCormick, of the same place; they reared a family of eight sons, of whom the subject of this memoir is the eldest. The family came to America in the year 1840, and settled in New York State, where they lived until 1856, when they removed to Pittston. Daniel, as well as the rest of the family, was educated in the common schools, and in 1844 went to work in a brickyard, where he stayed until 1853; he then went to Illinois, where he followed the same business until his removal to Pittston, when he went to work for Schooley, in the brickyard, which, through his industry and integrity, he now owns. Mr. McCormick was united in wedlock, November 29, 1856, with Miss Ann, daughter of Terence and Bridget (McGrath) Kelly, natives of County Roscommon, Ireland, which union has been blessed with the following children: Mary E., born November 10, 1857, was married, June 27, 1883, to James Duffy, a salesman, of Port Griffith; Annie L., born March 26, 1859, was married, July 14, 1887, to James C. Delaney, proprietor of the "Delaney House," Pittston; John J., born June 22, 1861; William F., born August 16, 1863; Bridget T., born December 29, 1864; Lucy V., born December 29, 1866; James T., born August 22, 1869; and Margaret C., born February 22, 1874. In religion Mr. McCormick is a Catholic; in politics he is a Democrat, and was assessor of Jenkins township from 1879 to 1882.

James McCormick, blacksmith at the Henry Colliery, Plains, was born in England, April 15, 1861, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Craney) McCormick, natives of Ireland. The father, who was a miner, reared a family of six children, three of whom are living, and James is the fourth. The family came to America in 1863, locating at Plains, where the father died in 1873, having been killed in the mines. Our subject received a very meager education at the common schools, and at the age of seven years began picking slate. He worked about the mines seventeen years, including one year during which he worked as second miner; and in 1885 began an apprenticeship of three and a half years, learning the blacksmith trade with Patrick

Conahan. He then worked at the Port Bowkley Colliery two years; in 1891 removed to the Henry. His mother and sister, Catherine, live with him; his sister, Elizabeth, married Michael Hughes, by whom she has three children: John, Margaret and James; Mary A., the second in the family, married, in 1879, John Dugan, and they have had three children, as follows: Mary, Mark (who died a short time ago) and Bessie; and his sister Catherine married Patrick Moore, by whom she has two children: Mary and Albert. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church and the Board of Erin; politically he is a Democrat. His father and two brothers, John and Thomas, were killed in the mines. He built his present residence and removed therein in 1889.

Thomas McCormick (deceased) was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1822, and was a son of John and Mary (Sharkey) McCormick. He came to America in 1851, locating at Saratoga, N. Y., where he was employed in a paper-mill for three years, and then came to Luzerne county, where he was engaged in mining until a few years previous to his death, which occurred November 16, 1889, at his residence in Plains township. Mr. McCormick was married in 1849 in Dorsetshire, England, to Mrs. Mary O'Malley, daughter of James and Catharine (Stuart) Degnan, natives of Ireland, and widow of Patrick O'Malley, by whom she had had two children: John, of Plains, and William, of England. By her second husband she has had nine children, viz.: James; Mary; Charles, who died at the age of thirty-six; Kate; Elizabeth; Josephine; Thomas; Annie T., who lives at home, and Ella L., who also resides at home (she is one of the successful teachers of Luzerne county and is at present teaching in the Plains graded school, where her services are highly appreciated). The McCormick family are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics they are Democratic.

William McCombs, M. D., was born in Philadelphia, January 20, 1861, a son of Rev. William McCombs, of the Philadelphia M. E. Conference. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and studied medicine under the instruction of the late R. J. Levis, M. D., J. B. Roberts, M. D., and with his brother, R. S. McCombs, M. D., all of Philadelphia. He attended Jefferson College, where he graduated on March 30, 1882. During the remaining portion of the latter year, and until April, 1883, he was assistant in the surgical department of the Philadelphia Polyclinic. He then associated himself with W. R. Longshore, M. D., of Hazleton, and was stationed at the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Collieries at Audenried, where he remained until April, 1886. On June 3, 1885, the Doctor was married to Miss Leah Pinto, of Philadelphia. During 1886 he returned to Philadelphia, where he established a drug business and practiced medicine. In 1890 he returned to Hazleton and again associated himself with Dr. W. R. Longshore. Dr. McCombs has always been a Republican, and is a prominent member of several secret societies. He served for a number of years in the ranks of the First Regiment of Infantry, First Brigade, N. G. P. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, and is also a member of the Hazleton City board of health, appointed to serve four years from April 1, 1892.

Patrick McCoy, proprietor of the "Newtown House," Hanover township, was born in Ashley March 27, 1864, and is a son of a Patrick and Mary (McTigue) McCoy, natives of County Sligo, Ireland. They came to America as early as 1846 and settled in Hanover township, where the father died at the age of fifty-two. The mother lives with her son. The family consisted of seven children, viz.: Mary (Mrs. John Noll); Frank; Thomas; Margaret (Mrs. Nicholas Helfrick); Patrick; James; and John, who is a mute. Our subject was educated in the public schools. At an early age he picked slate in the breaker, for four years. He next worked in the mines, but was sick and, having some unwise surgical operations performed on him, was disabled for heavy manual labor. Consequently he opened a confectionery and tobacco store, which he carried on three years, and then engaged in his present business, which is a great success, owing to his temperate habits and good business principles. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a

member of the A. O. H. In his political views he is a Democrat, and has rendered the party much valuable service.

A. S. McDaniels, a prominent farmer of Huntington township, P. O. Waterton, was born, on the farm he now owns, May 11, 1841. He is a son of David and Permelia (Santee) McDaniels, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish and English origin, respectively; the father was also a farmer. He came from New Jersey in 1839, and purchased the present McDaniels farm in 1840. He died March 6, 1890, aged eighty-five years. David was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Newman) McDaniels, natives of Connecticut. Our subject is the sixth in a family of nine children, six of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and, on August 18, 1862, enlisted in the United States army, in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, under Capt. Tubbs. He participated in the following engagements: Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Hatcher's Run, and various minor engagements; was wounded by a piece of shell at Gettysburg; he was made sergeant of his company May 6, 1864; was discharged at Hart Island June 12, 1865, and returning home, farmed four years for his father. He then rented the farm, and so worked until the death of his father, when he purchased the same from the other heirs, and to-day he is one of the prominent farmers of his section. Mr. McDaniels was married, August 5, 1865, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Scott) Masters, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. This union was blessed with six children, viz.: Rush M., born July 11, 1866, a farmer of Slocum township (he is married to Ida Sutliff); Brice R., born August 6, 1868, died May 27, 1889; Ralph V., born August 9, 1870, helping his father on the farm (he married Mary Bear); Mason B., born October 14, 1872; Bessie L., born April 3, 1875; and Harry B., born June 22, 1877. The family are members of the M. E. Church. Our subject is a member of the P. of H., I. O. O. F., and K. of P.; politically, he is a Republican, and has held the offices of school director and supervisor. The McDaniels farm is one mile west from Waterton postoffice, and contains sixty-eight acres of land.

Joseph R. McDaniels, a prominent farmer of Huntington township, P. O. Shickshinny, was born in Sussex county, N. J., June 8, 1837, and is a son of David and Phœbe A. (Carpenter) McDaniels, natives of New Jersey, and of Scotch and Irish origin, respectively. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, died in February, 1890, aged eighty-six years. Our subject, who is the seventh in a family of fourteen children, six of whom are now living, was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. When twenty-one years of age, he began life as a common laborer, which he followed until 1866, when he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, where he resides, situated two miles southeast of Waterton postoffice. He also owns 140 acres in other parts of the township. He was married July 31, 1859, to Lauretta, daughter of Saverhill and Sophia (Monroe) Williams, and this union was blessed with four children, viz.: Seymour S., a builder at Shickshinny, married to Ida McDermot; Byron D., a blacksmith at Waterton, married to Rose Williams; Anna S. and Frank O., both living at home. Mr. McDaniels is one of the sound farmers of his section, who, by strict attention and hard work, has accumulated a fine property, and won for himself a host of friends. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist.

Patrick McDermot, miner in No. 6 Colliery, Port Griffith, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, October 27, 1846, and is a son of Thomas and Ann (Cauley) McDermot. The father, who was a miner, reared a family of four children, all but our subject being born in America, as follows: Thomas, in Edwardsville, Pa.; John, who died at the age of seventeen years, and Mary (Mrs. M. E. Defaney). The parents came to America in 1848, and our subject in 1851. He located with the rest of the family, who, after passing three years on the Erie Canal, had now removed to Port Griffith. Here he availed himself of all the public-school advantages, and at an early age began working about the mines, which he has since followed, in all thirty-two years, including twenty-two years mining. Mr. McDermot enlisted at Trenton,

N. J., April 7, 1865, in Company D, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Infantry, and was discharged September 9, 1865. In 1876 he purchased his present residence, the William Stocker homestead, where he has since resided. Mr. McDermot was married, April 7, 1879, to Miss Ann, daughter of Patrick and Ann (Bolan) Lynn, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. She died April 17, 1883, having become the mother of one child, Ann, who died at the age of three years. He was again married, the second time, on December 16, 1886, to Miss Bridget, daughter of Patrick and Ann (Cady) Tierny, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have two children, viz.: John and Annie. Mr. McDermot and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the A. O. H., is a Democrat in his political views, and has held the offices of assessor, tax collector and school director in Jenkins township.

JOHN MCDONOUGH, blacksmith at the Hartford Mine, Ashley, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, March 26, 1846, a son of Patrick and Ann (McLaughlin) McDonough. His father, a sergeant of police in his own country at the age of seventy-eight years, and who has been on the retired list for twenty years, reared a family of two children, viz.: John, and Mary A., who lives with her father. Our subject came to America in March, 1864, and served five months as a waiter in the "Fifth Avenue Hotel," New York. From there he came to Ashley, loaded coal six months, drove a team six months, and then began working at his trade in the shop where he is now found. He built his present residence in 1868. November 26, 1868, Mr. McDonough married Miss Mary, daughter of Patrick and Margaret (McCall) Campbell, natives of Ireland, and by her had four children, viz.: Annie, wife of Michael O'Hara, of Ashley; Mamie, wife of Frank Misheau, of Hartford, Conn.; Elizabeth, who lives with her father; Margaret, who died at the age of six months. Mrs. McDonough died June 15, 1875. Our subject and his family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the A. O. H. In his political views he is a Democrat.

C. J. MCFADDEN, M. D., physician and surgeon, Pittston, was born in Lewistown, Pa., and is a son of Joseph and Frances (Caruthers) McFadden, both of American parentage, residents of Lewistown, where the father is now and has been for many years a merchant. They had a family of three children, viz.: Flora, married to C. W. Lind, a real estate broker of Roanoke, Va.; Howard, deceased, and C. J. Our subject was reared in Lewistown, and attended the public schools of that city during his boyhood; in 1883 he entered the Lewistown Academy, from which he graduated in 1886; he then spent one year studying in the Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. In 1887 he began the study of medicine under a preceptor, and after one year's tuition entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1891, with the degree of M. D. He then served as surgeon in the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia until October 1, 1891, when he located at Pittston and began the practice of his profession. The Doctor has been a hard student, and has a love for his chosen profession that, together with his brilliant social qualities, is sure to soon place him at the head of his profession. He is a member of the K. of M., Holy Temple Commandery of Lewistown, Pa. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittston, and of the Pittston Y. M. C. A.

JOHN MCGAHREN is a native of the Empire State, having been born at Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., March 8, 1852. His father, Patrick McGahren, came from Cavan, Ireland, in 1846, and locating upon a farm at Wysox, Bradford county, soon took position as one of the substantial citizens of the place. He married Catherine Masterson, daughter of the late Cornelius Masterson, a native of Trim, County Meath, Ireland, but who had emigrated to America and was living at Newark, N. J., when Patrick McGahren married his daughter. From this union came John McGahren who attended the schools of his native town, and was afterward sent to St. Bonaventure College, Allegany county, N. Y., whence he graduated in 1872. He soon after applied for a position as teacher in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre. His application was successful and he taught two terms, afterward entered upon the study of

the law, in the office of Foster and Lewis. He was admitted to the bar February 14, 1876. For five years he was associated in a legal partnership with Hon. C. D. Foster, and for a still longer term sustained the same relationship to Ex-Judge Garrick M. Harding. In 1882 he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney, and was elected by a majority of about one thousand votes, and served the full term of three years in the office, acceptably to all parties. Since the expiration of his term of office, he has filled various positions of trust and confidence. He was appointed by the court, for the term of three years, on the board for the examination of law students, who seek admission to the bar. He has been chairman of the county convention, and served for several years on the county committee of the Democratic party. His advice and assistance have always been freely given to his party, and as an appreciation of his services he was at one time tendered the nomination for judge, and again the nomination for Congress, which he declined to accept. He has established an extensive and lucrative law practice, and by his legal attainments and industry occupies a leading position at the bar. In 1889 he was married to Mary E., a daughter of Matthew McVay, a resident of Philadelphia, who in his lifetime was a warm and intimate friend of the lamented Samuel J. Randall. Mr. McVay was well known throughout Philadelphia as the chief of the Democratic forces, in the Fifth Ward of that city. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McGahren, John M. and Walter Ridgway, who are the cherished objects of their parent's love.

John McGinnis, assistant mine foreman at the Lattimer Mines. This skillful and experienced foreman was born at Paterson, N. J., October 31, 1857, and is a son of Thomas and Bridget (Donover) McGinnis, natives of Ireland. Our subject was reared and educated in Luzerne county, and early in life undertook, with an elder brother, the support of a large family, the father having died when the children were very young. He began work about the mines, doing general work for different collieries, and was for many years docking and driver-boss. In 1891 he was given the position of assistant foreman at Lattimer Mines Nos. 1 and 2, and has since occupied that position. Mr. McGinnis is well up in the art of mining, having, in his many years' experience, closely observed the various methods by which coal could be most easily mined. He was united in marriage, June 3, 1886, with Miss Madge, daughter of Burnet Malony, a native of Ireland, and to their union have been born three children, namely: Thomas, James and Mary. In politics Mr. McGinnis is a firm Democrat, and the family are members of the Catholic Church.

Joseph J. McGinty, recorder of Luzerne county, was born in the County of Durham, England, A. D., 1850, and is a son of Arthur and Isabel (Dunn) McGinty, natives of Ireland and England, respectively, who emigrated to America in 1864, locating near Hazleton, this county, where they reared their family of seven children, named as follows: Joseph J., William, John, James, David, Arthur and Edward. Our subject was reared in Luzerne county from fourteen years of age, and early in life began work in the mines, where he was employed until 1877; then was engaged in farming five years, at the end of which time he resumed work in the mines, which he continued until the fall of 1886. In that year he was elected recorder of Luzerne county, and was re-elected in the fall of 1889. In 1871 Mr. McGinty's father was killed in the mines, near Hazleton, and the care of the family devolved on our subject, who assumed the charge with courage and determination, and by his industry and thrift he succeeded in giving some of his younger brothers a good education. In 1873 Mr. McGinty married Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Finley) McGivney, of Hazleton, and has six children: Arthur, Thomas, Edward, Annie, John and Joseph. Our subject has at all times enjoyed the confidence of the people who know him, and has taken an active interest in public affairs and labor organizations. He served three years as member of the school board of Hazle township, during which he was president of the board one year, and its treasurer one year. On several occasions he had the honor to represent his fellow workmen in their conventions. He was their representative at the great anti-monopoly convention held at Harrisburg in 1875; was also sent by District No. 87, Knights of

Labor of Hazleton, to attend the general assembly held at Hamilton, Canada, in 1885, and to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1886. He is a popular official, and enjoys a reputation for honesty, faithfulness and integrity. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and was a candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, but was defeated by a small majority in the convention.

John McGoldrick, a prominent citizen of Plains township, was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, August 31, 1829, and is a son of Edward and Catherine (McCabe) McGoldrick. The father, who was a farmer, reared a family of four children, of whom the subject of this memoir is the eldest; he came to America in 1869, followed by his family in 1873, and located in Plains, where he worked about the mines until 1888, when he retired from active life; he built his present residence and removed therein in 1883. Mr. McGoldrick was married, in October, 1855, to Miss Bessie, daughter of Cornelius and Mary (McCallough) Shovlin, and they have had eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: James, a miner in the Prospect Colliery; Catherine (Mrs. Hugh Gildea); Edward, a miner in the Port Bowkley Colliery; Mary A.; Cornelius J., and Sarah, the three latter living with their parents; Cornelius J. is collector for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Our subject and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat in his political preferences.

Edward Frank McGovern, lawyer, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Darlington, County of Durham, England, September 10, 1860, a son of Frank and Fannie (Ray) McGovern, natives of England and Ireland, respectively. He received his education at the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating as Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1886. He then entered the law office of John T. Lenahan, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, June 6, 1887. In 1881 he was elected an alderman in the second ward of Wilkes-Barre for a term of five years. Mr. McGovern belongs to a class of young men who—without the assistance of wealthy parents or a general college training, but by simple dint of natural wit and energy, and with the aid of only such educational advantages as are common to all boys and girls in this fair land—have furnished many of the brightest ornaments of the several learned professions, and not a few of our ablest statesmen. Mr. McGovern is himself a young man of unusually keen intelligence, with a disposition for hard work, that proves very useful in every walk of life, and particularly in the legal profession. His record at the Law University was a good one, and it is safe enough to say, even thus early in his career as a lawyer, that he will not be among the hindmost in the race for patronage. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. McGovern is unmarried.

Michael McGovern, watchman, Inkerman, was born November 13, 1835, in County Sligo, Ireland, and is a son of Andrew and Bridget (Martin) McGovern, natives of the same place. They reared a family of six children, of whom our subject is the fifth in order of birth. He received his education in Ireland, and in 1847 came to this country, locating in Susquehanna county, Pa., where he engaged in farming until 1880, in which year he removed with his family to Sebastopol, this county, since which time he has worked in the stone quarries and in the mines. He is at present engaged as watchman for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Mr. McGovern was united in marriage, February 7, 1863, with Ann, daughter of Owen and Catharine (Mulderick) Holmes, natives of County Sligo, Ireland. Their union has been blessed with the following issue: Mary, born December 3, 1864, married, on January 1, 1885, to William Hunt, a carpenter, of Inkerman; John, born January 1, 1866; Bridget, born March 14, 1871; Edward, born August 7, 1873; Michael, born February 6, 187–; Annie, born July 29, 1878; Nellie, born January 6, 1882, and Margaret, born May 3, 1887. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics, he is a Democrat.

William McGowan, conductor on the gravel train, with residence on Ridge street, Ashley, was born in County Derry, Ireland, August 3, 1857, and is a son of David and Mary J. (Blair) McGowan. The father, who was a farmer and baker,

reared a family of five children, three of whom are living, namely: William; Elizabeth G. (Mrs. John A. Carr), and David H., conductor, Ashley. These three children came with their mother to America June 28, 1870, locating in Ashley. Our subject was educated in his native Ireland and in Ashley. He worked in the breaker for four months, after which he wiped engines in the round house two and a half years, and after that did various kinds of extra work on the gravel train until 1879. For three years he was brakeman, and since that time has been conductor. He built his elegant residence in 1886. April 2, 1881, Mr. McGowan married Miss Bessie, daughter of Thompson and Jane (Anderson) O'Connell of Hanover township, natives of County Derry, Ireland, and of this union have been born four children, viz.: Mary J., Thompson W., David H. and Harry. Our subject and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and O. R. C. In his political views he is a Republican.

Patrick McGrane, mine contractor, Sugar Notch, was born in Nesquehoning, Pa., May 14, 1846, and is a son of Bernard and Ellen (Carr) McGrane, natives of County Louth, Ireland, whence they emigrated to America in 1840, locating at Nesquehoning, Pa., where the father worked about the mines seventeen years; then eleven years at Hackle Barney, Pa.; one year at Upper Lehigh, and in 1869 removed to Sugar Notch. Bernard McGrane was killed in No. 9 Shaft June 14, 1879; his widow still lives in Sugar Notch, now aged seventy years. Their family consisted of eight children: Two died young; Mary (Mrs. Hugh Brogan); Patrick; William, who was killed in Pittsburgh at the age of forty-two years; John, a miner, in Sugar Notch; Julia A., widow of Patrick Malone, by whom she had two children: Thomas and Ellen; and Thomas, a miner, at Sugar Notch. Our subject worked about the mines until 1868, when he went to Gratiot, Wis., where he worked on a farm five months, and then proceeded to La Salle, Ill., and worked in the mines there six months, at the end of which time he returned to Upper Lehigh, and thence to Sugar Notch, where and at Ashley he has since been engaged in mining and mine contracting. Mr. McGrane is a skillful and successful operator, and has probably mined as much coal as any man in Luzerne county. He was married, December 29, 1869, to Miss Ann, daughter of Michael and Catherine (Crossen) Boyle, natives of County Cavan, Ireland, and they have had nine children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Mary E., for five years teacher in the Sugar Notch schools; Katie, who taught one year in Ashley, and is now organist in the Catholic Church at Sugar Notch; Bernard, Annie, Michael, Elizabeth, John and Susan. Mr. McGrane and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a Democrat in his political views, and has held the offices of burgess and councillor in Sugar Notch borough.

Thomas McGraw, general merchant, Beach Haven, was born in Salem township, May 2, 1832, and is a son of Patrick and Catherine (Corell) McGraw. His father, a native of County Waterford, Ireland, settled in Salem township in 1827, where he began his career as a laborer, and later was a contractor and builder of railroads, etc. During the Civil war he was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and while in the service died of chronic diarrhœa in 1863, at the age of sixty four years. His wife was a daughter of Nicholas Corell, a pioneer of Salem township and a soldier of the Revolution. By her he had six children, viz.: Mary (Mrs. Urich Van Pelt), Thomas, Elizabeth (Mrs. John Collins), Sarah (Mrs. David Brader), Maria (Mrs. Wesley Rabert), and Jennie (Mrs. Samuel Whitson). Our subject was reared in Salem township, was educated in the common schools, and after a varied career, during which he was engaged in boating, clerking and railroading, he embarked in mercantile business at Beach Haven in 1875, in which he has since successfully continued. He was twice married. His first wife was Rachel, daughter of Henry and Betsy (Rabert) Thomas, of Salem township, and by her he had one daughter, Adeline (Mrs. Stephen Meusch). His second wife was Rosanna, daughter of John Hoch, of Hollenback, by which union there are three children: Mattie (Mrs. John Heabner), Christian H. and Daniel. Mr. McGraw is

one of the best-known citizens of Luzerne county, and his word is as good as his bond. He is a Democrat, and has held many of the local offices of Salem township; was mercantile appraiser of Luzerne county in 1891; is a member of the M. E. Church and of the F. & A. M.

James McGreevy, wholesale and retail liquor dealer, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, March 12, 1852. He came to America in 1873, locating in Wilkes-Barre, where he was employed in the mines for ten years. In 1876 he received private instruction under the tuition of Professor Reid. Since 1883 he has been engaged in the liquor business, and in 1889 erected the fine brick building he now occupies on Hazle street. Mr. McGreevy married, May 14, 1885, Mary Gilligan, a native of Wilkes-Barre. The issue of this union is three children: Mary E., James and Frances Josephine. In December, 1889, Mr. McGreevy visited Ireland, his journey occupying three months. He is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat, and has served one term of three years as register of wills of Luzerne county, to which office he was elected in 1887.

William McGregor, miner, Parsons, was born in London, England, and is a son of John and Sophia (Davis) McGregor, natives of Wales. He has worked in the mines since he was ten years old; in 1855 he emigrated to America, and located at Minersville, Pa., where he engaged in mining, remaining there but a short time. He removed to Freedom, N. Y., where he followed farming until 1861, and then came to Hyde Park, Pa., and resumed mining, where he remained until 1865. In this year he came to Parsons, where he has since been engaged in mining; he has held various positions of responsibility around the mines, having been foreman for five years. Mr. McGregor was married, in 1851, to Miss Anna, daughter of Thomas Phillips, of South Wales; they have had eight children, viz.: Mary, married to John Pew, of Brookside; John (deceased); Thomas, a miner in Parsons; Sophia, married to William Griffith, of Parsons; Hannah (deceased); William J. (deceased); Margaret (deceased), and William, a mason, of Parsons. Mr. McGregor and his family are members of the Baptist Church; in politics he is a liberal Republican.

Hugh McGroarty, an aged and highly-respected citizen of Miners Mills, was born in the parish of Inver, County Donegal, Ireland, November 12, 1806, and is a son of Cornelius and Nancy (Montgomery) McGroarty. His mother, a very beautiful woman, who eloped with her husband, was a grandneice of Gen. Montgomery, of Quebec fame. In his father's family there were nine children, five of whom reached majority: John, who died in Ireland May 21, 1891, at the age of eighty-seven years; Hugh, the subject of this sketch; Catherine (Mrs. Peter Scanlon), died in Newtown, Pa., in 1889, at the age of eighty years; Cornelius, who was a farmer in Plains township, and once treasurer of Luzerne county, died January 21, 1891, at the age of eighty years; Patrick, still living in Plains township. Nancy Montgomery married, for her second husband, Hugh Meehan, by whom she had six children. Our subject came to America in 1839, and located in Summit Hill, Pa., where he worked about the mines three years, and then removed to Buck Mountain, where he followed mining twenty-five years; he was then engaged by the Coal & Iron Company, driving a tunnel at Sugar Notch three years, after which he came to Miners Mills and built the hotel now occupied by Michael Athey, which was the first house of public entertainment in the place. He carried on the hotel fifteen years and then built his present residence, where he has since lived in retirement. Mr. McGroarty was married in January, 1834, with Miss Mary, daughter of Brien and Margaret (McLoon) McGinty; she was a lady of rare intelligence and a very benevolent character; having but a common-school education, she was a great reader and thinker, and was very familiar with Irish history, as well as with the great questions in American politics. This happy union was blessed with twelve children: Five died in childhood; Bernard died September 17, 1883, at the age of forty-seven years; Mary (Mrs. John Gallagher) died in Buck Mountain, August 6, 1876, at the age of thirty-eight years, leaving four children; Bridget married Michael Farrell (deceased), by whom she has four living children; Margaret married John Murrin, a coal operator, Carbondale,

Pa.; Catherine married Michael McHale, engineer for the Electric Light Company, Wilkes-Barre, with residence in Miners Mills; Hugh is conductor on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Miners Mills; and John S. Mr. McGroarty and family are members of the Catholic Church; politically he is a Democrat. He had three cousins in an Ohio regiment in the Civil war: Gen. Stephen J. McGroarty, who was wounded eighteen times, and died in Cincinnati; Col. Patrick McGroarty, who was killed at Lookout Mountain; and William B. McGroarty, whose father was drowned while in the army, and who lost both legs in the war, is still living.

John S. McGroarty, treasurer of Luzerne county, was born in Foster township, this county, August 20, 1862, the youngest son of Hugh and Mary (McGinty) McGroarty. He was reared at Miners Mills, educated in public schools, Harry Hillman Academy, and Carbondale high school. At the age of sixteen years he began teaching in common schools, which profession he followed three years; was appointed deputy county treasurer of Luzerne county in 1882, for a term of three years; was again appointed in 1888, and was elected to the office in November, 1890, the term expiring January 1, 1894. In 1887 he was editor of the Wilkes-Barre *Evening Leader;* at the age of twenty-one years he was elected justice of the peace of Miners Mills, serving a full term of five years. On November 19, 1890, Mr. McGroarty married Miss Ida, daughter of Christian and Mary (Kreyscher) Lubrecht, of Wilkes-Barre. Socially, our subject is a member of the Elks, St. Aloysius Society and A. O. of H. He is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

Hugh McGroarty, watchman at the Enterprise Mines, Plains township, was born at Buck Mountain, Carbon Co., Pa., in 1867, and is a son of Patrick McGroarty. Our subject began life as inside stable-boss in the Wyoming Mine, where he remained nine years; in March, 1890, he secured a position as outside stable-boss at the Enterprise Mine, which position he held until that mine shut down; and since that time he has been watchman. Mr. McGroarty was married, October 27, 1881, to Miss Josephine, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Deguan) McCormick, and they have three children: Mary, born March 19, 1883; Harry, born November 16, 1885, died June 15, 1886; and William, born October 1, 1888. Mr. McGroarty and family are members of the Catholic Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

James McGroarty, stable-boss at the Henry and Wyoming Mines, was born at Buck Mountain, Schuylkill Co., Pa., February 18, 1856, and is a son of Patrick McGroarty. He was educated in the common schools, and began life for himself at the age of twenty, as inside stable-boss in the Henry Mine; he has continued in this line ever since, until he has been promoted to his present position. Mr. McGroarty was married, February 13, 1876, to Miss Kate, daughter of John and Belinda (Durgan) Howley, natives of Ireland; she came to America with an uncle, leaving her parents in Ireland. The following children are the fruits of this union: Belinda, born December 1, 1876; Anna, born September 22, 1878, died December 10, 1881; Rose, born July 23, 1880, died October 10, 1882; John, born November 22, 1883; William, born September 13, 1885; James, born September 20, 1887; and Charles, born April 20, 1890. Our subject and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is an indefatigable worker in the cause of Democracy, and has held the office of school director.

Patrick McGroarty, farmer, P. O. Plains, was born in the Parish of Inver, County Donegal, Ireland, April 14, 1814, and is a son of Cornelius and Ann (Montgomery) McGroarty. In his father's family there were seven children, of whom he is the youngest. He came to America in 1836, remained in New York two months, and then engaged in digging coal at Summit Hill, Pa., where he remained ten years; at this time coal was obtained from the earth by stripping the surface in the winter and removing the coal in the summer. He next removed to Buck Mountain, where he remained fourteen years, mining; then went to Wilkes-Barre, where he remained four years, and in 1865 purchased a farm in Plains township and removed thereon. In 1877 Mr. McGroarty engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for five years, and was a victim to severe losses caused by the strikes of

that time. Mr. McGroarty was married, July 10, 1842, to Miss Mary, daughter of Hugh and Catharine (McCue) Sweeney, and by her he had two children, one of whom is living, Cornelius, an engineer at the Wilkes-Barre Water Works. Mrs. Mary Sweeney died July 10, 1844, and Mr. McGroarty married, for his second wife, Mrs. John McAlune, *nee* Rose McAlune. To their union were born five children, viz.: Anna, who married for her second husband John Mahoney, of Wilkes-Barre; Patrick; James; Hugh, and William, shop carpenter for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at Port Bowkley. Our subject and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a Democrat in politics, and has held the office of supervisor.

Patrick McGroarty, Jr., proprietor of "McGroarty's Restaurant," Plains, was born at Buck Mountain, Schuylkill Co., Pa., March 11, 1855, and is a son of Patrick McGroarty. Since beginning in life for himself, he has been successively engaged: in teaming, six years; mining, twelve years; as stable-boss for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, nine years; supervisor of Plains township, two years, and engaged in his present business in 1890. Our subject was married, November 24, 1887, to Mary A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Martin) McDonald, natives of County Cavan, Ireland, and they have seven children, as follows: William, born September 26, 1878; John, born December 9, 1880; Patrick, born October 14, 1882; Bessie, born January 28, 1884; Rose, born April 7, 1886; May, born April 20, 1888; and Cornelius, born May 20, 1890. Mr. McGroarty and family are members of the Catholic Church; politically he has always been identified with the Republican party.

Edward McGuiness, proprietor of restaurant, Wilkes-Barre, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1835, a son of Edward and Ann (Flynn) McGuiness. He was reared on a farm in Ireland, and came to America in 1863. After passing one year in Scranton, he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided. He worked twenty-five years in the mines; and since 1884 has been engaged in the restaurant business. In 1865 Mr. McGuiness married Miss Margaret, daughter of Martin and Mary (Moran) Corcoran, of County Mayo, Ireland, and by her had nine children: Michael, Edward, Mary (Mrs. Patrick Monahan), Annie (Mrs. Thomas Scranton), Maggie, Bridget, John, Ellen, and Thomas. Mr. McGuiness and his family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the E. B. A. Branch, No. 33, Wilkes-Barre. In politics he is a Democrat.

Edward McGuire, miner, Plains, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 7, 1845, and is a son of Alexander and Jane (Ferris) McGuire, natives of Ireland and the Isle of Arran, respectively; the father came to America in 1864, followed in the years 1866 and 1870 by his family; they located in Northumberland county, Pa., where he died in 1877 at the age of forty-seven years. The family consisted of four brothers and one half-brother, of whom Edward is the eldest. Our subject began working about the mines at the age of ten years, which occupation he has since followed; he built his present residence and removed there in 1872. Mr. McGuire was married, September 4, 1869, to Miss Delia, daughter of John and Catherine (Gherity) Gorman, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. This union has been blessed with nine children, eight of whom are living, viz.: James, Edward, Mary J., Delia T., Thomas F., Annie, Robert and Catherine. Mr. McGuire and his family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the Emeralds, and politically, is a Democrat.

George F. McGuire, merchant, Luzerne, was born, December 10, 1841, a son of Peter and Mary E. (Keller) McGuire, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. McGuire received a liberal education in the schools of his native county, and soon after, on May 1, 1861, enlisted as a soldier in the three months' service. After serving out the three months, he re-enlisted in the three years' service with the Fifty-seventh New York, Company I, Second Corps, and Second Division, which was under command of Sumner. Mr. McGuire was engaged in the following battles: Fair Oaks, Gaines Hill, Antietam, South Mountain, and Fredericksburg. In the last-mentioned battle, he was so severely wounded in both limbs that amputation of the right one was

made necessary two weeks after the battle, an operation that compelled him to remain in the hospital four months after his time expired. After returning to Luzerne, our subject engaged in the mercantile business in which he still continues. There were fourteen children in the McGuire family; and when the war broke out, eight of the boys enlisted and fought bravely for their country, two of them being buried beneath Southern soil, while the other six returned to the old home, maimed and wounded—facts which tell a greater story of patriotic devotion than records can ever portray. Our subject was married, June 26, 1870, to Mehitabel, daughter of David and Sarah (Reese) Laphy, natives of Pennsylvania. Of this union have been born five children, viz.: Warren C. (deceased), Thomas L.; Alfred B. (deceased); Walter A.; and Minnie M. Mr. McGuire has always been a stanch Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Martin McGuire, watchman, Inkerman, was born February 24, 1850, in Carbondale, Luzerne Co., Pa., and is a son of Charles and Margaret (Armstrong) McGuire, natives of County Fermanagh, Ireland. They reared a family of five children, of whom our subject is the youngest. His parents came to this country in August, 1836, and settled in Pittston, this county, about 1846. Martin was educated in the common schools, and in 1864 went to work in the mines, where he stayed until the early part of the year 1869, after which he worked as brakeman for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company until 1875. He then accepted his present position, watchman of the L. V. R. R. Co.'s No. 6 Breaker. Mr. McGuire was united in marriage, December 9, 1866, with Mary, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Noon) Burke, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. She died September 26, 1887, leaving one son, Charles, born September 26, 1887. His present wife, to whom he was married June 3, 1890, is a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Carey) McNamara, of Port Griffith, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. The issue of this union is one son, Hugh, born November 12, 1891. In religious faith our subject is a Catholic; he is a member of the Father Mathew F. A. B. Society, and in politics is a Democrat. He is an extensive property owner in Pittston borough and Inkerman.

James McHugh, freight and passenger agent for the Lehigh Valley Division of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad system, at Freeland, is a popular railroad man, born at Buck Mountain, Pa., September 13, 1861, and is a son of Edward and Mary (Gillen) McHugh, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Carbon county. His parents removed to this county when he was two years old, and his father died in Freeland in 1887, at the age of fifty-two years; he was a well-known citizen of this county, where he had many friends. When James was a youth he attended school and worked around the mines, chiefly in the employ of G. B. Markle & Co., at Highland. At the age of twenty he secured a position as agent for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Jeddo, where he remained about one and one-half years, being then transferred to Freeland, where he has since been employed. As a railroad man Mr. McHugh, by his honesty and integrity, has won the confidence of his employers, and by his genial disposition and obliging manners enjoys the esteem of the people with whom he comes in contact. He was married, September 11, 1884, to Miss Mary Brogan, of South Heberton, which union has been blessed with four children, viz.: Maggie, Katie, Edward and Maria. Mr. McHugh is a member of the American Legion of Honor; in national politics he is a Democrat.

James J. McHugh, proprietor of the Cleveland street restaurant, Hudson, was born in England, February 28, 1863, and is a son of James and Bridget (Sweeney) McHugh, natives of Ireland. The father, who was a miner, reared a family of five children, of whom James J. is the third; the father came to America in 1865, followed soon after by his family. The names of the children are as follows: Mary A., Frank, James J., Thomas and Anthony. After reaching America the family first located at Pittston, where the father worked in the mines for fifteen years, and then removed to Mill Creek, where the parents of our subject died. Mr. McHugh was unfortunate enough when he was twelve years old to lose his left leg by the cars. His

education was limited to the common schools, but, at the age of fifteen, he secured a position as breaker-boss, which he held ten years; he built his present place of business and removed there in 1887. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church, the A. O. H. and the Board of Erin, and is a Democrat in his political views.

Benjamin McIntosh, locomotive engineer, at the foot of the Plane, Ashley, was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, and is a son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Mackie) McIntosh. Our subject was educated in the public school at Summit Hill. At an early age he began picking slate in the breaker, and later was stationary engineer until 1869, when he came to Ashley, fired seven years, and was then promoted to his present position. He built his present residence on Ashley street in 1884. In 1868 Mr. McIntosh married Miss Susan, daughter of Edward and Julia (Blackman) Jones, and by her had seven children, three of whom died young; Lula died at the age of twenty-two; Alberta, Clara and Etta live with their father. Mrs. McIntosh died in 1888. The subject of our sketch and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In his political views he is a Republican.

Stewart McIntosh, stationary engineer on the Ashley Planes, was born in County Derry, Ireland, May 25, 1843, and is a son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Mackie) McIntosh. In his father's family there were ten children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Rebecca, widow of Thomas McCalla and William Miller; John; Mary, widow of John Boyd; Nathaniel, who died in a hospital during the Civil war; Rachel (Mrs. John McKeever); Benjamin; Sarah (Mrs. Abraham Moser); Stewart; Martha, who lives with her youngest sister; and Margaret (Mrs. James Minnich). The mother, accompanied by some of the elder children, came to America in 1845, and located at Summit Hill, Pa., where they were joined in 1848 by the rest of the family; thence removed to Chanceford, Pa., where they remained two years, and then to Summit Hill, where the parents died. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at an early age began working about the mines, which occupation he followed till he enlisted at Wilkes-Barre August 22, 1861, in Company H, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. During the year 1862 he served six months on the recruiting service in Luzerne, Carbon and Schuylkill counties. He re-enlisted December 23, 1863; was wounded at Reams Station August 25, 1864, which together with a relapse, disabled him till the spring of 1865, during which time he was home on a furlough of thirty days. He was promoted to second lieutenant February 7, 1865, and discharged June 29, following. He then returned to Wilkes-Barre, and was foreman at the Pine Ridge Breaker at Miners Mills four years, after which he removed to Ashley, and accepted his present position. Mr. McIntosh was married March 8, 1866, to Miss Anetta, daughter of Daniel and Christiana (Steel) Frederick, of Ashley. This happy union has been blessed with six children, four of whom are living, viz.: Anna R. (Mrs. Frank Dalley); Stewart T., brakeman; Frederick D., employed on the Planes with his father; and Benjamin S. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

Rev. Thomas McKay, pastor of the Puritan Congregational Church of Plymouth, was born in the city of Durham, England, February 28, 1855, and is a son of Jabez and Jane (Gordon) McKay, also natives of England. Our subject received his early education in the Blue-coat School, of the city of Durham, and from there entered Dr. Taylor's private school, where he took a very thorough scientific course. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Sunderland, Eng., where he was graduated in the class of '79. After graduating, Mr. McKay went to Spannymore as pastor of the Baptist Church, where he remained three years, and returning at the end of that time he took two years' vacation. Later he came to the United States, locating at Hazleton, Pa., where for ten months he was connected with the Primitive Methodist Church, after which he went to Morris Run, Tioga Co., same State, where he was pastor of the Primitive Church for four years. He then came to Plymouth,

and had charge of the Primitive Methodist Church until a dissension occurred respecting the creeds, when he cast his fortunes with what is now known as the Puritan Congregational Church, of which he is now pastor. The marriage of Mr. McKay with Alice, daughter of George and Jane (Cooke) Clough, natives of England, occurred December 24, 1879, and to this union there have been born children, as follows: George, Elmo, Jabez, Raymond V., Thomas; besides these there is an adopted daughter, Cora Ellen Ward. Politically, our subject votes the Republican ticket, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Charles McKechnie, Sr., retired minister, and a justice of the peace, Luzerne, P. O. Box No. 36, was born in Scotland, August 1, 1818, a son of Alexander and Agnes (Wear) McKechnie, both of whom were natives of the North of Ireland, but removed to Scotland where they died, much respected by all with whom they came in contact. Their family consisted of five children, two of whom are now living, Charles and Alexander, both ministers in the same church. Charles McKechnie was reared and educated in Scotland, and in September, 1873, emigrated to this country, locating in Kingston, this county, on what is now known as "Scotch Hill." Mr. McKechnie was in active pulpit work up to 1888, when old age compelled him to retire. In his younger days he was a colporteur for eight years for the "Religious Tract and Book Society" of Scotland, in which work he proved himself worthy of his calling. The churches over which he presided are located in Plains, Wilkes-Barre and Pleasant Valley. His life has been one of usefulness in the Master's Kingdom, his great object being the saving of souls. On July 11, 1836, he was married to Miss Susan, daughter of Neil and Mary McMullen, of Scotland, and to this union were born thirteen children, six of whom are yet living: Mary, John, Neil, Susan, Charles and Jane, all married and in good circumstances. After he retired from his active ministerial labors he was chosen a justice of the peace, which office he is yet holding with eminent satisfaction. Mr. McKechnie is a stanch temperance man, working for the abolition of the liquor traffic with both vote and voice. He is a member of the K. of P., and of the Prohibition party in political matters.

George W. McKee, physician and surgeon, Plymouth, was born in Orwell, Bradford, Co., Pa., and is a son of Asa and Fannie (Chubbuck) McKee, natives of Hartford, Conn. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Ebenezer Chubbuck, body-guard to Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary war, and it is related of him, that on one occasion he received a deep wound on the hand in warding off a blow struck at his illustrious leader by British soldiers. He was commonly known as the "Big stout Englishman," although he was American born. His grandfather on his father's side was Robert McKee, who came from Scotland and settled near Hartford, Conn. It was said of him that he furnished a substitute in the Revolutionary war, owing to the fact that, in weight, he came above the requirement, weighing 300 pounds. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of six children, and was educated in the public schools of Bradford county. After completing his early education, he went to Elmira and read medicine under the tutorship of his cousin, Dr. H. S. Chubbuck, remaining three years. He then entered the medical department at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1856. After completing his medical course, the Doctor located at Camptown, Pa., where he remained, however, but six months, removing from there to Franklin Centre, Luzerne county. Here he practiced two years; then located at Warren Centre, Bradford Co., Pa., where he practiced seven years, coming from there to Plymouth, Pa., where he has been practicing for the last twenty-five years. Dr. McKee was married September 25, 1856, to Miss N. A. Frantz, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Young) Frantz, natives of Monroe county, Pa. Mrs. McKee has practiced pharmacy for twenty-six years, and holds a diploma from the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board. There were two children in the Doctor's family. Frank L. is a physician and surgeon at Plymouth, and was born May 20, 1860, in Bradford county, Pa., and received his early education there and at Wyoming Seminary, where he completed his course. He then entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and there

studied three years, locating at Plymouth at the end of that period, where he has practiced since. This young Doctor has taken special courses: first, with Frank H. Boswoth, of New York City, three years; then a course with Prof. Mittendol, of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; and, lastly, at the Deinill Dispensary. The other child of Dr. George W. and Mrs. McKee was born April 26, 1866, at Owego, N. Y., and died at Plymouth, November 30, 1871. The Doctor and his son, Frank L., both vote the Republican ticket.

Adam Stephenson McKnight, M. D., Freeland. This well-known and successful physician and surgeon, whose services the people of Freeland and vicinity highly appreciate, is a Philadelphian, and was born in the Twenty-first Ward of that city (Managunk) October 23, 1858. He is a son of Robert and Jane (Stephenson) McKnight, both natives of Ireland, the former of Downpatrick, County Down, and the latter of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh. The father when very young emigrated from his native country to Scotland, and in 1853, came from that country to America, locating in Philadelphia, where he has since resided and been chiefly engaged in paper-making. The Doctor's mother came to this country, alone in 1851, at the age of twenty-one, her parents having both died in Ireland. She was married to Robert McKnight, at Philadelphia, in 1854, and there were born unto them nine children, three of whom are living. Our subject attended the public schools of Philadelphia until he reached the age of eleven, when he engaged in mills and factories in various capacities, still keeping up his studies at night school, and by the time he was seventeen he was bookkeeper for a Philadelphia manufacturing firm. Six months later he left the manufactories, and was apprenticed to learn a trade and business. At the age of eighteen he matriculated at the Artisans Night School of Philadelphia. Shortly after he began a private course of Latin and Greek under the tutorship of the Rev. W. W. Cook, and about the same time he passed the preliminary examination was admitted as a student at law in Philadelphia county, and registered as such in the office of Senator Horatio G. Jones. In 1879 he relinquished the study of law, and entered the more philanthropic profession of medicine. He began his studies under the preceptorship of Dr. J. H. McManagle, and in 1880 entered Jefferson Medical College, and completed the first course. In March, 1881, he engaged in the mercantile business and from that time until 1885, he took a special course of medicine under Dr. J. H. McManagle, besides attending the clinics of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the Jefferson Hospital, and the Philadelphia Hospital. Mercantile life, although profitable, was not very agreable, so, in 1886, he abandoned it and re-entered Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated April 4, in the class of 1888. In the following September he engaged in the practice of his profession, in the city of Philadelphia, where he remained a short time. He then removed to Bradford, McKean Co., Pa., where he was associated in practice with an eminent physician of that place. Later he removed to Smithville Flats, Chenango Co., N. Y., in which place he remained until early in 1890, when he returned to Philadelphia. He served as assistant to Dr. Henry Morris, who had special charge of the department of Diseases of Women in the Howard Hospital. The Doctor also was assistant in the Throat Department of the Jefferson College Hospital. In 1891 he was appointed assistant in the Out-Patient Medical Department of the Jefferson College Hospital. While in Philadelphia he was medical examiner for various insurance companies and beneficial orders. On March 11, 1892, he came to the anthracite coal regions, as successor to Dr. W. B. Nichols, and assistant to Dr. George S. Wentz, one of Luzerne county's most eminent physicians. Dr. McKnight was united in marriage March 1, 1881, with Miss Sarah L., daughter of Richard Patton, Esq., master mechanic of the large plant of A. Campbell & Co., Philadelphia, and this happy union has been blessed with four children, viz.: Robert B., William A. P., Thomas S. and Richard P. The Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an ardent worker in the cause of Christianity. He has held many offices of responsibility and influence in the church, and in various organizations. In everything that is in furtherance of the influence of Christianity, the Doctor is always

ready and willing to lend a helping hand. He is a stanch Republican, and has held many political offices of trust and honor. He is at present secretary of the Freeland Board of Health. Lately he was honored by the appointment of deputy medical inspector to the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, with jurisdiction over the townships of Foster, Hazle, Butler and Denison in Luzerne county.

PATRICK MCLAIN, of the firm of Roach & McLain, operators of the "Bottle & Cork" Colliery, Pittston. The subject of this sketch was born in Lackawanna county, March 15, 1861, a son of Owen and Cecelia (Howley) McLain, natives of Ireland. His father was killed in the mines at Schuylkill county, in 1863, by a fall of coal, and his mother died in 1888. The family consisted of four children, two of whom are living: Alice (Mrs. Martin Haley, of Pittston) and Patrick. Mr. McLain began life as a slate-picker and at the age of nineteen became a miner. He has spent his life thus far in and about the mines, and has worked in every capacity from a slate-picker to a coal operator. He has worked at the "Bottle & Cork" Colliery since its opening in 1880, and in July, 1892, the present partnership was formed, he assuming control at once. In 1881 Mr. McLain married Miss May Kelly, of Pittston, and of this union have been born five children, viz.: Katie (deceased), Owen, Katie (II), Thomas and Michael. In politics, Mr. McLain is a stanch Democrat.

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, Pittston. This gentleman, who is one of Pittston's leading citizens, was born at Port Griffith, July 18, 1854, a son of Thomas and Mary (Kennedy) McLaughlin, of Ireland. The father was killed in the mines by a fall of coal at Old No. 1 Slope, Port Griffith; the mother died in 1887. In the family there were three children: James and two daughters. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, and began working around the mines at the age of nine. He followed mining until 1885, when he came to Pittston and engaged in the hotel business. April 1, 1878, Mr. McLaughlin was married to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Michael Murley, who was one of the early settlers of Jenkins township, and by her had six children, viz.: Mary, Thomas, Michael, Theresa, James and Agnes. Our subject is well known and very popular in the Democratic political circles of Luzerne county. He has been tax collector of Jenkins township; a member of the school board three terms; a member of the Fifth Legislative District Committee twelve years; a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and his name has been seriously considered on several occasions in connection with some of the highest political trusts of his county. He has been a member of the A. O. H. seventeen years, and is a member of the Emerald Association.

WILLIAM SWAN MCLEAN, attorney at law, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Summit Hill, Carbon Co., Pa., May 27, 1842, a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Swan) McLean. His father was a native of County Derry, Ireland, a son of James McLean, who was a son of Gilbert McLean, a native of the Isle of Skye, who located in Ireland about the middle of the last century. His mother was also a native of County Derry, Ireland. The maternal grandfather of subject was James Swan, of Londonderry, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1817, and lived and died at Mauch Chunk, Pa. Alexander McLean, father of subject, was born in 1800, came to America in 1819, settling in what is now Carbon county, Pa., where he had large interests in coal mines as a stockholder. Our subject was educated at the Wilkes Barre Academy and LaFayette College, Easton, Pa., where he was graduated in 1865, taking the valedictory addresses; he also delivered the master's oration at LaFayette College in 1868. He read law with G. Byron Nicholson, of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar August 19, 1867. From 1866 to 1869 he was a member of the board of school directors of the township of Wilkes-Barre, and was also secretary of the board for the same period. He has been city attorney of Wilkes-Barre since 1875. He is a prominent Democrat, and in 1879 was the candidate of his party for judge of Luzerne county, but owing to the formation of the Greenback Labor Party he was defeated. In 1883 he was chairman of the committee on resolutions in the Democratic State

Convention of that year. For many years he was a director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and Wilkes-Barre Deposit Bank, and is now president of the former. Mr. McLean married, November 23, 1871, Annie S., daughter of George H. Roberts, of Philadelphia, and they have four children living: George R., William S., Margaret S. and Percy Craige.

H. F. McManus, blacksmith, Plains, was born in Scranton, Pa., March 17, 1856, and is a son of Michael and Bridget (O'Donnell) McManus, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. In his father's family there were three children, of whom he is the eldest; the family came to America in 1854, and located at Scranton. The subject of this memoir began life working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for four years; he then worked in the mines for a short time, and has since made blacksmithing his chief occupation. Mr. McManus was married, September 27, 1879, to Miss Celia, daughter of Thomas and Annie (Flynn) Brannand, natives of County Sligo, Ireland, and the fruits of this union have been three children, viz.: Thomas, Bridget (deceased) and Catharine. Mr. McManus and family are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

John McMenamin, outside mine foreman at Highland Colliery No. 2, P. O. Jeddo, was born in Wilkes-Barre, October 22, 1864, and is a son of Hugh and Anna (O'Donnell) McMenamin, natives of Ireland. When John was about two years old his parents removed to South Heberton, where they now reside. He was educated at South Heberton until the age of thirteen, and at the same time attended night school. He had worked in nearly every capacity around and in the mines up to the age of sixteen, when he was appointed screen-boss at No. 1. Highland Breaker. He was there about five years, when he was appointed outside foreman of the colliery, where he has since been employed, and has filled the responsible position to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. He has constantly under his charge from seventy-five to eighty men. Mr. McMenamin was married May 7, 1889, to Miss Mary Ann Magill, of Highland, and they have two children: Mary Isabell and Peter John. Mr. McMenamin is a member of the American Legion of Honor. He has always worked for G. B. Markle & Co., and is regarded as one of their best foremen.

George D. McMorris, member of the Kellmer Piano & Organ Manufacturing Company, Hazleton. This intelligent and ingenious young gentleman was born at Toronto, Canada, September 10, 1866, and is a son of Daniel and Arabella (Sanderson) McMorris, the former a Scotch-Highlander, and the latter of Canadian extraction. He was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto, and after completing his college course learned the trade of piano making, which he followed in his native city until 1889, with the exception of two years spent in the city of New York, where he took advanced lessons in the art of constructing and tuning pianos. In 1887 Mr. McMorris was appointed superintendent of W. Doherty & Co.'s piano works, at Toronto, Ontario; this factory is one of the largest in Canada, and only men who have attained the highest degree of proficiency are capable of managing so large a concern. In 1890 he came to Hazleton, and became a member of the Kellmer Piano Company, where he has since been engaged. The works of this widely-known and enterprising firm are located at a very desirable point, near the Lehigh Valley depot, thus having easy shipping facilities, a very desirable item to any concern carrying on so extensive a business. These pianos are shipped to all parts of the world, and are noted for their sweetness of tone, artistic finish, and substantial construction. The company have two branch houses, one at Freeland and the other at Reading.

Alfred McMurtrie, farmer, P. O. Conyngham, was born in Conyngham village, Luzerne Co., Pa., August 22, 1820, and is a son of John and Matilda (Horn) McMurtrie. His paternal grandparents were Joseph and Mary (Aten) McMurtrie, who settled in Sugar Loaf township in 1808. He is a great-grandson of John McMurtrie, and a great-great-grandson of Joseph McMurtrie, a native of Scotland, and a pioneer of Sussex county, N. J. The children of the latter were John, Joseph, Abraham, James, Agnes, Marie and Sarah. Of these, John, the great-grandfather of our subject, had children as follows: Joseph, John, Abram, Sarah, Margaret,

Elizabeth and Nancy. Joseph, the grandfather of our subject, with his wife Mary Aten, settled in Sugar Loaf township in 1808, and cleared and improved the farm now occupied by Alfred and Joseph McMurtrie, where they lived and died. Their children were John, Peggy Ann (Mrs. William Wintersteen), Richard, Catherine (Mrs. Abram Smith), Henry, Sarah A. (Mrs. Henry Bowman), Mary A. (Mrs. Robert Swayze) and Joseph. John McMurtrie, the father of Alfred, was born in Sussex county, N. J., February 25, 1795; he came to Sugar Loaf township with his parents in 1808. For twenty-four years he was engaged as contractor at Mauch Chunk for the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company. In 1848 John returned to Sugar Loaf township, and died on the farm now occupied by his son Alfred. His wife was a daughter of Casper and Mary (Roth) Welkenhorn, natives of Germany, and pioneers of what is now West Hazleton, this county; their children were Alfred, Josiah, Elijah, Amanda (Mrs. H. C. Hartung), Mary (Mrs. Luther Hartung) and Matilda. Our subject was reared in Mauch Chunk from the age of four years. Since 1848 he has been a resident of Sugar Loaf township, occupying a part of the homestead originally settled by his grandfather, Joseph McMurtrie, where he has been engaged in farming. He married, October 21, 1852, Sarah, daughter of Simon and Lavina (Kutzler) Aten, of Upper Mount Bethel, Pa., and they have had four children: Sue (Mrs. Frank Horn), Mary A., Ella (Mrs. W. F. Snyder) and Asa P. (deceased). Mr. McMurtrie is one of the prominent farmers of Sugar Loaf township; he is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has held several township offices.

John McMurtrie, proprietor of the "Thistle Hotel," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, March 5, 1845, a son of William and Elizabeth (Wilson) McMurtrie, and traces his ancestry to the invasion of the Normans in Scotland. He was reared and educated in his native country, where he served a five and one-half years' apprenticeship at the baker's and confectioner's trade. In 1867 he came to America, and worked as a journeyman in Scranton, Pa., three years. Later he located in Pittston, this county, where he remained six years, and in 1876 settled in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided. For nearly eight years he was foreman in a prominent bakery and confectionery establishment; from 1884 to 1889 he was engaged in the bakery and confectionery business on the Public Square, and since 1889 has been the popular proprietor of the "Thistle Hotel." On November 20, 1883, Mr. McMurtrie married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (McMunn) Black, and they have one daughter, Dollie. Mr. McMurtrie is a member of the Presbyterian Church, I. O. O. F., Caledonian Society and K. of H. He is a Knight Templar. In politics, he is a Republican.

Joseph M. McMurtrie, farmer, P. O. Conyngham, was born in Sugar Loaf township, this county, July 12, 1812, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Aten) McMurtrie, who settled in that township in 1808. His father leased the farm (now occupied by subject) for five years, and during that time purchased and cleared it, dying there in 1844, in his seventy-third year. The father of our subject was a native of New Jersey, and a son of John McMurtrie, who was a son of Joseph McMurtrie, a native of Scotland, and a pioneer of Sussex county, N. J. The wife of Joseph McMurtrie, Sr., was a daughter of John Aten, of Northampton county, Pa. Our subject was reared in Sugar Loaf township, and occupies the old homestead on which his father first settled, being probably the oldest native born resident of the township. He married twice, his first wife being Margaret Hinton, of Easton, Pa., by whom he had three children: William H., Mahlon R., and Thomas A.; his second wife was Sarah A., daughter of George and Betsey (Ochsreider) Klinger, of Sugar Loaf township, and by her he had seven children: Clara A. (Mrs. Boyd Smoyer), George K., Mary E. (Mrs. John Stegner), Julia E. (Mrs. John Heller), Sarah C. (Mrs. Edward Hilliard), Minor S. and Calvin E. Mr. McMurtrie is one of the leading representative citizens of Sugar Loaf township, has held several local offices, and in politics is a Democrat.

William N. McMurtrie, farmer, P. O. Sybertsville, born in Sugar Loaf town-

ship, this county, February 9, 1853, is a son of Elijah and Ellen (Engle) McMurtrie. His paternal grandparents were John and Matilda (Melkenhorn) McMurtrie, and great-grandparents, Joseph and Mary (Aten) McMurtrie, who settled in Sugar Loaf township in 1808. Joseph was a son of John, who was a son of Joseph McMurtrie, a native of Scotland, who was among the pioneers of New Jersey. Elijah, father of subject, was born in Mauch Chunk, Pa., October 30, 1826, and was reared and educated there. In 1848 he came to Sugar Loaf township, where for many years he was engaged in the milling and mercantile businesses. His wife was a daughter of William and Mary (Davis) Engle, of Sugar Loaf township, and his children were John W., William N., Mary E. (Mrs. Theodore Van Densen), Scott and Harry. Our subject has always resided in Sugar Loaf township, followed milling nine years, and since 1882 has been engaged in farming. In 1876 he married Savilla, daughter of Jacob Balliet, of Sugar Loaf township. They have an adopted daughter, Annie. Our subject is a member of the English Lutheran Church, and is a Democrat.

B. McNamara, miner, Pine Ridge Colliery, Miners Mills, was born near Ennis, Parish of Inch, County Clare, Ireland, in May, 1842, and is a son of Cornelius and Ann (McNamara) McNamara. In his father's family there were five children, of whom our subject is the only survivor; his younger brother, John, died in Miners Mills in 1874, at the age of thirty years. Mr. McNamara came to America in 1864, and after working in the lead factory in Brooklyn for three months, came to Sugar Notch, this county, where he worked about the mines till 1866; he then removed to Barclay, Bradford Co., Pa., where he worked in the mines till 1870, when he came to Miners Mills, where he has since followed mining. He built his present residence, which was the third house on the street where it stands, in 1871. Our subject was married, May 3, 1876, to Miss Bridget, daughter of Patrick and Susan (Bushnell) Murray, of Dunmore, Pa., natives of Tillygavin, near Ennis Diamond, County Clare, Ireland. They have had nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: John S., Thomas M., Margaret D., Elizabeth and Ann. Mr. McNamara and family are devoted members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the A. O. H., and in his political views he is a Democrat.

William McNeal, farmer and sawyer, P. O. Sybertsville, was born in Black Creek township, on the farm where he now resides, November 3, 1826, a son of John and Rachel (Shiner) McNeal. His paternal grandfather, James McNeal, a native of Scotland, and by profession a surveyor, came to America prior to the Revolution. He was a pioneer of Luzerne county, and at the time of his death resided at Wapwallopen. His wife was formerly Sarah Webb. John McNeal, the father of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1814 settled on the farm now occupied by his son William, cleared and improved it, and died there May 10, 1854, at the age of seventy-four. He married Rachel, a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Smith) Shiner, of Sugar Loaf township, and she bore him children as follows: Andrew, James, Isaiah, Eliza (Mrs. Samuel B. Jones), Amos, Margaret (Mrs. Henry M. Schwenk), Hannah (Mrs. Theodore Hauze), John, William, Mary (Mrs. Benjamin F. Budworth) and Wallace. William McNeal has always resided on the old homestead where he was born and reared. He married Mary, daughter of Harman and Catherine (Zang) Reinmiller, of Germany, and they have five children living: Rachel (Mrs. Henry Ringlaben), Eliza (Mrs. Johnson Yeager), Ulysses G. (married to Miss Mary Frederick), William H. and George E. In politics Mr. McNeal is a Republican, and is a respected and enterprising citizen of Black Creek township.

Hugh McNelis, outside mine foreman at No. 1, Highland Colliery, P. O. Freeland, was born in Ireland April 1, 1849. When he was three years of age his parents returned to this country, having been here before, and located at Rockport, Carbon county. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of eight years began picking slate in the breaker during the summers, attending school in the winter time. He entered the employ of the G. B. Markle Coal Company in 1862, and has remained with them ever since. In 1880 he was appointed outside foreman at No. 2, Highland Colliery, where he remained one year, when he was

transferred to No. 1, where he has since been employed. He was married, November 24, 1871, to Miss Bridget Logan, of Freeland. They have three children, viz.: John, James and Joseph. Mr. McNelis has been tax collector of Foster township, and is at present a member of the school board. He is a Democrat, and active in local political circles.

James McNulty, miner, Inkerman, was born in Inkerman, this county, January 7, 1861, and is son of Patrick and Ellen (Regan) McNulty, of the same place, and natives of County Galway, Ireland. The subject of this memoir is the youngest in a family of three children, and received his education in the common schools. At an early age he went to work in the mines, and since 1887 has been engaged as a miner by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Mr. McNulty was united in marriage, January 22, 1887, with Bridget, daughter of Anthony and Mary A. (Horan) Brady, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and their union has been blessed with the following issue: John, born December 2, 1887; Ellen, born July 13, 1889; and James, born September 12, 1891. In religious faith, our subject is a Catholic, and in politics is a Democrat.

John M. McNulty, miner, Inkerman, was born in Sebastopol, this county, August 2, 1857, and is the eldest child of Timothy and Mary (O'Malley) McNulty, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, who came to the United States early in 1854, settling in Sebastopol, Luzerne Co., Pa. Our subject received his education in the common schools, and, in 1870, went to work in the mines where he drove until 1873. He then worked as a laborer until 1876, since which time he has been employed as a miner by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. On April 26, 1883, Mr. McNulty married Mary, daughter of James and Mary (McAndrews) McAndrews, also natives of County Mayo, Ireland. Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and Sons of Columbia. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held the following offices in the township: registry assessor, 1880–81; assistant assessor, 1884–85, and school director, 1886–89.

John McSweeny, blacksmith at the Washington Mine, Plymouth, was born at Patterson, Pa., and is the eldest in a family of seven children—five sons and two daughters—born to Timothy and Margaret (Murphy) McSweeney, natives of County Cork, Ireland, who came to America in 1865. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, and in the year 1880 began to learn the blacksmith's trade. He worked at same four years, then took the wheelwright department of the work, and served nearly three years at that. He then worked at his trade in Elmira, N. Y., and Towanda, Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. In 1890 Mr. McSweeny came to Plymouth and took charge of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre shops at Old Slope, Washington Mine No. 16, where he has since been employed. He is a Democrat in politics, and attends the Catholic Church. Our subject is unmarried, and resides with his parents.

David MacFarlane, general mine superintendent, Spring Mountain Colliery, Jeansville. Among the men who are skilled in the mining industry, and who are thoroughly conversant with all its details, none are more prominent than he whose name opens this sketch. Mr. MacFarlane was born at Coatbridge, near Glasgow, Scotland, May 22, 1852, and is a son of John and Jean (Johnson) MacFarlane, who emigrated to America and settled at Jeansville, this county, in 1866, where their children, six in number, were reared and educated. Our subject, when quite young, was employed at No. 1 Colliery, working at the different branches of the coal industry until 1870, when he commenced work as a practical miner, in which occupation he continued until 1874. At that time he was promoted to the position of inside foreman at No. 4 Colliery, where he remained until 1881, and was then appointed to his present position with J. C. Hayden & Co., Spring Mountain Coal Company. Much responsibility devolves upon him; he has charge of two breakers and three slopes, employing in all about seven hundred and sixty men, and mining on an average 1,200 tons of coal daily. Mr. MacFarlane is a typical Scotchman, possessing that firmness and rectitude of character which even in the fiercest battles of life is sure to

win. He was united in marriage, in December, 1874, with Miss Alma, daughter of William and Emma (Wilson) Hamer, natives of England, and to this union have been born eight children, namely: John W., Maggie L., Jean L., Emma M., Pen B., David S., Alma L. and Isabella J., of whom John W., Jean L., Pen B. and Isabella J. are deceased. In political views Mr. MacFarlane is a Republican, at the same time a strong believer in Prohibition, giving zealous support to the Sons of Temperance. The family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Jeansville.

Captain Owen B. MacKnight, a prominent citizen of Plains, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., July 15, 1839, and is the only child of John and Maria (Bruner) MacKnight. The father, who was of Scotch-Irish lineage, was a school teacher in early life, and later a Methodist Episcopal clergyman; he went to Ohio to preach, and thence to Missouri, where he died in 1870 at the age of sixty-five years. The mother, who belonged to a family of noted physicians of German origin, and early settlers in Pennsylvania, was a native of Lancaster county, and died when our subject was but seven months old. Young Owen then found a home with his grandmother, Mrs. Jacob Bruner, also a resident of Lancaster county, with whom he remained until he was sixteen years of age, when he secured a position as clerk in Paradise, Pa. On August 25, 1861, he enlisted at Lancaster, in Company F, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Ninety-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. John Wise, who was a noted aeronaut; Gen. E. C. Williams, who acquired much fame in the Mexican war, was colonel. This regiment was organized by special order of Simon Cameron, and was honored by receiving the name of his daughter, being known as the "Lochiel Cavalry;" Company D, Capt. Jacob Bertals, was from Luzerne county. They entered the United States service, were fully equipped at Harrisburg in the following September, and were then sent by rail to Pittsburgh, thence by boat to Louisville, Ky., where they went into camp on the Indiana side of the river, camp "Andrew Johnson," in the latter part of 1861; in the spring of 1862 they went forward, met the main army, and advanced to Green river. The regiment was then divided, and detached to protect the citizens of the State from raiders, and later went to Perryville, where they assisted Gen. Buell in his attack upon Gen. Bragg, after which, with other cavalry, they went on an extended raid through eastern Tennessee, burning bridges on the Eastern Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, in order to prevent reinforcements from reaching Gen. Bragg, who was then in conflict with Gen. Rosecrans at Murfreesboro and Stone River. The summer of 1863 found them with Rosecrans' army, advancing to the Tennessee river in the campaign which ended in the battle of Chickamaugua; they went to the relief of Knoxville, which was surrounded by Gen. Longstreet, whom they followed through eastern Tennessee, and went into winter quarters at Mossy creek with no tents except such as could be made with rails and blankets, and scarcely any provision except what they obtained from the surrounding country. In January, 1863, about 600 men and officers reenlisted, expecting to receive a veteran furlough at once, but they were detained till April, when they were furloughed for thirty days; they arrived in Harrisburg in May, and were disbanded with orders to report in thirty days, which they did about June 1, when the regiment was recruited to 1,200 strong; upon the resignation of Gen. Williams, Thomas J. Jordan assumed the colonelcy of the regiment. They were sent by rail to Indianapolis, thence to Louisville, Ky.; and being thoroughly equipped were ordered thence to join the main army, but owing to the number of raiders in the State, were retained as protection for the citizens till the fall of 1864, when they were ordered to join the main army at Marietta, where Gen. Sherman was preparing for his immortal march to the sea. The chief duty of the cavalry was to protect the infantry and wagon trains from being harassed by the rebel cavalry, and so effectually did they do this that no such inconvenience whatever was experienced till the army reached Savannah, which Gen. Hardee had fortified; but as soon as Gen. Sherman began to prepare for an attack, he quietly evacuated on a dark and windy night, which news Gen. Sherman telegraphed President Lincoln by

way of a Christmas present, as he expressed it at the time. The army then went into camp near the sea-shore, the men, horses and mules living chiefly on rice and rice straw until the supply-ships could land after the reduction of Fort McAllister; then after refitting, recruiting and re-shoeing the horses, the gigantic work of devastation was carried on, on nearly the same plan as before, through Georgia and South Carolina till North Carolina was reached, when orders were given to cease the destruction. That State, being somewhat loyal, was saved; the campaign ended at Mount Olive, North Carolina; the regiment participated in the battle of Waynsboro with severe loss. After this, the army was re-organized and concentrated to meet Gen. Johnson in a final encounter; he was stationed at Raleigh, which he had made extraordinary effort to save, but which he surrendered without an engagement, Lee having surrendered at Appomattox. The infantry then went to Washington and were discharged; but the cavalry were retained till July 15, 1865, when they were mustered out at Lexington, N. C. Capt. MacKnight was continuously with his regiment, and was never wounded or taken prisoner; his only hospital experience was in a private house in Louisville, Ky., during an attack of measles; his valor as a soldier and his knowledge of military tactics were shown by the fact that in August, 1862, he was promoted to second lieutenant of Company B; in April, 1863, to first lieutenant of Company M; and in June of the same year, to captain of Company I; at Savannah he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Thomas J. Jordan, commanding the First Cavalry Brigade of the army of the Cumberland, as acting assistant inspector general, and served in that capacity till the close of the war. In 1866, Elisha A. Hancock, who had lost a leg while doing duty as major at Waynsboro, but remained in the service till the close of the war, and our subject (two army comrades) again joined hands and engaged in a large general mercantile business in the building now owned and occupied by the latter, and then by John Mitchell. In 1887 Mr. Hancock, who is now residing in Philadelphia, sold out his entire interest in the store to his partner.

We have in Capt. MacKnight a shining example of the success that will crown the wise and untiring efforts of an honest man; he came to Plains with a very small capital, and is now one of the wealthy men of the county; besides his very numerous estates in his own State, he owns a half section of farm and coal land, forty miles north of Bismarck on the Missouri river in McLean county, N. Dak.; he is also director of the Wilkes-Barre & Suburban Railway; the People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre and the Newell Clothing Company of Wilkes-Barre; he is a licensed insurance broker, agent for the Hancock estate, and first vice-president of the Life and Reserve Association of Buffalo, N. Y. Capt. MacKnight was married, October 5, 1868, to Miss Annie Gray, of Brick Meeting House, Md. Her father, Rev. Valentine Gray, was a Methodist Episcopal minister in the Wilmington Conference. This happy union has been blessed with nine children, viz.: John S., Horace B., Martha A., Owen G., Henry V., Mary L., Taylor N., Donald D. and Elisha Hancock. Capt. and Mrs. MacKnight and three of their children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is trustee and steward; he is treasurer of the society of the Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry; is a member of the Loyal Legion of Philadelphia, the G. A. R., the I. O. O. F., the A. O. K. of M. C., and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. He is a Republican in his political views, and was appointed postmaster when Plains postoffice was established in 1867, which he held till 1885; he has been director of the central poor district for fifteen years, and is now president of the board.

David Macdonald, mine foreman, Parsons, was born in Nova Scotia February 14, 1836, a son of John and Ann (McMillen) Macdonald, natives of Ayrshire, Scotland. His parents removed to Pottsville, Pa., when he was about a year old, where his father worked in the mines for about eight years, afterward living at Beaver Meadow, Brockville, Tuscarora, Jonesville, Clifford, Middle Creek, New Mines, Forestville, Jeddo, Olyphant, Old Forge, Forest City and German's. The subject of our sketch began life for himself at twenty-three, mining at Black Heath.

He worked in Thomson, Plymouth, Jeddo, and in October, 1870, came to Parsons and had charge of the Laurel Run Slope for two years, after which he went to Olyphant, and from there to Old Forge, where he was inside foreman for about a year. He next moved to Forest City, in the same capacity, working for the Hillside Coal & Iron Company, where he remained about a year, and afterward to Mayfield, where, as inside foreman, he remained about three and a half years. He then came to Parsons, where he has since been inside foreman for the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, at the Cunningham Shaft. He was married, December 31, 1858, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Richard Cobly, of Thomson, Pa. Of this union were born five children: John, a miner in Wilkes-Barre; Richard, a miner in Parsons; Hugh (deceased); Anna, wife of Robert E. Wallace, a miner in Parsons, and Bennett James (deceased). Mr. Macdonald is a member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church at Wilkes-Barre, a member of the Masonic Lodge and of the Sovereign Patriotic Knights. A Republican of an independent cast, he has served as school director two terms; was elected justice of the peace at Parsons, but did not take out his commission, and was at one time the Republican candidate for the Legislature from Lackawanna county, and was defeated by only 200 votes, although he was about two thousand ahead of his ticket. Mr. Macdonald's father was the inventor of the well-known blasting-barrel.

Edward Mackin, mine superintendent, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city February 27, 18—, and is a son of Dennis and Catherine (Huffman) Mackin. The father, who is a native of County Longford, Ireland, came to America in 1835 and settled in Wilkes-Barre, where he was employed in the mines until his death in 1879. His children were six in number, who grew to maturity, viz.: Edward, Ellen (Mrs. James Dowling), Mary (Mrs. Peter Frey), Ann (Mrs. Parsons), Jennie (Mrs. Charles Bray) and Thomas. The mother was a daughter of Mathias and Margaret (Billings) Huffman, granddaughter of Caleb and Ellen (Fisher) Billings, and great-granddaughter of Ruloff Fisher, who settled in Hanover township, this county, in 1752. Our subject was reared in Wilkes Barre, and educated in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. When eleven years of age he was breaker-boy at the mines, and later learned the machinist's trade. In the Civil war he was a musician in the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment Band, enlisting in September, 1862, and was honorably discharged after nineteen months' service. In 1864 he was appointed mine superintendent for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, in which capacity he has served ever since, a period of twenty-eight years. On December 19, 1862, he married Mary, daughter of James and Sarah (Naugle) Dowling, and has six children: Charles, Dennis, Sarah, Florence, Thomas and Kate. He is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics is a Democrat, and has served as member of the city council seven years, and as member of the board of education seven years; he is a member of the G. A. R.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mackin, hotel-keeper, Pittston, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1838, and is a daughter of Thomas and Mary Burns, both of whom were born in Ireland, where they lived and died, respected and honored by all who knew them; their family consisted of six children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Mackin was reared and educated in Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1864, locating in Pittston. Four years previous to her coming to this country she was married, in 1860, to Owen Mackin, by whom she had eight children, five of whom are living: Edward, Mary Ann, Bridget, Elizabeth and Owen F. Mr. Mackin was suffocated in the mines, May 27, 1871, when he was aged forty-four years. Mrs. Mackin owns her own house, a fine modern building, and has kept hotel since 1885. She is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

John Magee, stationary engineer, No. 12 Slope, Susquehanna Coal Company, Nanticoke, was born in Yorktown, Pa., and was employed around the mines in various capacities until he reached the age of sixteen, when he was employed as stationary engineer by James Taggert, a coal operator of Yorktown. He filled this position until 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania

Volunteers, under Capt. Haskins, and participated in the following engagements: Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Antietam, South Mountain, and several minor engagements and skirmishes. He was mustered out of service at the close of the war at Black's Cross Roads, Tenn. He returned to Yorktown and remained a short time, then removed to Wilkes-Barre, remaining two years, and then removed to Nanticoke, where he has since remained. Mr. Magee was married, in 1879, to Miss Margaret Clark, of Nanticoke. They have five children: James, Frank, John, Nora and Mary. Mr Magee has made engineering the chief occupation of his life. In politics he is a loyal Democrat.

Michael A. Magee, general outside foreman for the Susquehanna Coal Company, Nanticoke, is a native of Nesquehoning, Carbon Co., Pa., born March 29, 1844, a son of John and Elizabeth Magee, who came to America in 1833, and settled in New Jersey, subsequently removing to Nesquehoning, Pa. Our subject was reared and educated in his native village, and was engaged at general work about the mines until 1857, when he went to Yorktown, Pa., and engaged in firing for James Taggert & Son, where he remained about two years. He then ran engines about the mines until 1860, when he took charge of the hoisting engines for them, which he ran three years. Mr. Magee then went to New York City, where he was engaged at stationary engineering about one year, when he came to Wilkes Barre and worked with the machinist's repair gang for the Consolidated Coal Company, being employed there one year. He next worked at his trade in the D. L. & W. Shops at Kingston, about six months, when he returned to the mines at Wilkes-Barre and worked as a laborer about one year. Then, in 1866, he came to Nanticoke and engaged as breaker and hoisting engineer for Brodrick & Conyngham, remaining there until the Susquehanna Coal Company succeeded his employers, when he continued in the employ of the latter company. He was engineer at the first opening of the first mines by the Susquehanna Coal Company, and was the first engineer who ran a mine locomotive under ground in this Valley. It was built at Philadelphia by Girst & Long, and he ran it for two years for the Susquehanna Coal Company in Tunnel No. 1. In 1872 he was appointed master mechanic for the company, and served in that capacity until 1885, when he was promoted to his present position. Mr. Magee was married, April 30, 1870, to Miss Anna, daughter of De Grasse and Sarah (Womlesdorf) Daily, natives of Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed by seven children, viz: Anna, a teacher; Bessie; and John, George, Sarah, Mary and John, all five of whom are deceased. Mr. Magee is a member of the Catholic Church, and politically is a Democrat.

William R. Magraw, proprietor of the Hazleton Portrait Company, Hazleton, was born July 25, 1856, in Cecil county, Md. He is the eldest in a family of three children—two sons and one daughter—born to William and Elizabeth (Reed) Magraw, natives of Maryland. He was reared and educated in his native county, and started in life as a clerk for the Philadelphia Portrait Company, which occupation he followed for five years. He then became interested in the harness business, which, together with his other enterprises, he has since conducted. In 1882 he engaged in the portrait business, and at present he has charge of the extensive gallery located at Hazleton. In political matters he is a Democrat, and in religion a Presbyterian. Mr. Magraw is sociable and pleasant, and has made a host of friends during his residence in Hazleton.

John J. Mahedy, proprietor of restaurant, Duryea, was born in Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland, November 1, 1847. He is a son of Thomas and Winifred (Swift) Mahedy, also natives of the same place, who reared a family of ten children, of whom our subject was the eldest. The family went to England when John J. was but two years old, and settled in Leeds, Yorkshire, where he received his education in the common school, and was employed in the iron works until 1865, in which year he came to America, settling in Plains, this county, where he learned the trade of a blacksmith. In 1882 he removed to Port Griffith, Jenkins township, and in 1884 to Pittston, thence in 1891 going to Avoca, where he went into the hotel business, and

the latter part of that year settled in Duryea. Mr. Mahedy was united in marriage December 23, 1868, with Jane, daughter of Edward and Ellen (Brown) Devlin, natives of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and Wales, respectively. Their union has been blessed with the following children: Ellen, born October 16, 1869, married July 1, 1891, to William Barret, an engineer in Genesee county, N. Y.; Mary, born November 18, 1871; Samuel, born July 7, 1873; Winifred, born October 3, 1879, and George, born October 18, 1883. Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the A. O. H.; in politics he is a Democrat.

William T. Mahon, M. D., Nanticoke, who ranks among the skilled physicians and surgeons of Luzerne county, was born December 28, 1851, a son of Alfred and Perlinda A. (Shippey) Mahon, the former a native of New York, the latter of Pennsylvania. The father of our subject was born in 1809, and is now living in Wyoming county, where his wife died in 1888. In the family there were twelve children besides William, eleven of whom are now living. Dr. Mahon received his preparatory education at the Keystone Academy, Wyoming county, and in 1880 entered Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated in the class of 1883. After practicing a short time in Philadelphia, he located in Moscow, Lackawanna county, where he remained two years, commanding a large practice. He then went to Scranton, where he remained a short time, coming thence to Nanticoke, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession since 1885, and has built up a remarkably large and lucrative practice for the length of time he has been there. The Doctor is a genial gentleman and an interesting conversationalist, well informed in all branches of science and letters. Possessing the degree of skill he does in the profession, he is well worthy of the large public patronage which he receives. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, the American Legion of Honor, and his political views are Democratic.

John Mahoney, a well-known contractor of Wilkes-Barre, is a native of Connecticut, and a son of Michael and Helen (Collins) Mahoney, natives of County Cork, Ireland. He is the third child in a family of eight children, and began life as a farmer in Bradford county, Pa., which occupation he followed ten years, after which he acted as foreman of the North Branch Canal for several years. He later engaged in the wholesale liquor business with his brother-in-law, John Lafferty, on Northampton street, Wilkes-Barre; continuing in this nineteen years, and now gives his attention to his present business of contractor. Mr. Mahoney was twice married; his first wife was Miss Ophelia L. Lafferty, of Camptown, Pa., by whom he had two children: Willis H., of the firm of Mahoney & Co., Wilkes-Barre, and Lula B. His second wife was Mrs. Annie (McGroarty) Kearney, widow of Michael A. Kearney, the second mayor of this city, who died February 11, 1877, leaving two children: Rose H. and Michael A. Kearney, Jr. Mrs. Mahoney and children are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Mahoney is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the K. of H.; in politics he is a Democrat, and is now serving his third term as member of the city council.

Samuel Maiden, engineer, Wyoming Colliery, Plains, was born in Shropshire, England, August 4, 1843, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Allen) Maiden, the former of whom was an engineer. They reared a family of four sons and one daughter, all of whom are living except one son. Our subject learned the engineering trade of his father, as did all his brothers, and came to America in 1865. He has been successively engaged as follows: At Scranton, on coal breaker, two months; Beaver Meadow, engineering, six months; Mt. Pleasant, engineering, eleven months; Mt. Hall, engineering, three months; Waverly, N. Y., building railroad fence, five months; Horseheads, in machine shop, three months; Mill Creek, firing, two months, and engineering, fourteen months; Port Bowkley, digging coal, six months; since which he has followed engineering exclusively, and has operated the engine he is now running since June 6, 1874. Mr. Maiden was married, July 3, 1878, to Miss Julia, daughter of Fuller and Sarah (Beisecker) Milligan, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German origin, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Maiden

have four children, viz.: Jessie E., married to David C. Morgan, a miner in Plains, (they have three children, Julia, Thomas and Samuel); John, engaged in packing cars for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Port Bowkley; Sadie and Annie, both living with their parents. Mr. Maiden and family usually attend, and contribute toward the support of, the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and in politics is a Republican.

ABLE G. MAJOR, farmer, P. O. Plymouth, was born in Lehman township, February 5, 1843. He is the son of William and Syble C. (Brown) Major, the former of whom was born in Yorkshire, in May, 1813, while the latter is supposed to have been born in Connecticut in the same year. William was a son of Thomas Major, a native of England, who emigrated to this country in 1821. He and his family landed at Baltimore, where they purchased wagons by which they could travel overland to Ohio, but, on account of sickness, they returned and located in Wyoming, where he resided one year. He purchased 100 acres of land in Wyoming, which he sold, not knowing there were veins of coal there. From the latter place Thomas removed to Lehman, where he purchased 300 acres of land in its primitive state, or nearly so. There was an old log cabin on his lot, but, in a few years, that gave way to a more pretentious dwelling, and the forest gave way before the sturdy pioneer's axe, fields of golden grain taking its place. All this tract was cleared during his lifetime. He was a man of education and refinement, whose life was spent in usefulness. Thomas Major was a strict member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Mary Britton, who bore him thirteen children, twelve of whom were born in England, and one in this country, the last mentioned being George. One of the family, David, is now (1892) living, and resides near Lehman Centre. William, his son, began his active life in Lehman, as an industrious farmer. He was also engaged in the lumber business, and, at one time, kept hotel but, the latter business not being congenial to his tastes, he abandoned it. Like his father, he was a pious man, and lived an uneventful though useful life. He was a member of the M. E. Church, in good standing. He was one of the first postmasters of Lehman Centre. He died in 1891, at the age of seventy-five years. His family comprised six children, all of whom are living. Able G., is the third in order of birth, and was reared and educated in the common schools in Lehman. He confined himself to agricultural pursuits, residing in his native town till 1870, when he removed to Plymouth borough, during which time he also followed farming. In 1880, he removed west of the borough, where, in 1884, he purchased 170 acres of first-class land, which he has been improving year after year. He also built two tenement houses. In the fall of 1867 he married Miss Helen, daughter of John and Rebecca Santee, and to them were born five children, three of whom are living: Rilla, who married R. B. Vaughny; Edith L., who married J. B. S. Rickard, son of the late Dr. Rickard, of Plymouth, and Leslie, who is yet unmarried. Mr. Major and family are consistent members of the Plymouth Presbyterian Church.

CRANDALL MAJOR, contractor and merchant, Forty Fort borough, was born June 13, 1837, at Lehman, Luzerne county, a son of John and Ann (Case) Major, natives respectively of Yorkshire, England, and Pennsylvania, and respectively of English and French origin. The father came to America about 1820, and here engaged in farming. Our subject is the eldest in a family of seven children. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary. At the age of eighteen he engaged to learn the carpenter's trade at Lehman, teaching school during the winter until 1869. He then went to Carroll county, Ill., and worked at his trade two years; then to Plainsville for one year; then to Forty Fort where he now resides. Mr. Major was married April 14, 1864, to Mabel R., daughter of Charles and Olive (Ransom) Curtis. This union was blessed with five children, three of whom are now living: Fredrick, a conductor on the Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western Railroad (he is married to Etta, daughter of Thomas and Rhoda A. (Dodson) Major); Ollie A., aged seventeen, while skating on the river just below her home broke through the ice and was drowned, January

5, 1884; Charles C., principal of the Forty Fort high school; Ray, who lives at home; and Willie C., who died of diphtheria, September 21, 1885, at the age of eight years. Mrs. Major is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Major has been auditor, school director, and a member of the first borough council, serving one term in each office. He is a stanch Republican in politics.

THOMAS H. MAJOR, subject of this sketch, was born in Lehman township, Luzerne Co., Pa., June 4, 1841, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Adleman) Major, the former of whom was a native of Yorkshire, England, and of English origin; the latter a native of Luzerne county, Pa., and of Dutch lineage. The father, who was a farmer, reared a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living, Thomas H. being the fifth. He received a common-school education, and assisted his father on the farm until the age of twenty-five, when he embarked in life for himself. He followed farming one year, and then went to Princess Ann, Md., where he purchased a farm, which he operated two years; then went to Plymouth, Pa., and here worked at the carpentry trade seven years; then purchased a farm in Jackson township, Luzerne county, whereon he lived seven years, and in 1881 came to Forty Fort where he worked at his trade till he engaged with the Wilkes Barre & West Side Traction Company. Mr. Major was married February 22, 1866, to Rhoda A., daughter of Obadiah and Mary (Cease) Dodson, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and German origin respectively, and to this union have been born four children, viz.: Marietta, married to Fred Major, a conductor on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, with residence at Forty Fort (they have two children, Olive A. and Cora); Alice, married to L. Bruce Campbell, formerly a druggist at Luzerne, but now of Binghamton, N. Y.; Estella and Arthur, living with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Major are members of the First Baptist Church of Wilkes-Barre, and in his political views he is a Republican.

THOMAS N. MAJOR, merchant, Lehman township, was born in Lehman, February, 4, 1848, a son of George and Margaret (Deremer) Major, the former of whom was born in Forty Fort, the latter in Dallas. George was a son of Thomas Major, who was a native of Yorkshire, England, and came to this country about 1821 with a family of ten children, having buried two in England, and had one born after his settlement in this country, George, the father of Thomas N., making his family number thirteen, eleven of whom reached maturity. David is the only survivor of the family. Thomas located first at Kingston, where he lived about two years, and then moved to Lehman township where he purchased two tracts of land, which he divided among his sons at his death; he died in 1844 at the age of seventy-five years. His son George occupied the old homestead, and lived there all his life. He was a man of integrity, and was honored by his fellow men and citizens; he died on October 15, 1891, at the age of sixty-nine years. His family consisted of five children, three of whom are yet living: Thomas N., Emma and Francis. Thomas N. Major was reared and educated in Lehman township, and has confined himself to farming and lumbering. At the age of twenty-one, he married Miss Delphine, daughter of Stephen and Derinda Edwards, and by her he had four children: Bertha E., Arthur M., Alice G. and Emma C., all of whom are unmarried. In 1886 he entered mercantile business at Lehman, where his store is the center of trade. His stock is large and of the finest quality—indeed, everything about the premises shows that a man of taste and refinement superintends the whole. By his gentle, manly deportment and courteous manner, Mr. Major attracts and holds a trade both extensive and solid. He owns his store, an extensive store-room and dwelling house combined. Since the death of his father, he has fallen heir to his farm consisting of 170 acres. He and his wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church. Politically he is a Republican, and has held several responsible town offices which he filled with honor and ability.

REV. GEORGE NATHAN MAKELY, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Avoca, was born at Albany, October 24, 1855, and is a son of Peter and Catherine (Proper) Makely, both natives of Columbia county, New York. The father resided in Columbia

county, and afterward in Albany and Schoharie counties until 1876, when he died at the age of seventy years. The mother is now residing with one of her sons in Albany county, New York. Our subject was reared and educated in the public schools of Albany, N. Y., and at the age of nineteen began teaching, which he pursued during portions of three years, during which time he was preparing to enter college, and also taking a special course in literature and science. Then he attended the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., for eighteen months. At the age of twenty-four he entered William College, Massachusetts, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1883, taking the degrees of B. A. and M. A. During the fall of the same year he entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, at Princeton, N. J., and graduated in the spring of 1886. Mr. Makely now received a call to supply the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, at Burlington, N. J., which he filled eighteen months; afterward he was engaged in Evangelistic work for several months. On February 1, 1888, he came to Avoca, and has filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church there ever since. Our subject is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. His courteous bearing and exemplary life, together with his manifest ability as a clergyman, have won him many friends among the citizens of Avoca.

Hugh Malloy, merchant, Freeland, is a native of Ireland, whence at the age of fourteen he emigrated to this country, and locating at Hazleton, this county, entered the employ of A. Pardee & Co., as driver in the mines. Here he remained until 1868, when he moved to Upper Lehigh, and obtained employment with Leisenring & Co. He was in the employ of this company nineteen years, but during the strike of 1887, on account of his activity in the "Knights of Labor," of which he was master workman, he was compelled to resign his position. He then returned to Europe, and traveled through England, Ireland and France one season, spending the larger part of his time in Paris and London. Returning to Freeland, he engaged in the boot and shoe business, later adding a stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods, and he has since continued to enjoy a liberal patronage, doing well. Mr. Malloy was married December 25, 1876, to Miss Catharine Connahan, of Upper Lehigh, and they have children as follows: Hugh, Dennis, James, Frank, Neise, Daniel and Bernard. Mr. Malloy is a Democrat, and has been tax collector of Foster township, four years.

John J. Maloney, associate editor of the *News Dealer*, Wilkes-Barre, was born in St. Louis, December 23, 1857, a son of Michael and Julia (McCarthy) Maloney. In 1860 they came to Lancaster, Pa., where John J. Maloney received his education at the public schools, and at the age of seventeen entered the office of the Lancaster *Examiner* as a printer's apprentice. While in the employ of that paper he, in connection with Henry Hartmyer, published a weekly paper in the interests of the charitable organizations of the city. In 1881 he came to Wilkes-Barre, and accepted the position of telegraph editor on the *Daily Record*. Later he was promoted to night editor, which position he filled until he severed his connection with that paper to become one of the publishers of the *News Dealer*. On August 27, 1890, he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine McDade. Mr. and Mrs. Maloney are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

Patrick F. Maloney, inside foreman for the Newton Coal Company, Pittston, was born in that town, February 24, 1854, a son of Michael and Mary (Kelly) Maloney, natives of Ireland and residents of Pittston. Our subject is the oldest of a family of seven children. He was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, began working around the mines at the age of fourteen, and has worked in all capacities up to his present position. In 1887 he was appointed mine foreman, and for two years was in the employ of C. Demming. He has been in the employ of the Newton Coal Company as foreman three years. In 1876 Mr. Maloney married Miss Cecelia Walsh, of Pittston, and of this union have been born seven children, viz.: Mamie, Willie, Theresa, Thomas, Kate, Nora and Edward. Our subject, whose political views are purely Democratic, has held the offices of borough register and assessor.

Harry E. Mandeville, proprietor of the Hazleton Plumbing and Steam Fitting Company, Hazleton. This popular and energetic young business man was born at Beach Haven, Pa., April 10, 1859, and is a son of Ira O. and Ellen K. (Welch) Mandeville, the former a native of Luzerne county, the latter of Maine. Our subject, who is the elder of two children, was reared at Hazleton, and received his education at the public schools of that borough, and at La Fayette College, Easton, Pa. After completing his college course he went to Philadelphia and engaged in the manufacturing of tin ware. There he remained two years, when, in 1880, he came to Hazleton and established a large hardware store, which he, in partnership with his younger brother, Ira J., ran for ten years. In 1890 the partnership was dissolved, and our subject opened his present business, which consists of plumbing, steam-heat fitting, and work pertaining to electric lights, etc., in which he employs ten skillful plumbers, kept constantly busy. Mr. Mandeville is pleasant in all his relations with men, and those who meet him either socially or in a business way are treated with the utmost consideration. He was united in marriage October 9, 1884, with Miss Lizzie, daughter of John A. and Elsie Tubbs, natives of Luzerne county, to which union have been born three children: Helen, Wilber and Elsie. In political matters our subject is a Republican, and the family attend the Presbyterian Church.

Ira O. Mandeville, father of Harry E., was born March 24, 1834, in Jackson township, Luzerne county, and is the seventh in the family of eleven children of Ira and Eliza (Deremer) Mandeville, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of New Jersey extraction. Ira O. was reared and educated in the public schools of his native place, and began life as a clerk in the Kingston stores, serving four years for Judge Reynolds. After six years' service as a clerk, he began railroading on what was then known as the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad. Under that company he served for several years in the capacity of passenger brakeman, conductor and section-boss; then served in the capacity of conductor on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. In 1861 he went South, and had charge of the construction of a railroad in Maryland. During the winter of 1861 he returned, and in the following spring engaged with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad in the capacity of conductor, in which position he remained several years, returning, after his services there, to the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg as conductor of passenger and freight. He then went to Scranton and again engaged with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad as conductor, continuing with them until 1864, when he came to Hazleton and took charge of the Lehigh & Luzerne Railroad, on which he served two years, and then was given charge of both the Lehigh and Luzerne, including the Hazleton Railroad. He was with that road until the entire system was merged by the Lehigh Valley in 1868, and he has held the position of roadmaster through all the various changes. Mr. Mandeville is one of the pioneer railroad men of Pennsylvania, and is well up in everything pertaining to the successful manipulation of a road. He was united in marriage in 1857 to Ellen K., daughter of George Welch, of Springdale, Me., and two children have been born to this union, namely: Harry E. and Ira J. In political matters Mr. Mandeville is a Republican, and he is a member of the F. & A. M. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

Ozro Mandeville, contractor and builder, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Dallas township, this county, February 12, 1830, a son of Ira and Eliza (Deremer) Mandeville, the former a native of Plymouth, this county, the latter of Asbury, N. J. The father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, but afterward engaged in farming in Jackson township; he was born in 1801, and died in 1885. His children were: Samuel, Charles B., Ozro, Ira O., Virgil A., Jasper J., Maria, Margaret and Delphine. Our subject was reared in Luzerne county, served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade, and worked as a journeyman until February, 1886. He then engaged in business as a contractor and builder, in which he has since successfully continued. He served in the Civil war three months in Company F, Wyoming Artillery; six months in Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth

Pennsylvania Volunteers, and twenty-one months in the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers on provost guard duty, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican. He married Miss Ann, daughter of Patrick Burke, a native of Ireland, and by her has six children: Charles, Kate, Harry G., Delphine, Maurice and Bessie.

Martin Mangan, who was in his lifetime a prominent citizen of Plains, died at his residence in that place, February 26, 1883, of enlargement of the liver, caused by injuries which he had received in the mines. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and was a son of Michael and Ellen (Gravey) Mangan. In their family there were seven children, of whom Martin was the third. The subject of this memoir came to America in 1861, and located at Plains, where he assisted in sinking the Henry Shaft, at which he was head-man, and subsequently docking-boss; in 1879 he engaged in the saloon business, which he followed until his death. His wife then continued the business with remarkable success until 1887; she built her present beautiful residence at Midvale, and removed therein in 1891. Mr. Mangan was married, May 15, 1860, to Miss Bridget, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Lines) Kinney, of County Mayo, Ireland, and to their union were born ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: Mary A. (Mrs. J. J. O'Donnell); Michael J., a brakeman, in Philadelphia (he completed his education in the Bloomsburg State Normal School); John A., an insurance agent and collector, resides with his mother; Bridget T., a teacher in Luzerne borough, is organist in the Catholic Church at Plains (she is an artist of marked ability); and Patrick P. and Martin, both attending school and residing with their mother. Of those deceased, Thomas F. died February 25, 1891, in the twenty-fourth year of his age (he had completed his education at the Bloomsburg State Normal School); Sarah E. married John McDonald, of Plains, and died in 1888 at the age of twenty-six, leaving two children, Annie and John. This family are all adherents of the Catholic Church; they are Democrats in politics.

William Mann, pump-runner, Port Bowkley Shaft, Plains, was born in Montrose, Forfarshire, Scotland, January 23, 1842, son of William and Mary (Moore) Mann. His father, who in later life was a farmer in Canada, reared a family of eleven children, nine of whom are living, and of whom he is the eldest. He came to America in 1869, where he has since been engaged in mining, fire-bossing, and pumping; he removed to his present home November 2, 1891. Mr. Mann was married, December 31, 1860, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Tough) Cliland, of Scotland. They have had born to them twelve children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Ellen C., Alexander C., Mary D., Elizabeth M., Agnes W., Jessie B., Whilmina, Margaret R. and Charles A. Mr. Mann and family usually attend the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the Caledonian Club, and of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and is a Republican in politics.

Charles H. Marcy, clerk, Duryea, was born in that town December 15, 1854, and is a son of Joseph and Ellen D. (Helme) Marcy, both natives of Luzerne county. They reared a family of eight children, of whom Charles H. is the eldest. Our subject received his education in the common schools and in Wyoming Seminary, and assisted his father on their farm until 1879, when he received employment as weighmaster at the Hillside Colliery, Avoca. In 1881 he was engaged as clerk in the store of Stiteler & Co., and afterward for Connell & Co. Mr. Marcy was united in marriage January 19, 1878, with Bertha E., daughter of John S. and Mary E. (Coolbaugh) Marcy, natives of Luzerne county. Their union has been blessed with the following issue: Sydney A., born November 9, 1878; Stella I., born October 4, 1880; Clara, born November 2, 1882; and Mary E., born October 12, 1884. Our subject is a member of the M. E. Church, of which he is one of the trustees. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias; in politics he is a Republican, and is at present serving as school director.

Jared E. Marcy, contractor and builder, Ashley, Hanover township, was born in South Wilkes-Barre, December 7, 1849, and is a son of Avery and Lucinda (Blackman) Marcy, the latter a granddaughter of Elisha Blackman, who took part in the

Wyoming Massacre. His father, who was a carpenter, reared a family of thirteen children, viz.: Almina (deceased wife of David Hill), Cyrus (a tinner in Sayre, Pa.), Henry B. (served three years and four months in the Civil war, in which he was killed), Sarah (Mrs. Stacy Doan), Melissa (Mrs. William Klaprothe), Ira, Jared E., William, Araminta (Mrs. Daniel Ide), Annie (Mrs. William Roudenbush), Albert, and two that died in infancy. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Hanover township, and then learned the carpenter's trade, which has been the chief occupation of his life. From 1870 to 1873 he lived in Chicago. In 1886 he engaged in his present business, and in 1889 built his shop and added a lumber trade. His present residence he erected in 1874. Mr. Marcy was married December 2, 1874, to Emma J., daughter of Benjamin and Emma (Muehler) Gregory, of Muhlenburg, Pa., and of Irish and German origin. The issue of this union has been nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Daisy, Ray, Amy, Lela L., Clyde and Nina. Mr. and Mrs. Marcy are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Baptist Church, respectively. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and in his political views is a Prohibitionist.

John S. Marcy, retired farmer, and a justice of the peace at Duryea, was born in Marcy township, this county, November 1, 1821, and is a son of Ebenezer and Susannah (Adams) Marcy, natives of the same place, of New England origin. They were among the earliest settlers in Wyoming Valley, and reared a family of twelve children, of whom our subject is the eleventh in order of birth. He received his education in the common schools, and worked with his father on the old homestead farm until the year 1839, when he accepted a position as clerk in a store in Wilkes-Barre; but only stayed there one year, returning at the expiration of that time to his home, where he remained until 1860. He then went into the grocery business, but in September, 1861, sold out and joined, as lieutenant, Company G, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was at the battle of Fair Oaks, and at the siege of Charleston. Returning home in October, 1864, he has since then lived peacefully on his farm, which has been in possession of the family since the year 1770. Mr. Marcy was united in marriage August 7, 1843, with Mary E., daughter of Lieutenant Peter and Eleanor (Jacobs) Coolbaugh, natives of Bradford county, Pa., and their union has been blessed with the following children: Sarah A., born March 4, 1844, died December 2, 1889; Martha Rose, born January 26, 1846, died April 30, 1872; Joseph W., born April 9, 1848; Edwin B., born January 4, 1850, died August 11, 1883; Charles S., born March 19, 1852, died August 10, 1855; Gertrude J., born June 9, 1854; Hannah F., born July 20, 1856, died December 13, 1879; Bertha E., born March 13, 1859. Our subject is a Democrat, and has served at various periods as constable of his township, assessor, supervisor and school director, and at the present time holds the offices of auditor and justice of the peace, having held the latter office nine years.

William H. Marcy, lumberman, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wilkes-Barre, October 1, 1836, and is a son of Ira and Mary A. (Teeter) Marcy. His paternal grandfather, Jared Marcy, son of Ebenezer Marcy, descended from an early New England family, were among the pioneers of Pittston, and were both (as was also the father of our subject) carpenters by trade. The father was a native of Pittston, but spent most of his life in Wilkes-Barre, where he died in 1873 at the age of sixty-five years. His wife was a daughter of Conrad Teeter, a harness maker by trade, who resided in Wilkes-Barre for many years, and he was the first mail carrier between Wilkes-Barre and Elmira, making his trips on horseback. The children of Ira Marcy were: William H., Rufus W., Sarah E. (Mrs. Charles B. Stout) and Ira T. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre, educated in the common schools, and began life at the carpenter's trade which he followed seven years. He then embarked in mercantile business at Ashley, following same for five years. Since 1875 he has been engaged in general merchandising at Plymouth, at the same time carrying on a lumber business at Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Marcy married March 9, 1858, Susan A., daughter of Ira B. and Content (Ryan) Stone, of Salem, Wayne Co., Pa., and they have three

children: Harry G., Cora A. and Leonard I. Mr. Marcy is a member of the Episcopal Church, and of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

John Markle, a son of the late G. B. Markle, was born in Hazleton, December 15, 1858. His father was pre eminent in the development of the coal industry in the anthracite region. Since his death the work has been taken up by his son, and is being pushed with the same consummate energy and intelligence that characterized in so marked a degree the founder of this house. The father was the head of the firm of G. B. Markle & Co., colliery operatives, and this branch of the concern has fallen to the lot of his son—the subject of this notice—and of him it may well be said, that in many respects he has given evidences that progress is as distinct a factor in his constitution now, as it was of his father in his palmiest days. The father conceived in his busy mind the coal breaker as we now have it; the son is now pushing the bold scheme of tunneling the mountain, and thereby opening the way to vast coal fields heretofore practically shut out from man's endeavors, by the waters that percolate these hills. The tunnel is being made at a vast expense, and when completed will be the most important advance in the matter of mining that has marked the decade of late rapid improvements. Mr. Markle attended private and public schools in his native town until he attained his twelfth year, when he entered the boarding school at White Plains, N. Y., known as Alexander Military Institute, remaining there three years. At this time his parents removed to Philadelphia, and for the next two years the youth attended Landabach's Academy, in that city, afterward entering LaFayette College, in the class of 1880. He was graduated in the Mining Engineering course, after which he was appointed general superintendent of the extensive mining interests of his father's firm, in the region of Jeddo, in time succeeding his father, who was compelled to retire on account of ill health. During the entire period of his management of the affairs of the concern, he has shown talent and executive ability of a high order. At the present time he is a partner in the firm. Mr. Markle was married in January, 1884, to Miss Mary E. Robinson, of New York City.

James Marshall, mason, in the employ of the Sheldon Axle Works, Plains, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, May 9, 1853, son of James and Mary (Glass) Marshall. The father, who was a mason by trade, reared a family of ten children, six of whom are living, and of whom James is the eighth. Our subject received a moderate education, and took up his father's trade as the occupation of his life. In 1888 he came to America, locating at Plains, where he has since worked at his trade; he built his present residence and removed therein in 1890. Mr. Marshall was married, June 26, 1874, to Miss Maggie Porter, who had been adopted and reared by her grandfather, James Porter. They have six children, viz.: James, John, Maggie, Isabella, Robert G. and Marion C. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is a deacon and trustee.

Norman Marshall, contractor and builder, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city July 23, 1854, and is a son of Nelson and Rachel S. (Brown) Marshall. His paternal grandfather, a native of New Jersey and a farmer by occupation, was a pioneer of Stroudsburg, Pa.; and the maternal grandfather, Jacob K. Brown, a native of London, England, was for many years a resident of Wyoming county, where he engaged in a lumbering business, and there died. Nelson Marshall, father of subject, and a native of Monroe county, Pa., was engaged in lumbering many years, and for forty-five years was a resident of Luzerne county, dying in Wilkes-Barre in 1889. His children were seven in number who grew to maturity: Mary S. (Mrs. Charles Labar), Hettie (Mrs. G. A. Baird), Benjamin F., William H., Jerome B., Norman and Walter S. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre, and educated in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary. He served a three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, afterward worked as a journeyman, fourteen years, and in 1881 embarked in business for himself as a contractor and builder, in which he has since continued with marked success. Mr. Marshall was married February 3, 1892, to Minnie L., daughter of John Norton, of Allenwood, Union Co.,

Pa. Mr. Marshall is a member of the K. of P. and Jr. O. U. A. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

Preston Marshall, farmer and blacksmith, P. O. Maple Run, Fairmount township, was born in that township January 22, 1843, and is a son of Job and Abigail (Dodson) Marshall, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin, respectively. Job Marshall was a farmer by occupation, and died November 2, 1876. He was a son of Lloyd and Abigail Marshall, natives of Connecticut. Our subject is the eighth of a family of nine children, five of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when twenty-one years of age enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth P. V.; he was in all engagements with his regiment until the close of the war, and was discharged July 8, 1865. He then returned to his native place and worked three years on his father's farm, then two years as a laborer, after which he went to Wanamie, this county, and was employed as a blacksmith for the Lehigh Coal & Iron Company for four years. He then returned to Fairmount township and worked ten years at same business, when he purchased his present farm, containing fifty acres, one-fourth mile west of Maple Run postoffice. He was married March 15, 1868, to Miss Susan Hagenbaugh, by whom he has two children, viz.: Hattie (Mrs. Charles Miller, of Shickshinny) and Mary, who is still at home. The family are members of the P. M. Church. He is a member of the G. A. R. and P. of H.; politically he is a Democrat, and has held the office of school director.

Ira Walton Marstellar, M. D., White Haven, was born in Broadheadsville, Monroe Co., Pa., November 13, 1859, a son of Simpson and Julia (Weiss) Marstellar, natives of Pennsylvania, of German origin. They reared a family of fourteen children, of whom our subject is the third in order of birth. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, Muhlenburg College, Orangeville Academy, and Columbus College, Columbus, Ohio. He taught school from the age of fourteen, to pay his way through these several institutions of learning, and in 1882, began the study of medicine with D. G. Long, M. D., of Reading, Pa. The Doctor graduated from the University of Vermont, was examined at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and holds a certificate from said college. In the fall of 1884 he began the practice of medicine at White Haven, and has since enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, making a specialty of skin diseases. Dr. Marstellar was married December 25, 1883, to Miss Elmira, daughter of Charles and Levina (Shankweiler) Weiler, natives of Berks county, Pa., descended from German origin. This union was blessed with one child, Ashbel S., born September 25, 1889. Dr. Marstellar is a member of the Methodist Church, Mrs. Marstellar of the Lutheran. Socially he is a member of the K. of H., and politically he is a Republican.

Henry Martin, alderman, Hazleton, is a native of Obervarschutz, Germany, born February 22, 1846. He received his education in the public schools of his native village, and, at the tender age of sixteen, cast his last loving glance at his native land and embarked for America, locating at Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., Pa., where he learned the baker's trade, which he followed for two years. He was afterward engaged at the same business in Philadelphia and New York for about two years, and in 1867 came to Hazleton, where he has since resided. Here he was engaged in bakery business for a number of years. He was elected borough assessor, serving four years; he was then elected constable five times in succession; in 1891 he was elected justice of the peace, which office bears the title of alderman since the incorporation of the city of Hazleton. Mr. Martin was married at Hazleton, June 18, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Erbe, of Hazleton. This union has been blessed with one child, Anite. This gentleman is a member of the Mystic Chain, Seven Wise Men, Good Brothers, Royal Arcanum, and the Workingmen's Beneficial Association, and in politics he is a Democrat.

James Martin, inside foreman at the Delaware and Mill Creek Breakers, Plains, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., August 26, 1851, and is a son of George and Mary (Maysmith) Martin, natives of England. In his father's family there were

eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Robert, John, Maggie A. (Mrs. John Wall), James, Mary J. (Mrs. Joseph Goss), Rebecca (Mrs. George Hilbert) and Elizabeth (Mrs. M. A. Swaze). Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at the age of nine years began working in the breaker; he worked himself through all the gradations, was twelve years a miner, and has been mine foreman nine years. He built his present beautiful residence in 1891, and removed therein in January, 1892. In 1877 our subject made a trip to Texas, where he picked cotton for a few months, and then returned home; in 1880 and 1882, he made mining and prospecting tours through the silver regions of Colorado, remaining fifteen months the first time, and four the last. Mr. Martin was married, December 15, 1873, to Miss Catherine, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Apple) Stark, natives of Germany, and they have seven children, viz.: William R., Charles, Roy, Elizabeth May, James A., Anna and Fred. Mr. Martin and wife attend the German Lutheran Church of Wilkes-Barre, of which she is a member; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment; he is a Republican in his political views, and has held the office of school director.

Peter Martin, farmer, P. O. Reyburn, was born in Germany, December 14, 1817, son of Adam and Mary Martin, both of whom were born in Germany, where they lived and died. Peter emigrated to this country about 1837, locating first in New York City, where he worked at various occupations. He removed to this county about 1840, locating in Union township in 1879, where he now owns a farm of sixty-one acres, which he has improved to a great extent. He married Miss Jane, daughter of John and Nancy Garthwaite, to whom were born nine children, five of whom are living: John, Nancy, Mary, Joseph and James. Joseph is a farmer and lives with his father. In 1874 he married Miss Rachel, daughter of Evan and Elizabeth Jones. To this union were born three children, two of whom are living, Harry and Roy. Peter Martin is a man much respected by his neighbors. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Martin died April 25, 1887. Peter is the fifth in order of birth in his father's family, and the only surviving member. Politically he is a Democrat.

Thomas Martin, of the firm of Martin & Nemeth, is a native of Nesquehoning, Carbon county, born August 19, 1856, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (Donahoe) Martin, natives of Ireland, in whose family there were three children, Thomas being the youngest. At the age of nine years our subject engaged in picking slate, and he continued to work around the mines in various capacities until he reached the age of twenty, when he became a miner. In 1885 he abandoned mining, and came to Hazleton, embarking in the tea business, gradually changing his stock into a general line of groceries. In 1887 he sold out the grocery and went to work at Nesquehoning, but after remaining there a short time returned to Hazleton, and engaged in his present business. He was united in marriage January 1, 1882, with Miss Mary Ann Miner, of Honey Brook. In politics Mr. Martin is a stanch Democrat, and has been a member of the school board one term; he can always be depended upon to support any worthy public enterprise.

Thomas Rebaugh Martin is a native of Washington county, Md., having been born near Hagerstown in that county, May 26, 1849. His preliminary education was secured at the college at Mercersburg, and he afterward graduated from Franklin and Marshall Colleges at Lancaster. The Martins are an old family in the section of Maryland where Thomas Rebaugh was born, members thereof having been leading citizens there for many years. Our subject read law in Lancaster, Pa., and afterward in Hagerstown, Md. He was first admitted to practice in Maryland, but very shortly afterward (in January, 1876), he was admitted to the Lancaster (Pa.) county bar; a few months later he came to Wilkes-Barre, where he was admitted to the Luzerne county bar April 10. He has established a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Martin is a Democrat in his political preferences, and has probably made more democratic speeches in various parts of the county than any other man in the party. He has been presented by his friends on several occasions

as a candidate for district attorney, and for Congress, and though in every convention, in which his name has been mentioned, he has had a large following, the combinations have always been against him, and others have carried off the prizes. Mr. Martin married June 28, 1877, Anna F. Stirk, daughter of Isaac Stirk, of Lancaster, Pa., and they have one child, Florence Virginia Martin.

William J. Marvel, commission merchant, Wilkes-Barre, is a native of Sussex county, Del, and a son of William P. and Sally A. (Turpen) Marvel. He is of English and Welsh descent, and was reared in Delaware, where he received a limited education in the common schools. In early manhood, he located in Wilkes-Barre, where for six years he clerked in a grocery and market, and for three years drove an ice wagon. In 1874 he located in Pittston where he spent nearly a year in the butcher business, and then returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he worked in a butcher-shop until 1879, at which time he embarked in the commission business for himself on a small scale. He has succeeded in building up a large and successful trade, and to accommodate his customers, and give him better facilities for conducting his immense business, he erected, in 1892, a large brick building on East Market street, three stories high, forty feet by one hundred and thirty feet deep, a building used solely for his business. In 1874 Mr. Marvel married Miss Sallie L., daughter of William Neiall, of Delaware, and has two children living: William D. and Cora B. Mr. Marvel attends the services of the M. E. Church.

A. M. Marvin, farmer, Muhlenburgh, was born December 1, 1841, in Union township, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of John and Eliza (Monroe) Marvin, the former born in Union township, April 18, 1810, the latter in Huntington township, July 28, 1813. John was a son of Zerah Marvin, who was born in Plymouth April 11, 1775. He was a son of Uriah, who was one of three brothers who emigrated to this country from Ireland, prior to the Revolutionary struggle, and in which Uriah took a conspicuous part. These brothers were residents of Connecticut, where they settled on their arrival in this country. Uriah, however, removed to the Wyoming Valley, where he became a prominent character in its history. He was there during, and took part in, the massacre. He died of small pox two years subsequently, while yet in the army of the United States. His family consisted of two sons, who in their turn became sturdy pioneers, helping materially in the advancement of agricultural pursuits in Luzerne county. Zerah Marvin removed from the Valley to Union township when twenty-two years of age, at which time he married Miss Rhoda Williams, who bore him eight children, six of whom grew to maturity. He owned about 200 acres of land, which he tilled to some purpose. He was a man of deep piety, a practical philanthropist, whose deeds live after him. His life was one of usefulness, devoted to the good of mankind. By craft, he was a cabinet maker; by necessity, a merchant; by choice, a farmer; and by the grace of God, a preacher of righteousness in the Baptist Church. His heart always beat in sympathy with the needy; and his hand was always ready to help. Mr. Marvin held the first postoffice in Union township, then called Union. He died September 28, 1857, aged eighty-two years, after a life of toil and usefulness. His wife died March 11, 1857. His son, John Marvin, began his active life in Union township, on part of the old homestead, where he lived a brief but prosperous life. He held several township offices, and was a man of education far in advance of his days and position. He died March 4, 1859, his wife, Eliza, December 27, 1841. Their family consisted of nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and six of whom are now living.

A. M. Marvin is the third of the family in order of birth, and has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits; he has spent all his life in the county. He was mustered into the service of the United States as a private in Company E, Two Hundred and Third P. V. I., in 1864. He displayed patriotism in the battle of Fort Fisher, at which place he received a scalp wound. He served to the close of the war and was honorably discharged, returning to his chosen occupation of farmer. April 24, 1867, he married Miss Sophia, daughter of John and Rebecca Santee. To

this marriage there were born five children, four of whom are living: A. W., M. E., S. R. and F. S. Mrs. Marvin was born in Union township, November 30, 1841. Mr. Marvin is a practical farmer, owning seventy-five acres of valuable and fertile land. He has held various offices.

Isaac M. Mask, machinist and master mechanic, for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, machine department, Plymouth division, Plymouth. This highly-respected gentleman was born at Baltimore, Md., January 22, 1825, and is the second in the family of ten children born to Isaac G. and Mary (Crowl) Mask, natives of Pennsylvania. He was educated at Baltimore, and at an early age developed remarkable mechanical genius, which he utilized by entering the employ of Savage & Laural, manufacturers, for the purpose of learning the machinist's trade. There he remained four and a half years, after which he traveled throughout the South for the following three years, working in some of the principal cities while there. Returning to Baltimore, he was at once employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as machinist, working in that capacity for two years, at the end of that time being promoted to the foremanship of the Wheeling (W. Va.) Slope, in which capacity he acted for three years. In May, 1855, Mr. Mask was sent to Plymouth, by the company, with the first locomotive that ever was handled in this county. It was brought here and used by the Baltimore Coal Company, to take the place of mules in transporting the coal for shipment. There were only seven mines opened at this time between Nanticoke and Pittston, and these were imperfectly worked, transportation being so difficult. After getting this engine in working order, Mr. Mask was retained by the company as master mechanic of machinery, and held that position until the transfer was made to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, when he accepted the same position under that company, which he has since retained. Mr. Mask was united in marriage, March 2, 1848, with Mary C. Neigh, of Baltimore, Md., and six children were born to this marriage, viz.: Amelia; Isaac G., now road foreman of the Norfolk & Western Railroad; Mary C., deceased; Emma Kate; Josephine and John J. Mrs. Mask died in August, 1885. The subject of this sketch is a Democrat in politics; he is a member of the F. & A. M.; the family attend the Presbyterian Church.

Colonel Addison G. Mason, superintendent of Exeter Colliery, Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Pittston, was born in Monroeton, Bradford Co., Pa., October 16, 1839, a son of Gorden F. and Mary A. (Mason) Mason, both of whom were born in Bradford county. Gorden F. Mason was a prominent member of the Bradford county bar, and at one time was an extensive banker. He was honored by his fellow citizens to fill the office of State Senator for several years, an office which he fitted and filled with much credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He also held the office of county surveyor for some time, and was at one time colonel of a regiment of militia. He was a prominent politician and a successful financier. Politically, he was a Democrat until the formation of the Republican party, which cause he espoused till his death, which occurred in 1886, when he was at the age allotted to man—three score and ten years. His family consisted of eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity, of whom are now living: Maria, widow of Col. Guy H. Watkins; Irene, now the wife of Judge Searls, of Lackawanna county; Newton E., a lieutenant in the United States navy; Edwin M., in business in Towanda; and Addison G. The subject of this sketch was reared in Towanda, where he received a rudimentary education fitting him for the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, which he entered, and from which he departed with high honors. He completed his studies in Worcester, Mass. His purpose in fitting himself for business pointed to that of civil engineer, but after he graduated he abandoned the idea, not because of his unfitness, but because of a change of taste. After leaving school he entered a bank in Scranton, where he remained till 1859. He then went to Towanda, where he was engaged in similar business, and left it only when his country called to arms. When that call reverberated through the land by the fall of Fort Sumter, A. G. Mason was one of the first to respond. In 1861 he helped

to raise 250 men, entering the ranks as a private, but before the command reached Harrisburg he was promoted to second lieutenant of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, Company F. He was made adjutant the same year, a rank he held till the battle of South Mountain, where he displayed a heroic courage that brought eulogies from several officers of the line. After the action his service was demanded at Division Headquarters, when he became a member of Gen. Meade's staff, on which he remained up to the close of the war. He soon received his commission as first lieutenant, was subsequently made captain and recommended for the rank of major, and finally was made lieutenant-colonel by brevet, a rank he held at the close of his army career, which was an eventful one. He had participated in all the battles of the army of the Potomac, excepting that of Five Forks. At Charles City Cross Roads, in June, 1862, he was wounded. On his return to civil life he again engaged in the banking business with his father. On October 15, 1868, Col. Mason married Miss S. Adelaide, daughter of H. S. and Sarah A. Mercur, and to them were born four children: Sarah A., Charlotte I., James G. and Elizabeth M. (the latter being deceased). Mr. Mason remained in Towanda till 1872, when he removed to Elmira for a brief time; in 1873 he came to Luzerne county, locating in Wilkes-Barre, where he entered the service of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company; in 1874 he moved to Exeter, where he superintended the erection of the Exeter Colliery. Col. Mason has held several offices since his residence in Exeter, among which may be mentioned those of president of the board of councilmen, four years; councilman, six years; and is now school director of the borough. Politically, he is a Republican.

Dr. D. J. J. Mason, Wilkes Barre, the subject of this sketch, was born in Monmouthshire, Wales, in 1854. His musical education began when quite young, under the instruction of his father, from whom his musical genius was inherited. When only eight years old the Doctor had become a very proficient sight reader of vocal music. The cleverness of the boy called forth many bright predictions for his future, which have all been verified, for to-day Dr. Mason is known, not only to all Welshmen, but to every American musician. In 1869, in company with his parents, he came to this country, first locating in Ashland, Schuylkill Co., Pa., where, however, they only remained about six months. The following Christmas, at a large Eisteddfod held at Mahanoy City, he attracted considerable attention by winning several prizes, and assisting his father in the choir which won all the principal prizes. Afterward, with his parents, he came to Parsons, where they made their homes. In 1872 he entered Mt. Pleasant Seminary, Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., where he pursued his studies, upon the completion of which he was employed as teacher of vocal and instrumental music in the same institution. He then proceeded to Danville, Pa., and resumed his musical studies under the able direction of Dr. Joseph Parry, subsequently becoming his assistant. When Dr. Parry went to Wales in order to assume the professorship in the University of Aberystwyth, young Mason took his place in Danville, when he also became organist of the Grove Street Presbyterian Church. During his stay in Danville he won a prize for a composition at Cincinnati. In Scranton, in 1875, he defeated Gwilyn Gwent, and some of the noted composers of Wales. This composition, "The Young Musicians," was published by Schirmer, of New York. Locating in Wilkes-Barre in 1876, in the early part of 1877, the Mendelssohn Society was organized, and he became its leader. Under his direction the society produced many of the great oratorios, and was in existence until 1882. During this period he was for a short time organist of the Memorial Church, and subsequently of the First Presbyterian Church. In the summer of 1882 he went to Europe, and became a noted student of the Royal Academy of Music, London. Here he remained four years, diligently pursuing his studies under Duvivier, Fitten, Holland, Davenport and MacFarren. Besides music he also took up sciences, classics, etc. In 1886 he took the degree of Mus. Bac. at Trinity College, Dublin, his cantata, "O Be Joyful in God," being performed at the University chapel, at the same time his composition for Mus. Doc. was also accepted at the same institution. In July, 1886, he returned to this country and

again settled in Wilkes-Barre. Two years later he was granted the degree of Doctor of Music in Toronto, Canada, on the merits of his compositions. In the fall of 1886, the Wilkes-Barre Oratorio Society was organized, with him as director. Until recently Dr. Mason was the director of the famous Welsh Baptist Church choir, of Scranton, Pa., comprising some 200 voices. This choir also, under his direction, rendered a number of the great oratorios. His compositions are many, most of which are still in manuscript form. Two elaborate choruses of an oratorio, "From Out of the Depths," were published three years ago, and were the subject for the $1,000 prize given at the great Eisteddfod held in Wilkes-Barre. The sacred cantata, "O Be Joyful in God," was published about a year ago. One of the numbers of this work, a quintette, was in competition at an Eisteddfod held in Wilkes-Barre, seventeenth of March, and also to be at the World's Fair Eisteddfod in 1893. The Welsh version of the cantata was adapted by William Apmadoc. Altogether, Dr. Mason, as a student, has been under the following eminent masters: Dr. Parry, Dr. Louis Maas, Eugene Thayer, Wheeler, Holland, Duvivier, Fitten, Davenport and MacFarren. His success as a teacher has been great. Some of the noted singers and musicians of northeastern Pennsylvania have been his pupils. At present the Doctor is director of the Oratorio Society, The Klara Schumann Club, and St. Dominic's choir.

At Chicago, during August, 1893, one week is to be devoted to a great International Eisteddfod, it having been decided to give to the Columbian World's Fair a favorable exhibit of Welsh music—a music born of the harp. Dr. Mason has been selected to furnish the music of a three-act serious or grand opera, the libretto of which has been written by Prof. Apmadoc, of Chicago, under the title of "The Maid of Cefn Ydfa." Dr. Mason is at work on the opera, and hopes to have it ready for presentation in August, 1893. If his success in the past is a criterion, the World's Fair Eisteddfodic committee can feel assured they have placed the work in able hands. It will doubtless reflect credit upon their judgment, as well as win fresh laurels for a man who to-day stands with few peers among his countrymen in the ranks of musicians.

John Massman, outside foreman at the Henry Mine, Plains, was born on the Mozelle, Germany, July 25, 1848, and is a son of Michael and Catherina (Kisner) Massman. Our subject came to America in 1871, and located at Scranton, Pa., where he worked at mining, blacksmithing, and puddling for two years, and then removed to Plains, where he followed mining nine years, and has since held his present position. Mr. Massman was married, July 4, 1881, to Mrs. Margaret McCarty, widow of James McCarty, and daughter of Joseph and Ellen (Wilson) Cherry, natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Massman are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder and trustee; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and politically is a Republican.

Cornelius Masten, farmer, P. O. Plains, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., May 2, 1822, and is a son of Henry and Rachel (Maxfield) Masten, also natives of Dutchess county, and of Irish and English origin, respectively. The father, who was a miller by trade, reared a family of seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the fourth. He came to Wilkes-Barre in 1852 and worked on a farm one year, and then removed to Plains, where he was employed on the farm of James Searle for seventeen years. He then rented the farm for eight years; he built his present home in 1866, and removed therein in 1868. Mr. Masten was married, November 10, 1846, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Charles and Mary (Kilmer) Salmon, natives of Dutchess county, N. Y., and of early English and Dutch origin, respectively. They have seven children, viz.: Mary E. (Mrs. Jacob Egge, Plains); Lavina R. (Mrs. Edmund Brader, Plains); Charles, a carpenter, in Taylorsville; James H., a machinist, in Wyoming; John S., a machinist, in Kingston; Carrie L. (Mrs. James Barnes, Plains); and William, a blacksmith, in Kingston. Though not partisan in politics, our subject upholds the principles of the Republican party.

Josiah Masters, farmer, P. O. Town Line, was born in Union township, March

15, 1837, son of Peter and Rachel (Meeker) Masters, the former born in Union, the latter in Huntington township. Peter was a son of Adam Masters, who was a native of Northampton county, whence he removed hither in the very early history of that county. He located in Union township, where he purchased land, on which were water privileges, and on which he built a mill, for he was by occupation a miller. This he operated as long as he lived. He was an honest hard-working man, and led a pure, upright life, dying at the age of eighty years. He reared a family of seven children, but one of whom is now living. Peter Masters began his career as a farmer in Union township, on a lot of 100 acres of unimproved land, which by hard labor and a perseverance he succeeded in reducing to a state of fertility. He was a man of worth and influence, holding by the wish of the people several township offices. He died in 1878, aged sixty-eight years, his wife, Rachel, dying March 7, 1892, aged seventy-five years. They reared a family of eight children, seven of whom are living. Josiah is the eldest of the family, and is a farmer from choice and birth. He lived at home till he reached his majority, when he married on December 2, 1858, Miss Tacy, daughter of Joseph and Matilda Monroe. They had two children, George H. and Charles M. Mrs. Tacy Masters died in September, 1863. In 1864 Mr. Masters married, for his second wife, Miss E. A., daughter of Abraham and Mary Wheeler, and to them were born six children, all of whom are living: Frank W., Mary E., Cora A., Della B., Clarence B. and Beulah G. He removed to his present residence in 1859, where he has since resided. Mr. Masters is a practical farmer, a sociable companion and a Christian man. He has made many needed improvements on his place, which is now a cheerful and cozy home. He has held several township offices. He and his wife and three children are members of the M. E. Church.

William A. Masters, farmer, P. O. Town Line, Huntington township, was born June 16, 1843, in that township, and is a son of Wesley and Margaret (Miller) Masters, also natives of Pennsylvania. Wesley Miller followed farming, but is now retired; he is now residing at Shickshinny, at the age of eighty-three. Our subject is the fourth in order of birth in a family of nine children, six of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He enlisted, September 29, 1861, in Company D, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. Burtles; was in the battle of Perryville, Ky., and many other engagements; he was taken prisoner December 12, 1864, at Marysville, Ga., and held four months in the prison at Florence, Ala. He was discharged from the service June 12, 1865, at Annapolis, Md. He then returned to his native township, and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1886, when he purchased his present farm of fifty-five acres, and has since followed farming. He married, February 21, 1867, Miss Josephine Sutliff, daughter of Barnard and Elizabeth (Walton) Sutliff. This union was blessed with two children: Dana B., born January 8, 1868, died August 12, 1880; and Verna, born August 29, 1881. The family attend the M. E. Church; Mr. Masters is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

W. H. Masters, carpenter, Shickshinny, was born in Union township, May 14, 1843, a son of Samuel and Mary (Scott) Masters. His paternal grandfather, Adam Masters, was formerly of Easton, Pa., and a pioneer of Union township where he owned and operated a gristmill for years, and there died. His wife was Mrs. Sarah Simons, by whom he had seven children: William, Wesley, Peter, Samuel, Adam, Polly (Mrs. David Benscoter) and Sarah (Mrs. James Benscoter). The father of subject was also a miller, and rebuilt on the site of his father's old mill in 1861, which he conducted up to his death, September 8, 1891. His wife was a daughter of Garrett Scott, of Union township, and by her he had six children: Elizabeth (Mrs. A. S. McDaniels), William A., Arminda (Mrs. George W. Sarver), Evaline (Mrs. Jacob Hobbs), Lafayette and Gwynn. The subject of this sketch was reared in Union township where he learned the carpenter's trade. On August 22, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1865, since when he has been a

resident of Shickshinny. In February, 1866, he married Margaret, daughter of William Labar, of Lake township, and has two children: Lacey E. and E. Wilfred. In politics Mr. Masters is a Republican, and has served one term as justice of the peace of Union township.

Michael Matey, hotel-keeper, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Austria, June 4, 1858, a son of Michael and Elizabeth Matey. He came to America in 1879 settling at Nanticoke, this county, where he was employed in the mines six and a half years, and kept a hotel for the same length of time. He has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre since 1888, kept the "Brookside Hotel" three years, and opened his present hotel in April, 1892. In 1880, Mr. Matey married Miss Annie, daughter of John Echnat, of Austria, and has four children living: John, Michael, Lizzie and Andrew. He is a member of the Hungarian Protestant Church of Nanticoke, and of the I. O R. M. In politics he is a Democrat.

J. O. Mathers, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born January 24, 1844, in the borough of Luzerne, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Charles and Syrinda (Raub) Mathers, the former born in Luzerne borough, the latter in New Jersey. Charles was a son of James Mathers who was a native of Ireland, and came to this county when it was in its infancy. He was at one time foreman in the old paper-mill that was formerly in Luzerne borough, or what was then called "Mill Hollow." He reared a family of seven children, one of whom is yet living. His son Charles began business in Luzerne borough as a millwright, which trade he followed all his life, and was recognized as a first-class mechanic. He built several mills in his day, which have not yielded to the ravages of time nor the decay of old age. His property is now the site of Thomas Waddles' breaker. He died in 1881, at the age of sixty-three, after an honest life of hard work. His family consisted of twelve children—eleven sons and one daughter—six of whom grew to maturity and are now living, James O. being the third in the family. In early life our subject learned the miller's trade, which he followed continuously up to 1891, when he moved from Lockville to Franklin. On August 24, 1869, he was wedded to Miss Emma George, who was born at Nanticoke (East) in 1850, a daughter of Hiram and Armanda George; the Georges, who are of Dutch descent, removed from Northampton county to Nanticoke at a very early date. By this union there were born six children, four of whom are now living: Jesse, Charles, Howard and Pearl. In 1869 Mr. Mathers removed from Nanticoke to Eaton, Wyoming county, where and at other places in that county he remained until the spring of 1891, when he bought of J. Schoonover a farm of fifty acres, all of which is improved.

John Mattimore, proprietor of restaurant, Ashley, was born in Lancashire, England, June 30, 1853, a son of Michael and Catherine (Grady) Mattimore, natives of Galway, Ireland. In his father's family were four children, two of whom are now living, viz.: Mary (Mrs. John Mitchel, in Australia) and John. Our subject worked in the mines in England and came to America in 1879. He located first at McKeesport, and mined one year, after which he came to Ashley and worked in the mines. He established his present place of business in 1891. November 25, 1878, Mr. Mattimore married Mary Ann, daughter of John and Maria (Nolan) Larner, natives of Ireland, and of this union have been born nine children, viz.: Maria, who died at six years; Margaret, who died at one year; Michael who died at three months; James, Susan, Catherine, Mary Ellen, John, and James, who died when two months old. Our subject and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the A. O. H. and E. B. A. In his political views he is a Democrat.

Charles Maurer, butcher, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city May 20, 1864, a son of George and Margaret (Fleischaran) Maurer, natives of Wurtemberg and Rhein Pfalz, Germany. His father came to America about 1855, settling in Wilkes-Barre, where he worked at the butcher's trade two or three years. He then embarked in business for himself, in which he continued until his death, in 1874, since which time the widow has continued the business, assisted by her sons, William and Charles. Their children were five: Anna (Mrs. Henry Eckardt), William,

Charles, Minnie, and Kate. The Maurer family are members of the Zion Reformed Church. Our subject is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in local politics, having served six years (three terms) as member of the Wilkes-Barre City Democratic Committee.

Frederick May, contractor and builder, and proprietor of the City Lumber Yard, Hazleton, was born in Saxony, Germany, May 17, 1852, and is the eldest in the family of four children of Christopher and Elizabeth (May) May, also natives of Germany. He was raised and educated in the Fatherland, and in 1869 came to America, settling in Hazleton, Pa., where he worked in the mines for a short time. Afterward he secured work in the Lehigh Valley shops, where he worked two years, and at the end of that time he engaged in carpenter work, at which trade he worked eighteen years, when he associated with him Jacob L. Wagner, and they commenced business as contractors and builders. In April, 1892, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. May continuing the business formerly conducted by the firm. He has an extensive trade, and at present employs sixteen men. In 1875 Mr. May was united in marriage with Miss Dora, daughter of George Suessman, of Hazleton, to which union seven children have been born: Gustav A., Dora C., Lizzie M., Willie F., Emma C., Arthur B. and Harry C. The family are supporters of the German Reformed Church. Mr. May, in political matters, is guided entirely by his own judgment, not by party or any other influence. He is a member of the Working Men's Society, and of the Shield of Honor.

Ario P. Mayberry, instructor of band music, Freeland. This gentleman is a native of Butler township, and is a son of William and Levina (Rauch) Mayberry, the former a native of Montgomery county, and of English and German origin, the latter a native of Tamaqua, and of Scotch and German lineage. They now reside in Hollenback township. The subject of this memoir was educated at Conyngham. In his boyhood days he showed great musical talent, and at the age of seventeen he took up music and has since made it the study of his life, and it may well be said that it has not been in vain. His line of study and practice has been chiefly in band music, more particularly those instruments that are most difficult to master—and he has mastered them. In 1880 he removed to Sandy Run, where he resided two years, and then came to Freeland, where he has since resided. Since 1880 he has devoted his entire attention to instruction in band music, and during that time he has trained many bands to a remarkably high standard, and as an instructor in this line he has established a reputation well known to every one in Luzerne county. Mr. Mayberry was united in marriage, March 25, 1884, with Miss Harriet Lore, of New Philadelphia, Pa., and this union has been blessed with two children: Emerson Edward and Harry Liberato. Our subject is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and Jr. O. U. A. M. He is cornet soloist of the famous De Pierro Orchestra, of Freeland. In politics he is the slave of no party, but casts his ballot in accord with his best judgment.

John Mayock, merchant, Miners Mills, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, July 15, 1845, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Martin) Mayock. He began life on the public works; he came to America in 1865, and located in Scranton, where he worked on St. Peter's Cathedral for a short time, then in the mines there two years, and afterward in the mines at Wilkes-Barre six months. He then went to Des Moines, Iowa, and worked on the supply train on the construction of the railroad from that place to Council Bluffs, for two years. He then returned to Mill Creek, where he worked in the mines till 1878, when he engaged in his present business; he built his present residence in 1871, and added his store in 1878. Mr. Mayock was married, October 26, 1873, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Loughtus) Kane, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, the fruit of which union has been ten children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Peter T., a student in the Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.; Margaret and Mary F., students in the Nazareth Academy, Rochester, N. Y.; and Isabella, Rose, Elizabeth and Florence, at home. Mr. Mayock and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the C. M. B. A.;

he is a Democrat in his political views, and has held the office of school director of Miners Mills.

Michael Mayock, merchant, Miners Mills, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, September 27, 1840, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Martin) Mayock. His father, who came to America in 1873, reared a family of eleven children (six of whom are living), viz.: Bridget, married to Anthony McGowen, a farmer in Ireland; Mary, married to Patrick Maloney, also a farmer in Ireland; Michael, who is the subject of this sketch; Patrick, who was killed in the Prospect Shaft, at the age of thirty-four; John; Margaret, married to Anthony McHale, foreman, Pine Ridge Colliery; Margaret Sarah is a Sister in the Convent of the Visitation, at Georgetown, D. C. Our subject began life farming; he came to America in 1866, and located at Scranton, Pa., where he worked in the mines eleven years; in 1868 he removed to Plains, where he also followed mining; and in 1877 engaged in the mercantile business, in 1879 building his present store, with residence attached. Mr. Mayock was married, February 17, 1864, to Miss Bridget, daughter of John and Ann (Ruddy) Ruddy, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have had nine children, viz.: Mary E., a student in the St. Joseph school, Philadelphia; John F., a student in the Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.; Patrick (who died at the age of twenty-three months); and James C., Michael, Peter, Thomas, Anna and Frank, still at the paternal fireside. Mr. Mayock and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the C. M. B. A., of which he is a treasurer; he also is a member of the Columbia Club, at Wilkes-Barre, and is a Democrat in his political views.

W. S. Mears, superintendent of the People's Street Railway Co., Scranton. This gentleman, who is one of the best known and most active business men in this part of the State, was born in Scranton, Pa., September 27, 1862, and is a son of Sidney C. and Jeanette (Affleck) Mears, the former of whom is an American of English parentage, the latter a native of Scotland, but now deceased. Sidney C. Mears was a butcher by occupation in his early life. During the Civil war he was in the service as a contractor on railroads and fortifications, and after the close of the struggle he became superintendent of the stone works of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. At present writing he is inspector of the stone work of the city building being erected in the city of Scranton. He had a family of seven children, of whom W. S. is the youngest. Our subject was reared in that portion of Scranton known as Hyde Park, at the public schools of which place, and at the high school of Scranton, he received his education. When eighteen years old he began work in the coal mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, first as pump runner, afterward as engineer, and continued in the employ of that company until the spring of 1889, when he was made superintendent of the Newton Coal Mining Company, upon the organization of that company, of which he is a stockholder. On February 15, 1892, he accepted his present position in Scranton. Mr. Mears is a member of Hyde Park Lodge No. 339 F. & A. M. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

P. A. Meck, physician and surgeon, Nanticoke. This gentleman is a native of Schuylkill Haven, Pa., and was born October 23, 1856, a son of Charles A. and Priscilla (Hartman) Meck, who are still residing in his native town where the father is an extensive lumber manufacturer and dealer. In the family there were six children, viz.: Jennie, married to M. F. Novel, a manufacturer in Shamokin, Pa.; Hattie, married to A. D. Hesser, coal operator and lumber dealer, Schuylkill Haven; Kate, married to John Smith, a manufacturer in Pottsville, Pa.; P. A. (subject); Milton, a lumber dealer in Schuylkill Haven, Pa.; and Thomas E., a fancy grocer in Shamokin, Pa. Dr. Meck received his early education in the high school of his native town, and at Latinett College at Myerston, Pa., where he was graduated June 7, 1876. He then returned home, and assisted his father in the store until 1878, when he went to California, and there remained two years, at the end of which time he returned home, and was engaged in business about a year afterward. In 1881 he entered the Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated in 1884, and he immedi-

ately thereafter commenced practice in Philadelphia. There he remained, however, but a short time, and then came to Nanticoke, Pa., where he has since been actively engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Meck was married in 1882 to Miss Margaret Brinnan, of Fremont, Pa., and they have had born to them four children, viz.: Maria Lucretia, Charles Paul (deceased), Florence Priscilla (deceased), and Charles Francis. In politics the Doctor is a Republican.

Sebastian C. Meckel, pastor of the Reformed Church, Plymouth. This gentleman was born February 7, 1826, in Coblenz, on the Rhine, in the Kingdom of Prussia. He received a thorough educational training in Europe, and completed the English branches in America, whither he came about the year 1851, locating in Newark, N. J., where he followed the occupation of a coach trimmer (the trade having been taught him by his father in Europe) for four years, during which time he was preparing himself for the position of a minister of the Gospel. In June, 1856, he was ordained by Bishop Simpson, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was appointed to take charge of a Methodist Episcopal Church at Schenectady, N. Y., where he preached the Gospel for three years. At the end of that time he was transferred to Albany, N. Y., where he was pastor for three years; from there proceeded to Buffalo, N. Y., and there preached two years. He then returned to Albany, where, owing to ill health, he was compelled to abandon his regular work, and only did local preaching, working in the meantime at his trade in that city till the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted (in 1864) in Company H, Ninety-first New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and served as a non-commissioned officer until the war closed. He was engaged in battle near the Weldon Railroad, Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg, receiving a sabre wound while in the fierce battle at Harper's Ferry. At the close of the war he came to Wilkes-Barre, and resumed his old occupation, that of coach trimmer, doing local preaching at the same time, until 1878, when he was urged to assume the pastorship of the Reformed Church, which was about to be established at Plymouth. Accordingly he came here and, by perseverance and hard labor, has founded and built the imposing edifice where his congregation meet. In the morning he preaches in German, in the evening in English, and this he has done for fourteen years. Mr. Meckel deserves much credit for what he has accomplished for his people, and which could only be attained by the most patient toil. In 1874 he was married to Louisa H. Joline, daughter of Henry and Susan Joline, natives of Easton, Pa. In politics Mr. Meckel is a Republican, and at present is chaplain of the G. A. R. at Plymouth. He has located at Wilkes-Barre, at No. 51 Hollenback avenue.

Michael Meehan, hotel-keeper, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Kilrush, County Clare, Ireland, in December, 1848, a son of Andrew and Sabina (Hursley) Meehan. His parents came to America in 1884, settling in Wilkes-Barre, where the father died in 1890, and is buried in the Catholic cemetery in Hanover township. They had five children: Patrick (of England), Thomas, Michael, John (deceased), and Bridget (Mrs. John Rushton). Our subject was reared in England, and at ten years of age began life about the mines of Derbyshire, and later engaged in mining in Yorkshire. In 1870 he came to America, settling in Wilkes-Barre, where he was employed in the mines until 1882, though, in 1881 he embarked in the hotel business, in which he has since successfully continued. In November, 1864, Mr. Meehan married Miss Ann, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Fitzpatrick) Dougherty, of Ireland, and by her has one son Andrew. Mr. Meehan's family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and served a term of three years as member of Wilkes-Barre council from the Sixth Ward.

Thomas Meehan, miner, Inkerman, was born in County Galway, Ireland, April 14, 1844, and is a son of Thomas and Honora (Ferragh) Meehan, natives of the same place; they reared a family of eight children, of whom our subject is the seventh in order of birth. He received his education in Ireland, and worked on a farm until 1864, when he decided to seek his fortune in the New World. On landing here, Mr. Meehan immediately proceeded to Inkerman, and was employed as a laborer

in the mines until 1870, since which time he has been a miner in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Our subject was united in marriage November 4, 1860, with Mary, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Diskin) Gorman, natives of County Galway, Ireland, and their union has been blessed with the following issue: Peter, born April 7, 1867; Honor, born May 15, 1869; Mary, born January 22, 1871; Bridget, born December 9, 1872; Margaret, born June 12, 1873; Sarah, born August 12, 1875, and John, born August 10, 1886. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church, St. John's Literary and Benevolent Association, and the C. T. A. B. U. In politics, he is a Democrat, and held the office of school director in 1884 and 1885.

J. C. Meixell, superintendent of the Wilkes-Barre & Wyoming Valley Traction Company of Wilkes-Barre, was born at Saylorsburg, Pa., October 10, 1860, and is a son of John J. and Amanda E. (Altemus) Meixell, also natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Meixell was educated in Luzerne county, and, until the age of fifteen, was engaged in assisting his father, who was a contractor and builder located at Wilkes-Barre. He then engaged in the mercantile business in Wilkes-Barre, and continued at that for ten years. In August, 1889, he began the study of electricity, and was employed by the Edison General Electric Company to assist in equipping cars for the road. He was employed here but a short time when he accepted a position as motor-man for the Wilkes-Barre & West Side Railway Company. This position he held nine months, at the end of which time he was called to the Electrical Station as overseer, which place he occupied a year and three months. From the electrical station the successful young man was appointed to the responsible and trustworthy position of superintendent of the Wilkes-Barre & Wyoming Valley Traction Company, which position he now occupies. Mr. Meixell was married in July, 1886, to Lena D., daughter of George Bruce, formerly of Owego, N. Y. It is needless to say that his success in life has been due to his own exertions, and, like the great electrical teacher, he has made perseverance and hard labor his motto. His political views are Republican. Mr. Meixell is yet young, and it is safe to predict that his career in the electrical world has just begun.

Peter Meixell, farmer, P. O. Belbend, was born in what is now Conyngham township, Luzerne Co., Pa., September 15, 1820, and is a son of Philip and Catharine (Lanehart) Meixell. His paternal grandfather, Philip Meixell, a native of Bushkill, Northampton Co., Pa., settled in Salem township, this county, in 1810, cleared and improved the farm now occupied by our subject, and died there. His wife was Elizabeth Varner, by whom he had two sons, John and Philip, the former of whom died in Fairmount township, and the latter, after attaining his majority, settled in what is now Conyngham township, cleared a farm and passed the rest of his days there. His wife was a daughter of Philip Lanehart, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1774, and was a pioneer of Conyngham township, where he died in 1802; his wife was Susannah Boyer, of Northampton county, by whom he had two children: Catharine (mother of our subject) and Margaret (Mrs. Nicholas Strole). Philip and Catharine Meixell were the parents of eleven children, some of whom died young, and nine of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Elizabeth (Mrs. Philip Weiss), Samuel, Peter, Polly (Mrs. Reuben Andrews), William, Maria (Mrs. Levi Hess), Philip, Michael and G. Washington. Our subject was reared in Conyngham township, was educated in the common schools, and in 1844 began farming in Salem township, on the old homestead (which was settled by his grandfather, Philip Meixell, in 1810), where he has since resided. He has been twice married: His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Fenstermacher) Weiss, of Nescopeck township, and by her he had five children, as follows: Jacob W., Adeline (Mrs. Theodore Brymer), W. M. C., Lydia (who died young) and Sarah. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah (Hess) Fenstermacher, of Nescopeck township, and by her he had six children, all of whom are deceased except one son, Peter A., a well-known lawyer in Wilkes-Barre. Two sons of Peter Meixell are prominent farmers of Salem township.

William M. C. Meixell was born in Salem township, January 26, 1847, where he was reared and educated, and has always resided on the old homestead. He was married July 25, 1868, to Maria E., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Bilhimer) Hess, of Conyngham township, and they have five children: Joseph F., Peter T., Clara M., Laura A. and Bessie E. The Meixells are members of the Reformed Church, and in politics are Democrats.

Jacob W. Meixell, farmer, P. O. Beach Haven, was born in what is now Conyngham township, this county, March 18, 1844, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Weiss) Meixell. [For the genealogy of Meixell, see sketch of Peter Meixell.] Our subject was reared in Salem township, was collector and weighmaster for the Pennsylvania Canal Company, at Beach Haven, for fourteen years, and since 1885, has been engaged in farming. In 1870 he married Anna M., daughter of George and Eliza (Burlingame) Hicks, of Salem township, and has four children living: Owen R., Ralph L., Boyd B. and Royal A. Mr. Meixell in politics is a Democrat, and has held the office of justice of the peace of Salem township, two terms.

Peter Augustus Meixell, attorney at law, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Salem township, Luzerne Co., Pa., August 16, 1857, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Fenstermacher) Meixell. His paternal grandfather, Philip Meixell, Jr., was a native of Bushkill, Northampton Co., Pa., and was born in 1796, and in 1812 he removed to Salem, this county, with his parents, Philip and Elizabeth (Warner) Meixell. Philip, Jr., was a farmer, and in 1845 was elected one of the commissioners of Luzerne county; his wife was Catherine, a daughter of Peter and Susannah (Boyer) Lanehart. Peter Lanehart came from Germany to America in 1774. His wife was a daughter of John Boyer, who at one time was captured by the Indians near Drylands, Northampton Co., Pa., taken to Canada, and subsequently returned to his home after enduring many hardships. Peter Meixel, father of subject, was born in Salem township in 1820, and is one of its prominent citizens. His wife was a daughter of John Fenstermacher, of Hollenback (now Conyngham) township, a native of Northampton county, Pa., and a son of Philip Fenstermacher, who was a son of George Fenstermacher, a native of Germany. Philip Fenstermacher was a pioneer of what is now Conyngham township, this county, and his wife was Gertrude Harter. John Fenstermacher held the office of justice of the peace for Nescopeck township nearly forty years, and died July 29, 1885, in his eighty-third year. [For genealogy of Meixell family, see sketch of Peter Meixell.] Our subject was reared in Salem township, educated in the public schools, Wyoming Seminary, and at the State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, where he was graduated in 1878. At eighteen years of age he taught his first school, and followed the vocation of teacher for eight years. He was principal of the Nanticoke public schools one year, and of those at Blakely, Pa., two years; also taught a select school at Beach Haven. He read law with Hon. Garrick M. Harding and John McGahren, of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar in 1886, since when he has been in the active practice of his profession in Wilkes-Barre. On April 18, 1888, Mr. Meixell married Ella G., daughter of Andrew C. and Elvira C. (Peck) Wise, of Peckville, Lackawanna Co., Pa., and has two children, Carrie E. and John Harold. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of Landmark Lodge No. 442, F. & A. M., in the city of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Meixell evinces a happy understanding of the requirements of his profession, being a close and patient student, and conscientious and energetic in the elucidation of all the material facts in such causes as are given into his keeping. He is a first-rate office lawyer, and with reasonably good fortune is assured of a large and lucrative practice. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and is reasonably well posted upon the principles advocated by his party, and has given much time and attention to the direction of campaign work since he has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre. He began his political work by taking upon himself much of the detail office work that is so arduous, that few know so little about, and that is so essential to success even where a party is supposed to be strongly fortified in the confidence of the people, and with an unexcep-

tional ticket. Mr. Meixell served his party so faithfully in the minor duties, that in the campaign of 1890 he was elected chairman of the Democratic Standing Committee of his county, and by his zeal and honest effort succeeded in his work to the satisfaction of his whole party. He is personally very popular with all who know him, being of a genial and obliging temperament, honest and earnest in his friendship, and faithful in his every undertaking.

Henry J. Melan, contractor and builder, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city April 4, 1850, and is a son of Michael and Margaret (Gay) Melan, natives of of Ireland and Ohio, respectively, who located in Wilkes-Barre about 1845. His father was a lime burner by occupation, and resided in Wilkes-Barre until his death, which occurred in February, 1879. His children were: Frank (deceased), Anna (Mrs. Chas. Garrahan), Henry J., Elizabeth (deceased wife of Charles Klein), Catherine (deceased), Edward (deceased), Jenney (deceased), Charles and Maggie. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre, educated in the public schools, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman nine years. In 1882 he embarked in business for himself as a contractor and builder, in which he has since successfully continued, and in connection has been engaged in the lumber business since 1885. His wife was Belinda Clark, daughter of James Clark, of Scranton, Pa., and by her he has had eight children: Mary (deceased), William H., John E. (deceased), Gertrude R., Joseph, Theresa, Ambrose Francis and Christopher. Mr. Melan and family are members of the Catholic Church; politically he is a Democrat.

Martin Melvin, quarryman, Port Blanchard, was born October 12, 1847, in County Mayo, Ireland, and is a son of John and Bridget (Dougher) Melvin, also natives of the same place. They reared a family of five children, of whom the subject of our sketch is third in order of birth. He received his education in the Irish national schools, and left Ireland in 1864, landing in New York on September 4, same year; he immediately went to work as a laborer in the mines at Pittston, Pa., where he stayed until March 26, 1866, when he enlisted in Company B, U. S. Infantry, and served three years. He then returned to Pittston, and went back to labor in the mines, remaining there until 1872, when he went to work as a fireman for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which position he still holds, working in addition the Port Griffith Stone Quarry, of which he is owner. Our subject was married, June 24, 1870, to Annie, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Forrester) Cawley, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and the issue of this union has been as follows: Mary A., born April 24, 1873; Margaret R., born August 18, 1875; Lucy H., born August 28, 1877; Joseph A., born October 17, 1879; Annie, born November 17, 1881; John, born May 18, 1886; Martin, born November 7, 1888, and Francis, born May 23, 1891. The family are all members of the Catholic Church; Mr. Melvin is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; he is a Democrat in politics, and was elected auditor of Jenkins township in 1883, and school director in 1886.

Patrick J. Melvin, outside foreman at the No. 6 Colliery, Inkerman, Jenkins township, with residence on Market street, Pittston, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, March 13, 1863, a son of James and Bridget (Loftus) Melvin. His father, who was a mason by trade, came to America in 1864, and located in Pittston, where he still works, and resides on William street. Mrs. Melvin died February 13, 1890. Their family consisted of six children, four of whom are living, viz.: Michael T., employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Pittston; Catherine, who lives with her parents; John J., who is employed at the Ewen Breaker, and Patrick J. Our subject was educated in the common school, and at an early age began working in the breaker, where he remained two years, afterward working at the mason's trade for four years. He then secured a position as shipping clerk for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which he held eleven years, being promoted to his present position April 1, 1892. Mr. Melvin was married August 27, 1885, to Miss Jennie, daughter of John and Ann (Reading) Sheridan, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of Irish origin. They have four children, viz.: Irene, May, James

and Raymond. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church, and in his political sympathies is Democratic, but he votes irrespective of party lines.

G. W. Meneeley, inside foreman for the M. S. Kimmerer Coal Company, Sandy Run, was born at Tamaqua, Pa., September 30, 1856, and is a son of Alexandra and Mary (Davis) Meneeley, natives of the North of Ireland, the former of whom came to this country in 1842, locating in Tamaqua, and now residing at Sandy Valley, where he is engaged in farming. In the family there were nine children, as follows: John, a miner at Sandy Run; Alexander (deceased); George W.; Susan, married to Robert Hindson; Andrew, killed in the mines at Sandy Run in 1888; Maggie, married to Milton Hoodmacher, of Wilberton; Isabella, residing with her parents; Samuel D.; and Mary E., who married Theadore Hindson, of Sandy Valley, which union was blessed with two children: Winfield Ellsworth and Gordan Alexander, who are now attending Girard College, in Philadelphia. Their father died at Sandy Run, May, 1888, and their mother is now living with her father in Sandy Valley. When George W. was about six years of age, he engaged at working in the mines at Eckley, and he has since followed mining in nearly every capacity. February 27, 1886, he entered the employ of the M. S. Kimmerer Coal Company in the capacity of inside foreman, and has since filled that position to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. He was married, April 30, 1889, with Miss Jenetta Lester, of Sandy Valley. This union has been blessed with two children, viz.: Andrew Alexandra and Jeanetta Virginia. Mr. Meneeley is a member of the P. O. S. of A., Camp 91, Hazleton, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; his political views are Republican, and he is at present a member of the school board of Foster township.

Edward Meredith, stationary engineer, Larksville. This gentleman, who has charge of a gigantic pair of hoisting engines for the Kingston Coal Company at No. 3 Shaft, was born at Dowlais, Glamorganshire, South Wales, January 23, 1845, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Cromwell) Meredith, also natives of Wales. The father being a machinist, as a natural consequence Edward, who is the eldest son, followed that occupation. At the age of fourteen he began his apprenticeship in the Cambrian Railroad Shops (one of the largest systems in England) in Shropshire, England, and five years later entered the employ of the same firm as a journeyman. He continued with them, working throughout various parts of England, until 1880, when he came to America and located at Scranton, Pa., where he entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, working at his trade about one year. He was then engaged in locomotive engineering for a short time, when he took up his present vocation, and has since given entire satisfaction, being noted for his caution and ability in handling the stupendous machinery that is guided by his manipulation of the levers. Mr. Meredith was married, February 1, 1861, to Miss Margaret Roberts, a native of Wales, and they have four children, viz.: Thomas, a carpenter in Larksville; Margaret Jane, a dressmaker in Larksville; Edward, a student, and Mary. Mr. Meredith is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. R. M., Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Knights of Malta, the Chieftain's League of Pennsylvania, and the Sovereign Patriotic Knights of America; in politics he is a Republican.

Hayden Merithew, manager of Pittston Box Company, Pittston. This energetic young business man was born in Wayne county, Pa., March 18, 1867, and is the only child of Myron and Christine (Swingle) Merithew, natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared and educated in Wayne county, and followed the occupation of a miller, working with his father, who had been a miller the greater part of his life. He continued in the mill until he reached manhood, and then embarked in the mercantile business at Simon, Pa., where he was also postmaster. Two years later he removed to Wilkes-Barre, engaging in the hardware business, and continuing there until 1892, when he came to Pittston as manager of the Pittston Box Company. August 10, 1887, Mr. Merithew married Miss Jennie, daughter of Irvin and Orilla (Swingle) Benjamin, natives of Wayne county, Pa., and this union has been blessed

with the birth of one child, Lyle L. In political matters, Mr. Merithew is a Republican, and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Merrel, farmer, P. O. Carverton, was born in Greenwich township, Warren Co., N. J., October 20, 1825, a son of John and Ann (Lutz) Merrel, both of whom were born in Warren county, N. J. John was a true patriot (serving two terms in the war of 1812, and receiving two honorable discharges), a loyal citizen in time of peace, and an affectionate father in the home. His wife's name was Van-Horn, and William Merrel is one of the claimants of the great Van Horn estate. John Merrel had eight children, who grew to maturity, five of whom are now living, William being the sixth. In early life he learned the boat-builder's trade, at which he worked about five years. In 1844 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he resided about twenty-five years, working at various vocations, and accumulated considerable property, so that he and his wife are comfortably off, and his children are well educated and provided for. In 1847 he was married to Miss Augusta L., daughter of William W. and Mahaley Gitt. Stephen Evans, her grandfather, served in the war of 1812, and was in the same regiment as James Bird. By the union of William Merrel and Augusta L. Gitt, nine children were born, five of whom are now living: Albert E., Emma F. C., Bertha L., Josephine C. and Benjamin F., all living in Wilkes-Barre. Of these, Albert married Miss Jemima Frantz; Emma married G. L. C. Frantz, of Wilkes-Barre; Josephine C. is fitting herself for a professional nurse. In 1872 Mr. Merrel removed from Wilkes-Barre to Franklin township, where he bought a farm of 125 acres of good land of S. W. Frantz, on which he has lived ever since, and on which he has made many necessary improvements. He is a practical farmer, and he shows a master mind in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Merrel is not only a man, but a gentleman, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Augusta L. Merrel was born in Plymouth, March 3, 1831, and on her mother's side is a descendant of William Cooper, one of the old settlers in that town, who owned a large tract of coal land before coal was discovered in the Valley. His daughter, Mira, was the first teacher who taught school in Wilkes-Barre.

Henry Merritt, postmaster and merchant, Plains, was born in England, December 15, 1845, and is a son of Henry W. and Mary A. (Truscott) Merritt, who were the parents of four sons, of whom Henry is the third. His father made three trips to America, and finally died in San Francisco. Henry, our subject, went to Australia from England in 1865, the voyage occupying 105 days; remained there three years, and then crossed the Pacific Ocean to California, calling on the way at Tahiti, where they remained three weeks; thence sailed for Honolulu, arriving there in twenty-two days, and remained three days; thence sailed for San Francisco, the entire voyage from Sydney, N. S. W., taking 101 days. In California he remained three years, and then came to Parsons, this county, where he worked in the mines for fifteen years, during a portion of which time he also carried on a mercantile business, but of late years he has devoted his entire attention to the latter. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster at Plains. Mr. Merritt was married May 8, 1871, to Mary A., daughter of Benjamin and Mary A. (Torr) Rodda, natives of England, and they have had seven children, viz.: Mary A., born February 6, 1872, assistant postmaster, Plains; Henry W., born July 19, 1873, assistant bookkeeper for Stoddard & Co., of Wilkes-Barre; Elizabeth, born February 17, 1877; Edith, born September 20, 1879; Frank G., born August 16, 1881; William, born August 15, 1883, and Florence, born January 3, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt and family are members of the Primitive Methodist Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, the sons of St. George, and in his political views is a Republican.

John W. Merritt, electrician, Pittston. This gentleman may well bear a scientific title, for he comes from a family of inventors. He was born in Pittston, December 21, 1859, and is a son of John and Margaret (Stephens) Merritt, natives of England. John Merritt had charge of the machinery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company until 1870, and from that time was superintendent of the Pittston Gas Com-

pany, in which capacity he served until his death, which occurred March 1, 1882. His wife, Margaret Stephens, was a daughter of William Stephens, a well-known mechanical engineer, who was for many years identified with various machine shops in Pittston and vicinity. He died in 1890. Our subject is the second in a family of four children, the others being Adrian, an engineer in Pittston; Mary E., and Margaret J. John W. Merritt was educated in the common schools of Luzerne county and in Wyoming Seminary. In 1879 he went to learn pattern-making, and after completing his apprenticeship, accepted a position as clerk in the Pittston postoffice, where he served two years, and then worked for the Pittston Gas Company for about the same length of time. After this he again attended school for a time, making a specialty of electricity, and in 1885 entered the employ of the Scranton Illuminating Company, as electrical engineer, and in 1890 resigned this position, and accepted his present one. Mr. Merritt was married October 14, 1891, to Miss Myrtle S., daughter of George Warner, of West Pittston.

John W. Metcalf, a prominent farmer of Huntington township, P. O. Irish Lane, was born in Illinois August 14, 1841, a son of Rev. Richard R., and Mary (Moister) Metcalf, natives of England, the former of whom came to Luzerne county in 1824; he now resides in Askam, Hanover township, at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Metcalf, who is the third in a family of four children, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when twenty-one years of age began life for himself. It was in 1874 that he purchased his present property. He enlisted in September 1864, in Company F, Two Hundred and Third P. V., was wounded at Fort Fisher, and discharged from the service in June, 1865. Mr. Metcalf was married April 22, 1866, to Miss Christina, daughter of Reuben Keysar, and by her he has six children, viz.: William R., Harry R., Elmer Dana, Milbery B., Clark L., and Charles M. The mother of these departed this life February 21, 1879, and August 14, 1879, Mr. Metcalf married Miss Mary Selena Snowden, daughter of Rev. E. H. Snowden. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Presbyterian Church, respectively. The Metcalf farm, consisting of one hundred and fifteen acres, is situated two miles east of Harveyville postoffice, and is worked by a tenant. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf reside in Forty Fort.

James L. Metz, proprietor of the "Columbia House," Ashley, was born in Nescopeck township, this county, May 2, 1849, a son of William and Charlotte (Swank) Metz, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. The father, who was a boatman and later a United States detective, reared a family of five children (three of whom were by his second wife) viz.: Miner, killed in the Red Ash Mine in November, 1889, at the age of fifty-two years; James L.; Capitola, a milliner in Pittston; Luella (Mrs. Stewart Hartman, Pittston); and Franklin B., stationary engineer, Scranton. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Nescopeck, and boated on the canal for ten years, after which he played the part of comedian in Concross and Dixie's minstrel show, at Philadelphia for two years; for one year he was in the Commonwealth Circus. Later he acted as brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, three years, and was engaged at the Hartford Breaker, eight years. In 1885 he commenced the hotel business in the "Hartford House," Ashley, and removed to his present place in 1890. July 4, 1869, Mr. Metz married Miss Hannah Rebecca, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Close) Kugle, of American birth and German extraction, and of this union were born nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Charlotte (Mrs. Jeremiah W. Huff); William F.; George W.; Mary J.; John L.; and Robert C. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F.; and is a Republican.

Raymond E. Meyer, Freeland, is one of the hustling, energetic young men of Luzerne county. He was born in Hazleton, July 9, 1871, and is a son of W. C. and Mary (Boyd) Meyer, also of Hazleton. In his father's family there are four children, viz.: Raymond E., Carrie, Olive and Mame. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Hazleton high school, where he graduated in the class of 1890. Before completing his education he had served an apprenticeship at watch-making

with J. E. Giles, of Hazleton, and also with William Glover, Jr., of the same place. Since his childhood Mr. Meyer has been a close student of the most complicated sciences. When he was but eight years of age the phenomena of electricity attracted his attention, and since that time he has been an ardent worker in this broad field of scientific development. Through his experiments and investigations he has brought to light many marvelous features of the utility of this power. His investigations have not been confined to electricity alone, but he has developed new ideas in the use of steam, and has also constructed telescopes and models to prove the success of many inventions in various scientific branches. In 1891 he purchased the jewelry business of W. J. Gentz, of Freeland, where he has since enjoyed an appreciative patronage of the people in that vicinity. His stock of jewelry is among the best in this part of the country, and his policy of dealing is fairness to all. Besides a full line of jewelry he carries a supply of musical instruments and photographic outfits.

R. H. Meyer, druggist, Nanticoke. One of the leading gentlemen in business, and in society of Nanticoke, is the subject of this memoir. He was born in Hazleton, Luzerne Co., Pa., October 31, 1855, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Boston) Meyer, the former a native of Osnabruck, Germany, the latter of London, England. Mr. Meyer's father came to America in 1848; he was an exceedingly well educated gentleman, speaking and writing seven different languages; after settling in this country he followed bookkeeping for an occupation. Robert H., was educated in the Hazleton high school and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in 1874. He then engaged as clerk in a drug-store at Hazleton, where he remained until 1878, when he came to Nanticoke and began business for his own account; he has succeeded in building up a large and respectable trade. Mr. Meyer was united in marriage November 19, 1880, with Miss Iola Bird, of Hazleton, and they have one child Hubert. Mr. Meyer is a Republican, and has served on the Nanticoke school board two years.

Mrs. Harriet B. (Goodwin) Meyers, Pittston, was born in Exeter, May 6, 1837, and she is a daughter of David and Rachel (Jenkins) Goodwin. She is consequently descended from one of the first pioneers of the "Valley." Rachel Jenkins was a daughter of Col. John Jenkins, a very prominent man in the Wyoming Valley. He was a son of John Jenkins, Esq., who was a loyal patriot to the struggling colonies during their efforts to free themselves from English oppression. For this cause he was expelled from Westmoreland, and he settled in Orange county, N. Y. His son John was as patriotic as his father, and was willing to lay his life on the altar of his country as a sacrifice in behalf of independence. In November, 1777, while on a scouting expedition he, with his companions, was captured by a band of Indians and taken within the British lines, this taking place near Wyalusing. During his captivity among the Redmen he became the object of a young Indian's friendship through whose intercession and watchfulness he was released, and he was finally allowed to return to his home and loved ones. After the Massacre he joined Capt. Spaulding's company as lieutenant, with whom he did valiant service, proving himself a courageous soldier. When Gen. Sullivan invaded the Indian country Lieut. Jenkins was appointed guide because of his zeal and courage. After peace and tranquility were restored, he went back to a life of citizenship of which his country might be proud. He followed the occupation of surveyor several years; he took an active part, and was a leading spirit in civil and military matters, and held several offices in each department. In the county he was commissioner, member of Assembly and colonel of a regiment of militia. Politically he was a Democrat. He purchased the ground on which Fort Wintermoot stood, and on which he built his house, which house and land have fallen to his granddaughter, Mrs. Harriet B. Meyers. Col. Jenkins married Miss Bertha Harris, by whom he had six children. He died April, 1827, at the age of seventy-three years. His daughter Rachel married David Goodwin, by whom she had four children, two of whom came to maturity. Harriet B. is the only surviving heir. She was reared and educated in the Valley

where she has always resided. On September 25, 1857, she was married to Jonathan E. Meyers, by whom she had seven children: Clarence E., Ida A., Mary G., Nellie A., Harry C., Jonathan E. and Willie. Of these, Nellie A. married Fred Weinerth, a carpenter of Carbondale, and died May 3, 1892, leaving a baby boy nine days old that survived her six months, dying October 30, following. Jonathan E. Meyers was born in Sussex county, N. J., July 7, 1835, and is the son of Jacob and Susan Meyers, being the sixth in a family of twelve. He was reared and educated in Luzerne county, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade which he always followed. He is a hard-working and honest man. His wife is a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

Thomas J. Miers, retired, Kunkle, was born in Chemung county, N. Y., September 20, 1830, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Wilcox) Miers, both of whom were also born in New York State. They came to this county in 1834, locating in Dallas township, on the place where William Goss now resides, and here they remained until they died. Jacob was a hard-working man and a worthy citizen. His farm contains seventy-five acres, which was well looked after by its owner. He was postmaster for several years, and after his decease his wife succeeded him, with much credit. He died at the age of forty-three, in the year 1838. His family consisted of seven children, all of whom came to maturity. Thomas J. is the fourth in the family, and was reared and educated in Dallas township, at the common schools. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked for over forty years. On November 27, 1853, our subject married Miss Hannah J. Ferguson, who was born in Orange county, N. Y., July 7, 1834, a daughter of Isaac and Eliza Ferguson, by whom he has had seven children: Frederick; George, married to Miss Lydia Wilson; Elizabeth, married to A. A. Shultz; Ida, married to M. W. Herdman; Miles C., and two deceased.

In 1863 Mr. Miers went to New Jersey, and there became a member of the Fourth New Jersey Light Artillery, to serve for the term of three years. He served to the close of the war, and participated in several well-contested battles. At the battle of Deep Bottom he was wounded in both hands by the explosion of a shell. He was honorably discharged, and now draws a pension. Mr. Miers is a member of the G. A. R. He has lived in Kunkle for thirty years, and in his present residence for sixteen years. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held several township offices, having served as supervisor, poor master and assessor, with much credit.

Samuel F. Mifflin, farmer, P. O. Beach Haven, was born in Nescopeck township, this county, April 18, 1844, and is a son of Francis and Hannah (Croll) Mifflin. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Mifflin (whose wife was Elizabeth Davis), died in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1829. He was president of the Union Canal Company, and in his day was a prominent and wealthy citizen of Pennsylvania. The parents of subject were natives of Philadelphia, the father being born February 20, 1807. He settled in Nescopeck township about 1836, and in 1855 removed to Salem, where he died in 1872. His wife was a daughter of Adam and Sarah (Pettit) Croll, and by her he had five children: Charles H., Jane (Mrs. Adam Smith), Samuel F., Sarah E. (Mrs. J. A. Fenstermacher), and John T. Our subject was reared in his native county, and has resided in Salem township since 1855. His wife was Maria D., daughter of Michael and Susan (Fenstermacher) Hess, of Salem township, and has one son, Archie N. During the Civil war Mr. Mifflin was employed six months by the U. S. Government on a boating expedition, was shipwrecked, lost boat and cargo, and narrowly escaped with his life. In politics he is a Democrat.

Evan M. Miles, clerk in Batterton's store, Laflin, was born in Llanharan, Glamorganshire, South Wales, July 14, 1853, and is a son of John and Mary (Morgans) Miles. His father, who was a carpenter, and, later, hotel-keeper, reared a family of four children, viz.: John, who died in Wales at the age of twenty-eight years; Ann, married to Thomas Davies, a nephew of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Davies, of Pennsylvania (he lives at Hafod, where he has one of the finest hotels in South Wales); Evan M., who is the subject of this memoir; and Thomas, a plasterer by trade, who has been in America since 1886, and resides with his brother. Our sub-

ject, who was educated in the Eagle School, at Cowbridge, South Wales (as was also his brother Thomas), came to America in 1879, and has been engaged in clerking successively at the following places: Sharon, Ohio, six months; Akron, Ohio, six months; Nanticoke, Pa., one year; Scranton, five years; Plymouth, four years, and in 1889 removed to Laflin. Mr. Miles was married, May 30, 1885, to Miss Mary, daughter of David J. and Rachel (Roberts) Williams, natives of Aberdare, South Wales, now residents of Dallas, Pa., and they have four children, viz.: John, David, Walter and Thomas. He is a member of the K. of P. and the Philanthropics. He is a Republican in his political views, and is at present secretary of the borough council.

John Miles, engineer at Parrish Slope, Plymouth, was born August 12, 1861, and is the eighth in a family of twelve children born to Edward and Gwynnie (Lewis) Miles, natives of Wales. The family came to America in 1872, locating at Plymouth, Pa., where the children were reared and educated. After leaving school John began working about the mines, as an inside hand at the Parrish Slope, until 1885, when he became a miner, following that occupation, however, but seven months, when he accepted the position of fan engineer, in which he continued for seven months, taking charge, at the end of that time, of the large pair of slope engines, which he has since run. Mr. Miles was united in marriage, January 21, 1884, with Miss Gwynnie, daughter of John H. and Gwynnie (Williams) Williams, natives of Wales, and now residents of Saint Clair, Pa. Two children have been born to this union: Richard, born April 26, 1886, and Jeanette, born September 17, 1890. Mr. Miles is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Star Lodge No. 178; he is independent in political matters, and the family attend the English Baptist Church.

William H. Miles, of the firm of Kern & Miles, merchant tailors, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city February 15, 1865, a son of William and Emeline (Gruver) Miles. His father was a native of Columbia county, Pa., and in early manhood located in Wilkes-Barre, where for upward of thirty years he has held the position of foreman in a brickyard. His wife was a daughter of Michael Gruver, a native of Northampton county, Pa., who settled in Newport, this county, in 1812. His parents have five children: George E., Hattie (Mrs. Harry Speece), William H., Charles, and Daisy E. Our subject was reared in Wilkes Barre, educated in the common schools, served an appreuticeship of three years at the wire-drawer's trade, which he followed eight years as a journeyman. In July, 1891, he embarked in the merchant tailoring business as a member of the firm of Kern & Miles, one of the leading and most popular firms of the city.

Archibald Miller, dental surgeon, Pittston, was born in that town April 15, 1866, and is a son of Jacob M. and Caroline (Sultz) Miller. His father was born in Germany, where he was educated, and served several years in the Imperial army, at the age of twenty-one coming to the United States and to Pittston, where he has since been engaged in mining. The mother was a native of Tunkhannock, Pa.; the parents are both living and reside in Pittston. They had a family of eight children, viz.: George, a potter, residing in Elmira, N. Y.; Edward, a telegraph operator at the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Junction, Pittston, Pa.; Peter, a coal dealer, of Bloomsburg, Pa.; Archibald; Joseph, a telegraph operator at the same station as his brother Edward; Barbara, Carrie and Jacob, the three last named being students in the public schools of Pittston. Our subject was born and reared in Pittston, and attended the public schools of that city until his fourteenth year; he worked in the coal mines for two years, and then secured a position as telegraph operator for the L. V. R. R., serving in that capacity until the fall of 1889, when he entered the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in the spring of 1891. On September 7, 1891, he opened his office in his native city, and having a host of friends soon secured a large practice, which the excellence of his work is constantly increasing. He worships at the First Presbyterian Church of Pittston. Mr. Miller has numerous

friends in Pittston, some of whom have known him from childhood; his prospects are bright, and a brilliant, successful career is assured him.

Benjamin L. Miller, assistant postmaster, and merchant, Dorranceton, was born in Dorrance township, January 11, 1861, a son of Jonas P. and Mary (Davis) Miller, the former being a native of Germany, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller was educated in his native county, and has, since finishing his course, been largely engaged in the manufacture of cider and vinegar at what is known as the Koseck Mills. This mill was formerly known as S. B. Vaughn's Cider and Vinegar Mills, and was also operated by Benjamin L. Miller. Mr. Miller has the largest store in Dorranceton, and is doing a thriving business, carrying a stock of general merchandise. The Dorranceton postoffice, which this gentleman has charge of, is located in the store, making it an official as well as a trading point. Mr. Miller was married December 26, 1882, to Miss Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Miller) Welsh, natives of Pennsylvania. One child, a son, was born to this union, October 12, 1883. The subject of this sketch has always been a stanch Republican, and he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Patriotic Order Sons of America.

Prof. Clarence B. Miller, superintendent of public schools, Nanticoke, is a native of Tunkhannock, Pa., born September 8, 1860, a son of Horace S. and Alice (Sleight) Miller, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of New England origin, and the latter a descendant of some of the early Quaker families who settled near Philadelphia. Horace S. Miller was a member of Company E, Forty-first P. V., and was killed at Fort Fisher, leaving a widow (who still resides at Tunkhannock) and two children, viz.: Clarence B. and Helen (Mrs. P. Asheld, of Tunkhannock). The subject of this memoir received his preliminary education at the Soldiers' Orphan School, at Mansfield. He then entered the State Normal School, at Mansfield, where he was graduated in the class of 1878. After teaching one year at Blackwalnut, Pa., he returned to the Normal School and took a post-graduate course of one year, after which he came to Tunkhannock, and served as principal of the public school there for one year. He then went to Plains, Pa., where he was also principal of the public schools one year. In 1884, Prof. Miller removed to Northumberland, where he was also appointed principal of the public schools, remaining there until 1885, when he came to Nanticoke and accepted his present position, which he has since occupied. He was married March 6, 1886, to Miss Gertrude Harder, of Bloomsburg. This union has been blessed with two children, Horace S. and Clarence L. Mr. Miller is a member of the Sons of Veterans, Nanticoke Commandery, and in his political views he is a Republican.

C. R. Miller, furniture dealer, Plymouth, was born at Espy, Columbia county, August 26, 1864, and is the only child of John and Mary (Case) Miller, also natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller was educated in the public schools of Columbia county, where he received a thorough training. After completing his course he engaged with J. W. Campbell, contractor and builder, as carpenter, working with him until 1889, when he engaged in the furniture business. His finely equipped store, at No. 37 Main street, is ample proof of his success as a business man. Mr. Miller was united in marriage, November 11, 1889, with Miss Amelia, daughter of Charles and Maggie (Abbott) Troop, residents of Espy, Pa., and one child has blessed this union: Thomas B., born November 18, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Methodist Church, and in politics Mr. Miller has always been closely identified with the Republican party. Our subject is pleasant and courteous to all with whom he comes in contact, whether in a business or a social way, and it is safe to predict that the furniture enterprise, in which he embarked, will in a short time be one of the foremost enterprises in the borough.

C. W. Miller, foreman, Stone Quarries, Shickshinny, was born in Union township, this county, March 22, 1841, a son of Daniel and Rachel (Miller) Miller. The paternal grandfather, George Miller, of German descent, was a pioneer of Plains, this county; was a farmer, residing in Union township for years, and died in Wilkes-

Barre. The maternal grandfather was Jacob Miller, a farmer of Union township. Daniel Miller, father of subject was born in Plains, and for many years was a resident of Union township, where he died. His children were Conrad W., Sarah J. (Mrs. John Bierman), Anna M. (Mrs. J. Swicher), Frances E. (Mrs. John Tucker), Eliza (Mrs. Charles Shaffer), Moses, Marian (Mrs. Byron Davenport), Helen C. (Mrs. Joseph Harrison), and Charles S. Our subject was reared in Union township. On April 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged August 7, 1861. On January 15, 1862, he joined, as sergeant, Company G, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, and was discharged February 12, 1864; he re-enlisted in same company, same regiment, as veteran, and January 7, 1865, was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifth Reserve Corps, Second Battalion; he was discharged from the service May 11, 1865, on account of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Since the war Mr. Miller has resided at Shickshinny, and has been foreman of the Shickshinny Stone Quarries eighteen years. He married on September 22, 1867, Sarah McCloskey, of Montour county, Pa., and has two children living: Charles and Maggie. Mr. Miller is a member of the M. E. Church, and of the G. A. R.; in politics he is a Republican.

Daniel Miller, miner, Plymouth, was born September 7, 1855, at Fairmount, Luzerne Co., Pa., and is the fifth in a family of ten children born to Jesse and Elizabeth (Rude) Miller, natives of Luzerne county. Daniel was reared on a farm, and at the age of seventeen, began working about the mines at Parsons, where he did general work for seven years, when he went to "cutting coal" and continued there as a miner for three years. At the end of this time he returned to the farm, and tilled the soil for two years, coming at the end of that time to Plymouth, where he engaged in mining at the Parrish Mine, where he has since been continuously employed. Mr. Miller was united in marriage, August 24, 1880, with Miss Josephine Quick, of Great Bend, Pa. To this union have been born six children, as follows: Charles F., born January 27, 1882; Harry, born September 10, 1883; Jessie, born January 8, 1885; Daniel, born August 29, 1886; John, born March 10, 1888; and Hugh, born October 20, 1889. Mr. Miller is a Prohibitionist in politics, and in 1881 was elected constable for three years, but, removing from the ward, he only served one year. He is a member of the O. U. A. M. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Elijah F. Miller, dairyman, Fairview township, P. O. Mountain Top, was born in Wright (now Fairview) township, this county, February 20, 1855, and is a son of Peter and Syble (Richards) Miller, both natives of Pennsylvania, and who were among Fairview (formerly part of Wright township) township's earliest settlers. They reared a family of nine children, of whom Elijah F. is the third eldest. He attended the common schools in his native town until he was sixteen years old, when he entered the Wyoming Seminary and took a commercial course. After attending the seminary, he came home to work in his father's store, which he did until his father quit business, when he went to work on the railroad as a brakeman, continuing there two years, or until the strike commenced. He then commenced work in a dairy in Wright township, in which he remained about one year; he next went to Chester county, this State, and followed the same work for a short time, when he returned home, on account of sickness which resulted in the death of his oldest brother. In his native place he worked for a time, and then went to work in the Penobscot yard for the Central Railroad of New Jersey. After a year he engaged with a Philadelphia publishing house, and in the following year he commenced braking on the railroad again, continuing that occupation until 1883, when he embarked in the milk business. In 1884 he operated a farm at Glen Summit for the Glen Summit Hotel and Land Company, still following the milk business. The next year he gave his whole attention to his dairy in Fairview township, and still follows that industry. In 1881 Mr. Miller was married to Mary V., daughter of A. J. and Phœbe Meeker, both natives of this State, of Irish and French descent, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have three children, viz.: Max A., Forsythe E.

and Walter. Mr. Miller is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Royal Arcanum at Mountain Top. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has held several township offices. Under Cleveland's administration he was postmaster at Mountain Top.

George H. Miller, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Dupont, was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 22, 1834, a son of John and Hannah Miller, both also natives of Germany, in which country they died, the former at the age of fifty-two years, the latter at the age of sixty-two. Their family consisted of four children, all of whom grew to maturity, and three of them are now living, George H. being the second in the family. In 1857 he emigrated to this country, locating near Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pa., where he resided about eighteen years, a successful farmer and lumberman, in both which occupations he is well versed. In 1858 he married Miss Mary B., daughter of Joseph Wagner, and by her he had twelve children, of whom are living John, Catherine, Anna, Fredrick, Josiah and Andrew. In 1869 he removed to this county, locating in Pittston township, where he now resides on a fifty-acre farm which he has improved in various ways. Besides this small farm he has 120 acres of valuable land, and he is a practical agriculturist and business man. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has held several offices in other counties, thus showing that he was as popular elsewhere as he is here. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 721.

G. P. Miller, proprietor of the "Central Hotel," Nescopeck, was born in that village November 4, 1853, a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Hufnagle) Miller. His paternal grandfather, Peter Miller, a native of Germany, in the early part of the present century settled in Lancaster county, Pa., and died there. His maternal grandfather, George Hufnagle, a farmer and carpenter, was a resident of Nescopeck, where he died, and he is buried in Mifflin township, adjoining. He was the first man to erect a building in Nescopeck township by square rule. Peter Miller, father of our subject, was a native of Lancaster county, Pa., was a carpenter by trade, and settled in Nescopeck about 1849, dying there August 18, 1862. His children were three in number: Harriet H. (Mrs. Benjamin Eddy), George P., and Lewis H. (deceased). Our subject was reared in Nescopeck, and learned the carpenter's trade which he followed four years. Since 1882 he has been the proprietor of the "Central Hotel," which he erected himself, and he is a popular landlord. On December 15, 1885, he married Laura H., daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Creasey) Creasey, of Mifflin township, Columbia Co., Pa., and they have one daughter, Blanche L. Politically Mr. Miller is a Democrat.

Irvin D. Miller, fireman and engineer, Ashley, was born in Rockport, Carbon Co., Pa., December 29, 1856, a son of George E. and Elizabeth (Whitebread) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania and of English and German origin. His parents had four children, viz.: Ellen, who died at the age of twelve years; James E., liveryman, White Haven; Irvin D., and Minnie (Mrs. Jacob Schetzel). In 1861 the family removed to White Haven, where the father engaged in lumber contracting. Our subject worked at rafting on the Lehigh river three years, and then in the woods at Williamsport one summer, and on the West Branch one year. He was then brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad three years, fired three years, and in 1876 was promoted to engineer. In the strike of 1877 he was discharged and arrested, but was cleared. In 1878-79 he was in Colorado, and worked on the D. R. G. and at various kinds of business. He then went to Philadelphia and worked for the Knickerbocker Ice Company until January, 1882, when he became brakeman on the Central Road, a place he filled six years. He has since been fireman and extra engineer, and has never been suspended or called into the office. Mr. Miller was married, November 17, 1880, to Miss Emily Sherer, daughter of Samuel Sherer, of Hawley, Pa., and by her had eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: David C., Margaret E., James E., Florence and Hazel K. Our subject is a member of the B. L. F., K. of H., and is a Republican in his political views.

Irwin Miller, farmer, P. O. Exeter, was born at Tunkhannock, Pa., May 9, 1833, and is a son of George and Mary (Jenkins) Miller, both of whom were also born in

Tunkhannock. George was a son of John, who was one of the early settlers of that section, a man of large experience, and respected for his intrinsic worth. He lived to a good old age, and reared a family of four children. His son George began business in Tunkhannock, and although he was naturally a farmer, and the son of a farmer, he varied in his pursuits in life. He was for some years a hotel-keeper, and also engaged in other enterprises. He was a thorough-going business man, and had some local influence in the Republican party. He removed to this county in 1840, locating in Exeter township on a farm of 200 acres, upon which were very few improvements; but, through a thorough knowledge of agriculture and a close attention to those principles always underlying successful effort, he caused the primitive forest to give way to the golden harvests, and the modern mansion to succeed the rude log cabin. He died in 1885 at the age of eighty-three years. His family consisted of five children, all of whom grew to maturity and are now living. Irwin is the second in the family, and was reared and educated in Exeter township, spending several terms in the Kingston school. He always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1862 Mr. Miller married Miss Falla, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Sharp, by whom he had four children: A. D. (married to Miss Ida Fitch), George, Maude and Martha. Since his marriage Mr. Miller has lived on the property formerly owned by his father, it being divided between himself and his younger brother. He is a practical and general farmer. Politically he is a Republican, and has held various offices in the township, and is at present postmaster at Exeter.

Jacob H. Miller, grocer, Wilkes Barre, was born in Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland, February 18, 1843, a son of Samuel and Verona (Bollenger) Miller. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1864 came to America, locating in Allentown, Pa., where he learned the trade of marble-cutter. In 1867 he settled in Wilkes Barre, where for ten years he was foreman in the marble works of H. C. Hirner. In 1877 he embarked in the grocery business, in which he has since continued. On February 4, 1869, Mr. Miller married Anna D., daughter of Henry C. and Fredericka (Hiller) Hirner, of Wilkes-Barre, and seven children have been born to this union, viz.: Marie J., Sarah, Harry, Otelia, Frank, Fred and Verona. He is a member of the German Reformed Church and of the K. of P. and Sængerbund; in politics he is a Democrat.

Jeremiah Miller, farmer, P. O. Sybertsville, was born June 6, 1841, in Sugar-Loaf township, on the farm where he now resides, a son of Abraham and Mary (Yost) Miller. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Miller, formerly of Upper Milford, Northampton Co., Pa., settled in 1818 in Sugar Loaf township, where he took up five hundred acres of land, cleared and improved the farm now occupied by subject, and died there. By his wife, Mary, he had six children: John, Abraham, Andrew, George, Polly (Mrs. Jacob Minnich), and Elizabeth (Mrs. John Turnbach), of whom Abraham (father of subject) was born in Upper Milford, Northampton Co., Pa., came to Sugar Loaf with his parents, in 1818, and lived and died on the homestead. His wife was a daughter of Philip Yost, of Sugar Loaf, and his children were: Sarah (Mrs. David Lindner), Henry D., Eliza (Mrs. Reuben Balliet), Jeremiah, Maria (Mrs. A. William Santee), William S., Rachel, John A. and Lucetta (Mrs. George D. Pettit). Our subject was reared on the old homestead where, with the exception of one year, he has always resided. He was educated in the common schools, and has always followed farming. He married, September 3, 1865, Lanah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sipe) Wagner, of Black Creek township, and has two children, Laird E. and Ada M. Mr. Miller is a member of the English Lutheran Church; in politics he is a Democrat, and has held the offices of school director and overseer of poor.

John Miller, farmer, P. O. Conyngham, was born in Nescopeck township, this county, September 24, 1841, a son of George and Catherine (Nuss) Miller. His paternal grandfather, Adam Miller, was a pioneer of Nescopeck township, and his maternal grandfather, Jacob Nuss, a pioneer of Mifflin, Columbia Co., Pa. George

Miller, father of our subject, was a farmer of Nescopeck township, where he died. His children were Nathan, Caroline (Mrs. Jacob Lebison), Polly (Mrs. John Kisbauch), Sally A. (Mrs. John Whitnicht), Adam, William, John, Jacob, Henry and Maria (Mrs. Levi Kisbauch). Our subject was reared in Nescopeck township; he has always been a farmer, and has resided in Sugar Loaf township since 1890. He married Susannah, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Miller) Hunsinger, of Black Creek township, and they have thirteen children: William J., Almira C. (Mrs. Milton Naugle), Anna L. (Mrs. George Haycock), Harvey E., Mary E. (Mrs. John Kile), Charles F., Ernest E., Caroline A., Daniel A., John R., Lillie A., Hattie M. and Herbert W. Mr. Miller and family are members of the Lutheran Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

Leonard W. Miller, furniture dealer and undertaker, Plains, was born in Plainsville, March 9, 1854, and is a son of John and Catherine P. (Aten) Miller, the former a native of Plymouth, Pa., and of Dutch origin, the latter a native of Pittston, Pa., and of Jersey-Dutch and Scotch lineage. In their family there were six children, of whom Leonard W. is the fifth. When our subject began in life for himself, he worked at the plastering trade for four years, and then at the carpenter's trade for six years, and engaged, in 1886, in his present business. Mr. Miller was married, September 27, 1883, to Miss Mollie Wintersteen, and they have three children, viz.: Philip J., born November 8, 1884; Eleanor W., born September 28, 1888; and Jackson S., born September 10, 1891. Mr. Miller is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, the P. O. S. of A., the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Pocahontas degree of Red Men, and the Undertakers' Association of Luzerne county. He is a Democrat in politics, and was the first tax-collector elected in Plains township; he has also acted as county committeeman.

Thomas T. Miller, contractor for painting, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Petersville, Northampton Co., Pa., January 21, 1849, a son of Samuel P. and Rebecca (Gross) Miller. His paternal great-grandfather, Peter Miller, was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Our subject was reared and educated in Northampton and Carbon counties, and served an apprenticeship of four years at the painter's trade, in Carbon county, Pa., following the business as a journeyman twenty years. He has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre since 1872, and in 1892 engaged in business as a contractor. In September, 1868, he married Anna Maria, daughter of Lewis and Rebecca (Sleiger) Roht, of Slatington, Carbon Co., Pa., and has eight children living, viz.: Lewis, Lizzie (Mrs. William Winter), Rebecca (Mrs. Wellington A. Gruver), Eugene T., Estella, Herbert, Emma and Walter. He is a member of Improved Order of Red Men, and in politics is a Republican.

Thomas F. Mimford, mine foreman, Diamond Colliery No. 3, Hazleton. Among the many mine foremen who have charge of the large mines throughout Luzerne county, none are more genial or popular than the one whose name heads this sketch. Thomas F. Mimford was born in Hazleton, December 31, 1860, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret Fatkin Mimford, also natives of Luzerne county. The father of our subject laid down his life for his country at the fierce fight before Richmond. The mother with her little family, now left fatherless, removed to Philadelphia, where she remained until our subject was five years of age; the family then returned to Hazleton, where Thomas by perseverance, energy and hard study under private tutors, received a fair common-school education. At the age of nine years he began work about the mines, doing almost everything that pertains to mining. At the age of twenty-two he was appointed assistant mine foreman under Peter Watson (now deceased) at Hazleton Mine Colliery, where he served four years. In 1887 he was promoted to foreman of the Hazleton Mines Colliery, where he was foreman, in all, about three years. In 1890 Mr. Mimford accepted his present position at the Diamond Colliery No. 3, where he has since been employed. He has under his supervision 100 men, who mine about 700 tons of coal daily. Our subject was united in marriage, August 30, 1883, with Miss Bessie, daughter of Henry and Alice (Harvey) Polgrean, natives of Cornwall, England. Two children have blessed this union,

viz.: Wilbert Henry and Geneva. In political matters Mr. Mimford is an ardent Republican; he is a member of the Sons of America. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles Abbott Miner comes of a family that traces its lineage back without a break in, or a doubt of the authenticity of the line, to Henry Miner who was knighted by King Edward III. "for valorous deeds done," and died in 1359. Descendants of this man were among the earliest comers to America, Thomas Miner landing in Connecticut in 1643. A great-great-grandson of Thomas, named Seth, born at Norwich, Conn., in 1742, was one of the earliest of the officers commissioned for service in the Revolution. His son, Charles Miner, came to the Wyoming Valley to look after land interests which his father, as a member of the Connecticut Delaware Land Company, had acquired therein. Asher, another of Seth's sons, also came to the Valley shortly afterward, and began the publication of the Luzerne county *Federalist* in Wilkes-Barre, January 5, 1801. He subsequently took his brother Charles into partnership, and in 1804 relinquished his interest to Charles (afterward the historian of the county), and went to Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa., where he established what is now the *Intelligencer*, the leading Republican paper of its vicinity. He was postmaster at Doylestown for several years. In 1818 he sold his paper to Philadelphia parties, and going to West Chester published there the *Village Record*, which is still issuing, and is a recognized power in the journalistic world. In 1834 he sold the publication, and returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he died March 13, 1841. His wife was Mary, a daughter of Thomas Wright, who was born in Ireland, and was a wealthy merchant and landowner in Wilkes Barre. Mr. Wright was the founder of Wrightsville, now the borough of Miners Mills. He built a mill there in 1795, which has been in the possession of his descendants ever since. Of this union were born thirteen children, of whom Robert (the father of the immediate subject of this sketch) was the third child and second son. He married Eliza Abbott, a daughter of Stephen Abbott, a well-to-do farmer and a descendant of an early Wyoming family, representatives of which served gallantly and suffered severely in its defense against the incursions of the Indians.

Charles Abbott Miner is a son of Robert and Eliza (Abbott) Miner, and was born in Plains township August 30, 1830. He was educated at the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and at the academy at West Chester, Pa. Since coming of age he has been engaged in the milling business on the site of the mill first built by his maternal grandfather in 1795. Mr. Miner has been prominent in nearly all of Wilkes-Barre's industrial enterprises. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been a director of the Wyoming National Bank, and is now its vice-president. For fifteen years he was president of the Coalville (Ashley) Passenger Railway Company, and was always in its directory. He has been president of the board of directors of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, excepting one year since its organization; president of the Harry Hillman Academy; president of the Luzerne Agricultural Society; president of the State Millers Association, and an officer or stockholder in many other State and local institutions. He attended the Vienna (Austria) World's Exposition in 1873, as an honorary commissioner of the State. Has been a member of the Geological State Survey since 1877. He represented Wilkes-Barre in the State House of Representatives for three terms, from 1875 to 1880, inclusive. In 1881 he was the Republican candidate for State Senator, but the district was Democratic, and he was defeated by Hon. Eckley B. Coxe. On January 19, 1853, Mr. Miner married Eliza Ross Atherton, a daughter of Elisha and Caroline Ross (Maffet) Atherton. Both the Ross and Maffet families have been conspicuously identified with the history and interests of the Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Miner have four children: Asher Miner, in partnership with his father in the milling business; Elizabeth Miner; Sidney Robie Miner, a graduate of Harvard, and a member of the Luzerne bar; and Charles Howard Miner, a graduate of Princeton and a student at the Medical University of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Miner are members of the Episcopal Church, of which he has been for a number of years a vestryman.

William Penn Miner, retired editor and farmer, Plains township, P. O. Miners Mills, was born in Wilkes-Barre, September 8, 1816, and is a son of Charles and Letitia (Wright) Miner, the former a native of Norwich, Conn., and of English origin, and the latter a native of Luzerne county, Pa., and also of English lineage. Charles Miner was an editor and historian of much learning and fame in the early history of Luzerne county; he represented the county in the State Legislature, at Harrisburg, and was twice elected to Congress, while residing in Chester county, Pa. In his family there were six children, of whom William P. was the youngest, and of whom there are two living, viz.: Mrs. Jesse Thomas, of Wilkes-Barre, and William Penn Miner, the subject of this memoir. Our subject was educated chiefly in the common schools and in a printing office, and in 1832 came from Chester county to Wilkes-Barre, and entered the printing office of Miner & Butler, publishers of the Wyoming *Herald*, where he remained one year, and then returned to school, and soon after returned to Wilkes-Barre. He took some interest in farming, in caring for the coal lands that were his, and in 1849, in company with Joseph W. Miner, purchased the Wilkes-Barre *Advocate*, of which he was editor until 1876, when he was obliged, on account of poor health, to retire from the active newspaper world to the quiet solitude of the farm where he now lives. Mr. Miner was married, April 11, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth D., daughter of John and Emily F. (Remington) Ligget, of Chester county, Pa., which union has been blessed with four children, viz.: Emily R., born April 4, 1845, residing with her brother William; Caroline T., born February 5, 1847, died April 8, 1870; Anna L., born June 17, 1852, married to Dr. A. H. Oliver, formerly of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; and William, born June 20, 1854, editor of the Grant county *Herald*, at Lancaster, Wis. Mrs. Miner, who died March 26, 1871, was a member of St. Stephen's, at Wilkes-Barre, as is also her daughter. Our subject has always been a worthy supporter of the Republican party; he was prothonotary of Luzerne county from 1846 to 1849, during which time he was also clerk of the several courts.

Edward Minick, outside foreman, Deringer Shaft No. 2, P. O. Sugar Loaf, was born in the village of Conyngham, this county, November, 15, 1857, a son of Jacob and Susan (Beisel) Minick. His paternal grandparents were John and Polly (Klase) Minick, formerly of Northampton county, Pa., and pioneers of Sugar Loaf township; and his great-grandfather was Abram Minick. The children of John and Polly Minick were: Charles, Elizabeth (Mrs. Mordecai Hutten), Jacob, Maria (Mrs. Daniel Weaver), and Abram, all natives of Sugar Loaf township. Jacob Minnick was a carpenter by trade, and resided all his life in Luzerne county, dying in May, 1892, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife was a daughter of John Beisel, of Butler township, and his children who grew to maturity were: William H., Frank L., George, Edward and Henry. Our subject was reared in Conyngham village, and educated in the public schools. He served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade, and has been in the employ of Coxe Bros. & Co. since 1883. On July 17, 1880, he married Mary E., daughter of Solomon and Mary (Fetler) Klinger, of Sugar Loaf township, and has four children: Claude, Grace, Ethel and Edward. Mr. Minick is a member of the Reformed Church, and of the I. O. O. F., and P. O. S. of A.; in politics he is a Democrat.

Joseph Mitchel, farmer, Wyoming borough, was born, March 24, 1819, in Warren county, N. J., and is a son of William and Mary (Hawk) Mitchel, also natives of New Jersey, of English and German origin, respectively, and farmers by occupation. Our subject was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-one as mail driver. He drove mail coach out of Wilkes-Barre, for many years, on all roads leading out of that city. He then returned to New Jersey, and worked his father's farm for four years; also worked one year at Manch Chunk, and one year on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. He then moved to West Pittston and carried on farming for thirteen years, and in 1869 purchased his present farm in Wyoming, whereon he has since resided. Mr. Mitchel was married, May 2, 1850, to Miss Matilda, daughter of George and Mary (Smith) Oyster, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Eng-

lish origin, respectively. Mr. Mitchel is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics is a good strong Democrat.

George W. Mitchell, farmer and contractor, Plains, was born in Jenkins township, July 8, 1849, and is a son of John and Isabel (Smith) Mitchell, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Nova Scotia; they came to Luzerne county in June, 1849, and settled at Port Griffith, in Jenkins township. In 1854 they removed to Plains, thence, in 1858, to Plymouth, and in 1860 returned to Plains, where they lived at Plank Road; in 1864 they located on the farm now occupied by George W. Mitchell. The father was a man of excellent business qualities, and accumulated a handsome fortune; he was an extensive coal operator, and spent the last few years of his life speculating in coal lands, in which he was one of the foremost in the Valley; he died December 6, 1884, at the age of sixty-seven years. John and Isabel (Smith) Mitchell reared a family of seven children: Anna L., who married B. F. Courtright, a prominent farmer at Clark's Green, Pa.; Robert C.; Elizabeth, who married T. W. Courtright, of Newark, Ill.; Mary H., who married W. W. Amsbry, of Germantown, Pa.; George W.; James L., a coal operator, at Tyrone, Pa.; and Isadore, who married Dr. James Brooks, of Plains. Our subject was educated in the public schools and remained with his father until the death of the latter, when he became sole proprietor of the homestead estate; he was in the livery business in Plains from 1875 to 1885, and has also been an extensive and successful contractor. Mr. Mitchell was married, March 25, 1885, to Miss Anna D., daughter of Elwood and Mary (Doron) Worrell; the former died soon after returning from the army, and the latter is still living at Mount Holly, N. J. This happy union was blessed with three children: Ralph D., born February 5, 1886; Donald W., born February 7, 1888, and Jean M., born June 14, 1891. Mr. Mitchell and family usually attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member; he is a Republican in his political views.

Robert C. Mitchell, contractor and builder, Plains, was born in Nova Scotia, December 23, 1840, a son of John Mitchell. He was educated in the common schools and the select school of Prof. Woodhouse, of Wyoming, and began life for himself at farming, which he followed ten years. He enlisted in the Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was at Gettysburg and Antietam when the militia was called to active duty. In 1872 he engaged in contracting and building, which he has since followed. Mr. Mitchell was married, April 24, 1866, to Miss Celia Alexander of Burlington, by whom he had seven children, two of whom are living, viz.: Irene, born February 29, 1868, and Pearl, born August 17, 1872. Mrs. Celia Mitchell died March 10, 1881, and on January 13, 1887, Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Helen Augusta, daughter of James and Aurelia (Schoonover) Wilcox, of New Albany, Pa.; her ancestors came from Connecticut, and were very early settlers in Albany township. Mr. Mitchell has always given his political influence to the Republican party.

William Mitchell, merchant, Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in Inkerman December 22, 1861. He is a son of John and Jane (Laird) Mitchell, natives of Scotland, whence they emigrated to America in 1854. Their family consisted of ten children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Edward, in Pittston; John, in Arizona; Jane (Mrs. Gilbert S. Jones, in Pittston); Alexander, in Inkerman; William; Ellen; James, in Inkerman; Robert, in Australia, and Barbara (Mrs. Harvey S. Shoemaker, in Ashland, Colo.). William Mitchell passed his boyhood on the farm, and attended the public schools till he was eighteen years of age, when he engaged in mining, which he followed six years. He then took charge of the mercantile business which was established by his father in 1877, and which his mother continued after the death of her husband, which occurred November 21, 1879. Our subject built his present place of business, with residence attached, in 1887. Mr. Mitchell was married, April 12, 1888, to Miss Mary, daughter of Henry and Ann (Adamson) Joplin, natives of England and Scotland, respectively. By this union there is one child, Joseph. Our subject has always given his political support to the Republican party, and in 1890 was appointed postmaster at Inkerman.

William R. and Henry H. Monroe, farmers, Huntington township, P. O. Huntington Mills, were born December 25, 1840, and January 2, 1851, respectively. They are sons of Samuel F. and Sylvina (Brandon) Monroe, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and Irish origin, respectively. Samuel F. Monroe was a farmer by occupation; he died February 10, 1886, aged sixty-eight years. He was a son of Truman and Kezirah (Franklin) Monroe, natives of Connecticut. Truman Monroe came to Huntington valley in 1795, followed farming, and died May 14, 1854, aged seventy-two years. He was a son of Nathan and Mehitable (Seymour) Monroe, also natives of Connecticut. Samuel F. Monroe, father of our subject, reared a family of four children, viz.: George C., a farmer in Montana; William R.; Sarah K. (Mrs. Charles Wilson, of Huntington Mills); and Henry H. William R. Monroe, the second in this family, at the age of twenty, enlisted in Company F, Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. Speece commanding, and was in the following engagements: Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, and the Wilderness, in which battle he was taken prisoner and held in Andersonville, five months, also at Florence, S. C., for the same length of time. He was discharged April 1, 1865. Returning to his home, he has since conducted the homestead farm in partnership with his brother, Henry H. William R. Monroe was married, September 26, 1885, to Miss Mary A., daughter of James and Jemima (Culver) Brandon, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe are members of the P. of H. He is a member of the G. A. R., and politically is a Republican. Henry H. Monroe, the youngest in his father's family, has spent his whole life on the farm where he was born. He was married, November 9, 1873, to Eliza J., daughter of Sydney and Clarissa Telle. They have eight children, viz.: Robert C., born July 26, 1875; Charlotte I., born December 28, 1877; Oscar F., born January 30, 1879; Ruth A., born April 18, 1882; Sydney H., born May 23, 1886; Grant E., born May 15, 1888; Geraldine J., born March 30, 1890; and Florence H., born February 1, 1892. This family attend the M. E. Church. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., I. O. O. F., and P. of H.; he is a Republican in politics, and has been auditor for one term.

Alpheus C. Montanye, funeral director, Wilkes-Barre, was born at New Vernon, Orange Co., N. Y., March 21, 1835, a son of Samuel C. and Margaret (Smiley) Montanye. The father, who was also a native of Orange county, N. Y., was a son of Benjamin F. Montanye, a son of Thomas Montanye, a native of France, and both were pioneers of Orange county. Thomas carried dispatches for Gen. Washington, was captured by the British, and expected to be executed, but was retaken by the Continental forces. Samuel C. Montanye settled at what is now Parsons, this county, in 1844, where he carried on the business of manufacturer of woolens for many years, in later life removing to Wilkes-Barre, where he died in 1875. He was twice married, his first wife being Margaret Smiley, by whom he had five children, three of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Jane E. (Mrs. G. W. Hoover), Juliett (Mrs. Eugene Adams), and Alpheus C. His second wife was Julia Silvius, by whom he had five children: Thomas B., J. Henry, Samuel L., Mary (Mrs. Daniel Pursel), and Charles O. Our subject was reared in Luzerne county from ten years of age, and from eleven until seventeen was employed in his father's woolen factory. He then served an apprenticeship at the furniture finisher's trade, which he has followed more or less since, and for twenty-two years has been in the employ of Voorhis & Page and Voorhis & Murray, since 1890 as funeral director. In 1859 he was married to Helen, daughter of Robert and Eliza (Eicke) Kilmer, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have two daughters: Olive A. (Mrs. F. B. Forbes) and Elenor E. Mr. Montanye served four months in the Civil war as a member of Company F, Eighth P. V., receiving an honorable discharge at expiration of his term of service. He is a member of the M. E. Church, of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

James Montanye, justice of the peace, Pittston. The Montanye family, of which our subject is a representative, is one of the old pioneer families of Luzerne

county. The grandfather, in all probability a native of Orange county, N. Y., moved in early times to what is now Exeter township. His name was Andrew, and the great portion of his life of over eighty years was passed in that township. He was a farmer by occupation, and had a large family of children, all of whom have passed away. The father, Stephen Montanye, was born in Exeter township, and followed the occupation of farming, and after an eventful life died in 1842, at the age of forty-four. The mother was, before her marriage, Sarah Harding, a daughter of Israel Harding, a soldier of the Revolution, and was born in what is now Wyoming county, but at that time Luzerne county. The family consisted of the following children: Lydia (Mrs. J. N. Van Tuyle, Wyoming county); Charles, constable of West Pittston; Isaac, plaster mason, of West Pittston; James; and John (deceased). Mr. Montanye was born and reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools of his neighborhood. At the age of fourteen he entered the general store of Brown & Thompson, of Exeter, as clerk, and from there went with the same firm to Orange. After that firm dissolved he was with their successor, Benjamin Sailor, and about the year 1850 entered the Wyoming Seminary, and was for a year a student in that school. Leaving there he clerked for R. McD. Shoemaker, a year, returned to the farm for a short time, and later entered the general mercantile business at Exeter. In 1857 he removed his business to Pittston, and after a short time formed a partnership with B. C. Hurd and Charles H. Flagg under the firm name of James Montanye & Company. He continued in business there until July, 1863, when he enlisted in Company E, —— Regiment P. V. I., and served 100 days. At the close of his service he secured a position as commercial salesman, and removed to New York City, where he lived about fifteen years. Returning to West Pittston, he has since made that city his home. He continued his business of commercial salesman until 1882. In 1880 he was elected burgess of West Pittston, serving six consecutive years; in 1882 was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1887. He still fills that office. August 23, 1860, Mr. Montanye married Miss Caroline Baldwin, daughter of John Baldwin, a prominent farmer of Exeter township. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., St. John's Lodge, No. 213, Pittston. He is an active member of the Republican party, has for years been a great worker for his party's interests in this county, and has filled many offices of trust in New York City. He has always been a citizen of Luzerne county, and has been prominent in all enterprises leading toward the advancement of the community in which he lived. As a business man he has been successful, and has fulfilled the duties of the office of justice of the peace in a manner highly creditable to himself and perfectly satisfactory to his constituents, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the people of his native county, an honor of which any one might be justly proud.

W. H. Moon, surgeon dentist, Pittston. This gentleman, though young in his profession, has met with a success and obtained a practice of which many an old practitioner might be justly proud. He was born in Pittston January 6, 1865, and is a son of Philander and Sarah (Benjamin) Moon; the father is a carpenter, and has been a resident of Pittston for many years. The parents had a family of three children, viz.: Rhuea A.; W. H. and Nellie M. Our subject passed his boyhood in Pittston, and was educated in the public schools of that town and West Pittston, in 1883 entering Wyoming Commercial College, Kingston, Pa., from which institution he graduated February 1, 1884. He was then engaged for a short time in driving a team in Pittston, after which he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. C. S. Carey, of Pleasant Valley, Pa., where he remained for about eighteen months. He next entered the New York College of Dentistry, New York City, and graduated from that college March 11, 1889; April 10, 1889, he opened his office in Pittston, and began the practice of his profession. Dr. Moon was united in wedlock December 25, 1888, with Amanda F. Augenstein, a daughter of Charles Augenstein, a farmer of Pike county, Pa., and a native of Germany. Dr. Moon is a member of the Broad Street M. E. Church, and an active worker for the good of the

cause of Christianity; he is also a member of the Y. M. C. A. of Pittston. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. Dr. Moon, in seeking a location in which to practice his profession, located among those who had known him from childhood, and the fact that his practice is already large enough to employ almost all of his time, shows that he was wise in so doing. Dr. Moon has a host of friends and no enemies, and he is assured of a successful and brilliant future.

C. E. Moore, M. D. and pharmacist, Alden Station, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., December 1, 1861, and is a son of William H. and Mary A. (Dalah) Moore, natives of England. Our subject is the sixth in a family of eight children, and was reared and educated in his native county. After finishing his public-school education he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., where he was graduated in the class of 1883. The following March he came to Alden Station, and engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has been eminently successful. In 1886 he opened a drug-store, where, with the assistance of a clerk, he commands the patronage of the community in connection with the practice of his profession. Dr. Moore was married, September 30, 1891, to Miss Carrie, daughter of Jacob and Frances Vandemark, descendants of early pioneers of this Valley. Dr. Moore is a member of the school board; he is a Republican in politics, and in religion is a member of the Episcopal Church.

C. L. Moore, farmer, P. O. Kyttle, was born in Dallas township in 1840, and was reared and educated in Ross township, a son of Archibald and Mary (Ransom) Moore, both of whom were born in England. Archibald emigrated to this country when a young man and single, locating at Wilkes-Barre, where he remained for several years, working at his trade, that of wheelwright. He removed to Vernon, Wyoming county, where he owned a farm, but sold this, and removed to Dallas, where he remained ten years. He finally removed to Ross township, living on a lot of 300 acres, which was afterward owned by his children. He was a hard-working man, of pure moral principles, a stanch Republican, and a conscientious member of the M. E. Church; he died in 1888, aged eighty-four. He was deeply interested in educational matters, and helped to organize the first school and church in what is known as Mooretown. His family consisted of ten children, nine of whom reached maturity, and seven of whom are now living, Charles L. being the fifth in the family. Our subject has always confined himself to farming, and is now a practical agriculturist. When our country was in peril, Mr. Moore shouldered his musket and entered the front rank. He was mustered into the United States service, September, 1862, as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-third P. V. I. for three years. He participated in the battles of Gettysburg and the Wilderness, in which latter his left eye was destroyed by a buck shot. He was honorably discharged from the service, and now enjoys a pension. In 1865 he married Miss Esther, daughter of David and Charlotte R. Ross, and to this union were born five children, all of whom are living: F. W., Giles, Ida, Anna, and Lilly. Mrs. Esther Moore was born in Falls township, Wyoming county, in 1842. Mr. Moore owns a farm of ninety-five acres, on which he has lived since his marriage, and is a worthy man, a practical farmer, and a good citizen. In politics he is a Republican, and has held several township offices with credit to himself; he is a member of the G. A. R., and he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church in good standing.

Elijah Moore, farmer, P. O. Irish Lane, was born in Union township, this county, December 18, 1828, a son of Walter and Mary (Hobbes) Moore, both of whom were born in Berks county. Walter Moore was a son of William Moore, who was a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated to this country before the Revolutionary war, locating in Union township, Luzerne Co., Pa. He was a large land owner, and was recognized as an upright man of pure principles. He lived a long and useful life; reared a family of six children. His son, Walter, began his business career in Union township on the old homestead, or on seventy-five acres of it. He was a practical farmer and a worthy neighbor, one whose life was uneventful but

useful. He reared a family of fourteen children, ten of whom are now living, Elijah being the sixth in order of birth. Our subject received his education at the common schools, and in early life worked at the carpenter's trade. In September, 1864, he was mustered into the United States service as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth P. V. I. for one year. He served his country faithfully during the remainder of the war, at the close of which he was honorably discharged. He now draws a pension. In 1859 he married Miss Ellen Fink, who was born in Union township, a daughter of Joseph and Mary A. Fink, and to this union were born seven children, all of whom are living: May Annie, Florence L., Estella, Maggie, Kimber Cleaver, Alice, and Emma J. Mr. Moore is a practical agriculturist, owning a neat farm of sixty-three acres, which, through his faithfulness in the discharge of his farming duties, returns him compound interest in heavy crops of various kinds.

Rev. James Moore, pastor of the Second Primitive Methodist Church of Plymouth, was born December 13, 1859, in Monmouthshire, South Wales, and is the seventh in a family of eleven children born to Elijah and Martha (West) Moore, natives of England. He received his educational training partly in England and partly in America, coming to the latter place when but a young man. After completing his general education, he took private instruction in theology under the tutorship of the Primitive Methodist Conference, composed of eight of the leading ministers of that body. After completing a four years' course, our subject was ordained in 1889, at Shenandoah, Pa., and was immediately appointed to the Pine Ridge charge, in Lackawanna county, where he remained three years. In 1891, he responded to an urgent call from the congregation in Plymouth, where he has since labored. The Second Primitive Methodist Church was established in 1878, the present house of worship being built in 1882. The membership has increased so rapidly since Mr. Moore took charge, that it will be necessary to enlarge the church in order to accommodate the large congregation. Our subject was married, in Perry county, Ohio, to Miss Susan, daughter of Peter and Mary (Pork) Lindsay, natives of Scotland, and children have been born to this union as follows: William P. (deceased), Alfred Eugene and James E.

John T. Moore, contractor, Parsons, was born May 26, 1825, in Durham, England, and is a son of Richard and Ann (Barrass) Moore, also natives of England. Our subject was educated in his native land, and in 1854 came to America, locating in Frailey township, Schuylkill Co., Pa., where he engaged in mining thirteen years, at the end of which time he came to Mill Creek, where he also followed mining about a year, and then removed to Miners Mills, where he was mine foreman and superintendent, twenty-two years. On February 24, 1890, he came to Parsons, and is now engaged in general mine contracting. Mr. Moore was married March 28, 1849, to Miss Isabella, daughter of Joseph Smiles, of Durham, England. She died September 23, 1886, at Miners Mills, leaving a family of twelve children, viz.: Sarah Ann, married to George Adams, a miner at Miners Mills; Richard, a merchant in Parsons; Joseph, an attorney at law in Miners Mills; Atby Ann, married to William Hilburt, of Plains; Mary, married to John Bath, a Methodist minister at Irwin, Pa.; Elizabeth (now deceased); Alice, married to George Skidmore, of Plains; Robert, Edward, John and Isabell (all four now deceased), and Margaret. Mr. Moore is a member of the Primitive Methodist Church, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

Samuel Moore, farmer, P. O. Prichard, was born in Union township, this county, March 26, 1820, son of Walter and Mary (Hobbs) Moore, the former born in Long Island in 1798, the latter in Northampton county, Pa., in 1796. Walter was a son of William Moore, who was a native of Ireland, and his wife was a native of Scotland. William emigrated to this country early in the eighteenth century, and during the Revolutionary struggle did good service in the American army. He was a man of education, and taught school for a number of years. He owned 200 acres of land in Union township, where he died in 1822, an old and highly-respected man.

He reared a family of nine children, all of whom are now dead. Walter Moore, father of the subject of this memoir, began his business career in Union township, having removed hither early in the history of Luzerne county, and was an honest and industrious pioneer of his day. His farm consisted of eighty acres of land, which he worked to perfection, for his knowledge of farming was extensive. He held several township offices, and died in 1854 at the age of fifty-eight years. He married Mary Hobbs, and to them were born fifteen children, fourteen of whom grew to maturity, and nine of whom are now living. Samuel, the eldest in the family, was educated at the common schools of his native township. In his early life he learned the stone mason's trade, at which he worked for a number of years. On November 9, 1843, he married Miss Rachel, daughter of William and Susanna Church, and to them were born nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Alexander, Susanna, Avery, Elizabeth, Julia A., Jacob F. and Walter, all now married. Mrs. Moore was born in Union township, June 26, 1829. Mr. Moore removed to his present farm near "Rock School House," in 1854. He has always been a resident of the county. His farm lies in the track of that fearful cyclone which visited Wilkes-Barre in 1890, destroying for him much valuable timber. Mr. Moore is a practical man, a good citizen and a lover of liberty and independence. Politically he is Republican.

Thomas J. Moore, proprietor of "Moore's Restaurant," Freeland, was born at Coaldale, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and is a son of Patrick and Hannah (Morter) Moore. When Thomas was a youth his parents removed to this county and located at Highland, where he attended school until he reached the age of eighteen, working in summer around the mines. He then entered the employ of H. C. Koons as clerk, where he remained four years, and in 1890 embarked in his present business. In 1889 Mr. Moore was married to Miss Kate McHale, and they have two children, viz.: Hannah and Rose. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and has been tax collector of Freeland borough one term.

William S. Moore, farmer, P. O. Slocum, was born in North Moreland township, Wyoming Co., Pa., November 30, 1833, a son of Archibald and Mary (Ransom) Moore, both of whom were born in England. The father emigrated to the United States when a young man. He was a wheelwright by trade, at which he worked at Plains for several years, where he first located in this county; later he removed to Wyoming county, where he bought a farm of fifty acres, which he afterward sold. He then removed to Ross township, this county, and here passed the rest of his days, dying June 5, 1889, at the age of eighty-four years; his wife died November 19, same year, aged eighty-three years. In religious faith they were Methodists. Their family consisted of nine children, seven of whom are living, William S. being the third by birth. Our subject was reared and educated at various points in this county, and has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits and lumbering, at both of which he has proven himself an adept. On February 11, 1860, he married Miss Elizabeth Lutsey, who was born in Slocum township September 16, 1837, the handsome and accomplished daughter of William and Anna Lutsey, and she has borne him six children, five of whom are living: William E., Charles D., Lilly A., Anna M. and Arthur C. Mr. and Mrs. Moore removed from Ross township to Slocum in 1869, and in 1873 came to their present farm of 138 acres, which is well under improvement. Mr. Moore is well thought of in his own township, where he is best known, and has held several township offices. He and his worthy and estimable wife are Christian people, members of the Evangelical Church of Slocum. The Lutseys were prominent people in Newport (now Slocum) township, in the very early settlement of the county. William Lutsey, the father of Mrs. Moore, is a credit to his county; he was a pioneer school teacher, and a man of more than ordinary intelligence. His family numbered thirteen children, eight of whom grew to maturity. Mrs. Moore, his daughter, is a woman of marked intelligence and refinement, and in her younger life taught school two terms in Slocum and Newport townships. William is a son of Josiah Lutsey, who, in company with his brother, William,

obtained a Connecticut title to a large tract of land in Newport township, which is now the property of some of the descendants. Josiah was a son of John Lutsey, a native of Germany, who took an active part in the war of the Revolution.

M. D. Moot, station agent for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, Miners Mills, was born in Tunnel, Broome Co., N. Y., September 19, 1868, and is a son of David and Adeline (Sanders) Moot, natives of New York, and of German and Yankee origin, respectively. The father, who was formerly a carpenter, and who is now a merchant at Tunnel, reared a family of six children, three of whom are living, of whom he is the youngest. He was educated in the common schools and the Afton Seminary, after which he began the study of telegraphy. In February, 1889, he was stationed at Laflin, Pa., where he remained two months, and then two months more at Waymart, and in June, 1889, came to his present position. Mr. Moot was married, September 22, 1890, to Miss Stella, daughter of William and Maria (Smith) Coon, of Miners Mills. He is a member of the K. of P., and has always given his political support to the Democratic party.

Michael Moran, butcher, Plains, was born in Ireland in 1856, and is a son of Patrick and Bridget (Sweeney) Moran, of Pottsville, Pa. They emigrated to America in 1861. The father, who was a butcher by trade, reared a family of six children, two of whom died in infancy; the others were: Michael; Margaret, who married Michael Hammond (the latter was killed while conductor on the D. & H. R. R.); Edward, who was killed in 1886 by a blast while working in the mines, and Mary, wife of Michael Sweeney, a carpenter. Michael was educated in the public schools at Wilkes-Barre, and commenced business for himself at the age of twenty-two, butchering at Parsons, where he remained four years, and in 1882, removed to Plains, where he has since done a thriving business. Mr. Moran was married, January 10, 1882, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Edward and Mary A. (Howley) Sheridan, natives of Ireland. This happy union has been blessed with six children: Mollie, born February 20, 1883; Rose, born April 10, 1884; Margaret, born September 24, 1885, died July 25, 1886; Ann, born June 18, 1887, died May 26, 1891; Josephine, born October 28, 1889, died May 19, 1891; and Belinda born November 25, 1891. This gentleman and his family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the K. of L., and a Democrat in his political preferences.

William Mordon, farmer, P. O. Outlet, was born January 28, 1833, a son of John and Nancy (Stanton) Mordon, the former of whom was a son of George Mordon, who was of English descent on both sides, and served in the war of 1812. John Mordon removed from New Jersey to this county before it was divided, and here passed the rest of his days, dying at the age of fifty-eight. His family consisted of six children, three of whom are now living, William being the eldest in the family. Our subject began life as a farmer in Abington, where, April 28, 1852, he married Miss Ruth A., daughter of James P. and Anna Ferguson, and to this union were born five children, three of whom are now living: Nancy E., Argie E. and Lillian E., the latter being yet single. Mrs. Mordon was born in Orange county N. Y., August 27, 1832. Mr. Mordon removed to this county in 1855, and in 1856 he occupied his present residence. His farm consists of thirty-one acres of prime land, and he gives his attention to small fruit and berries, having Harvey's Lake as his market. Mr. Mordon is a prosperous man of pure life and sound principles. He and his good wife are members of the Free Methodist Church. Politically he was originally a Republican, but now votes the Prohibition ticket.

Charles Morgan, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Whitpain township, Montgomery Co., Pa., October 31, 1814, a son of Benjamin and Tacie (Stroud) Morgan, and is of Welsh descent. The paternal grandparents were Morgan and Ann (Roberts) Morgan, and the great-grandparents were Edward and Margaret (Rittenhouse) Morgan. In religious belief they were members of the Society of Friends, and for many years were residents of Montgomery county, Pa. The maternal grandparents were Edward and Hannah Stroud, of Murderkill, Del. Our subject was reared in his native county until twenty years of age, received a limited education in the common

schools, and served an apprenticeship of four years at the shoemaker's trade. From 1834 to 1839 he resided in Philadelphia, and then came to Wilkes-Barre by railroad and packet, via Harrisburg, consuming two days and two nights in making the journey. He worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1843, and then embarked in the shoe business for himself, in which he successfully continued until 1878. He founded the hardware business now conducted as C. Morgan's Sons, and was connected with same until 1885, when he retired. On April 2, 1842, he married Ellen, daughter of Philip and Margaret (Wirts) Hann, of Huntington township, this county, and has nine children living: Tacie S. (Mrs. Benjamin O. Loxley), Edward S., Jesse T., Anna L. (Mrs. Dunning Sturdevant), William P., Ellen H. (Mrs. W. L. Post), Charles E., Benjamin F. and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan celebrated their golden wedding, April 2, 1892. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and his family of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

Evan J. Morgan, fire-boss, Plains, was born in South Wales in 1844, and is a son of John and Mary (Davies) Morgan; in his family there were seventeen children, eight by the mother of our subject, two of whom are living. Evan J. Morgan began work in the mines at the age of six years, where he has always been employed. He came to America in 1869, and after remaining at Plymouth without work on account of the strike, he was successively engaged in mining at the following places: Johnstown, two months; St. Clair, three months; Jeansville, two years; Newport, four years; Plymouth, three years; and in 1877 removed to Plains, where he has since been engaged as fire-boss. He built his present residence, and removed therein in 1878; he also has a store near his residence, which is attended to chiefly by his wife. Mr. Morgan was married, March 6, 1867, to Miss Margaret, daughter of George and Martha (Williams) Harrison, natives of Wales, and of Scotch and Welsh origin, respectively, and they have two children, viz.: Mary and John E. (the latter lives at home and teams with his father's team). Our subject and family are members of the Welsh Methodist Church, in which he is treasurer of the board of trustees; in his political views he is a Republican.

Jacob A. Morgan, mine foreman, No. 2 Shaft, Susquehanna Coal Company, Nanticoke, was born at Rhymney, Monmouthshire, South Wales, a son of Abram and Elizabeth Morgan. When our subject was nearly one year old his father came to this country, leaving his family in Wales. He remained here twenty-seven years, and died, in 1879, in San Francisco. In the family there were five children, namely: Elizabeth (deceased); Mary Ann (deceased); Hanna, now Mrs. Thomas Elicha; John, who died November 30, 1891, at Nanticoke, from a slight injury which developed into blood poisoning (he left a wife but no children); and Jacob A. Jacob A. Morgan was engaged in mining during his youth and early manhood, in Wales, and came to Nanticoke in 1879, entering the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company as a laborer. He was soon employed as a miner, which occupation he followed five years, and accepted a position of fire-boss with the same company. In 1889 he was appointed assistant foreman at No. 2 Shaft, in which position he remained until August 16, 1892, when he was appointed mine foreman. He was married in 1871 at Rhymney, Wales, to Miss Helen Webb, and they have six children: Mary, Alice, Jane, David Abram, Lizzie and Annie. Mr. Morgan is a member of the I. O. R. M., S. P. K's., American Legion of Honor, and Knights of the Golden Eagle. He is a Republican, and in religion is a member of the First Welsh Congregational Church.

Llewelyn Morgan, fire-boss, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Ystradgynlais, Wales, February 14, 1841, a son of Evan and Margaret (Williams) Morgan. The father came to America in 1865, settled at Bellevue, near Scranton, and died there. Our subject came to America in 1860, locating at Pittsburgh, Pa., and for one and a half years traveled about the country, after which he removed to Scranton, Pa., where for five years he engaged in mining. In 1867 he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided. During the greater part of this time he has been in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-

Barre Coal Company, and since 1886 has held the position of fire-boss of Hollenback Shaft No. 2. In 1863 Mr. Morgan married Miss Jane Williams, of South Wales, and has three living children: Margaret, John and William. Mr. Morgan is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics is a Republican.

THOMAS D. MORGAN, butcher, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Carmarthenshire, Wales, September, 1845, son of David and Elizabeth Morgan. He was reared in Wales, received a limited education in the common schools, and began life in the lead mines at the early age of twelve years. At the age of fifteen, when his father died, he became a miner and worked in the lead mines until 1866. In that year he came to America and settled in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he has since resided. He worked in a coal mine until 1889, and in 1891 embarked in the butcher's business, in which he has since continued. His father's family consisted of nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity: Elizabeth (Mrs. James James), of Wales; Mary (Mrs. William Williams); Rachel (Mrs. James T. Jones); Blanche (Mrs. John Davis); Thomas D.; Maggie (deceased), and Morgan D. In 1870 Mr. Morgan visited in Wales a year, and returning brought his mother and her six children to Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Morgan is a well-known Welshman of Wilkes-Barre, and in politics is a Republican.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, outside mine foreman, Edwardsville. This gentleman was born in Wales, June 22, 1859, and is a son of Thomas T. and Hannah (Jones) Morgan, also natives of Wales, and who came to America, locating at Catasauqua, when Thomas J. was an infant. The father was there engaged as blacksmith for the Thomas Iron Works, remaining about two years, and then removed to Jeddo, where he continued his trade three or four years, at the end of which time he came to Kingston, where he at the age of seventeen became foreman for the Kingston Coal Company, which position he filled four years, and was then promoted to outside foreman, an incumbency he has held ten years. Mr. Morgan was married, in 1878, to Mary Jane, daughter of John Jones, of Edwardsville, Pa., and they have had five children, viz.: Margaret J., Thomas C. (deceased), Stanley, Daniel, and Horetia. Our subject is a member of the K. of M. and the K. of P., and in politics he is a Republican.

THOMAS M. MORGAN, engineer at No. 1 Deep Shaft, Susquehanna Coal Company, is a native of Gloucestershire, England, born January 14, 1869, and is a son of Isaiah and Mary A. (Morgan) Morgan, also natives of England. Our subject was reared and educated in his native land, and in 1887 emigrated to America, locating at Nanticoke, where he was employed as locomotive engineer for a short time at No. 4 Shaft. He then was fan engineer at No. 1 Deep Shaft for a time; then was hoisting engineer at the Dirt Planes one year, and in 1889 took charge of the ponderous engines at No. 1 Deep Shaft, where he has since been employed. These engines are among the largest of their kind in the anthracite coal regions. The cylinders are thirty-two by seventy-two inches, attached to a fourteen-foot drum. Mr. Morgan was married, in 1891, to Sarah, daughter of Reuben Courtright, a fire-boss. Our subject was reared in the faith of the Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican.

THOMAS W. MORGAN, inside foreman, Red Ash Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Carmarthenshire, Wales, September 16, 1838, a son of William and Elizabeth (Williams) Morgan. He was reared and educated in his native country, where he followed farming, also lead, coal and iron ore mining until 1866, in April of which year he came to America, locating in Wilkes-Barre, and entering the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, where he served as miner and fire-boss thirteen years. On March 15, 1879, he was transferred to Sugar Notch, where he remained over eleven years as inside foreman for the same company, and then spent one year in Chesterfield county, Va., as superintendent of the Midlothian Mines, in that county. In August, 1890, he returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, and since 1891 has held the position of inside foreman of No. 1 Mines, Red Ash Coal Company. Mr. Morgan married, March 4, 1869, Jeannette, daughter of David and Catherine (Price) Elias, of Spring Brook, and has two chil-

dren living, Arthur E. and Alice. He and his wife are members of the Welsh Presbyterian Church; in politics he is a Republican.

John L. Morgans, bratticeman at the Wyoming Colliery, Plains, was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, August 15, 1839, and is a son of David and Sarah (Lewis) Morgans. The father, who was a blacksmith, reared a family of six children, three of whom are living, and our subject is the third, and the only one now living, in America, whither he came in 1864, locating in Hyde Park, Pa. Having worked in the mines since he was six years old, he sought employment in that line and found it; he loaded coal a few weeks, and then mined three years; then removed to Maryland, where he worked in the mines sixteen years; in 1882 he came to Plains, where he has since been employed at company work. Mr. Morgan was married, June 11, 1864, to Miss Mary, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Jones) Price, and they have had seven children, viz.: David J. (deceased); Elias (deceased); Sarah A., married to Augustus Covart, a painter in Jersey City; Charles (deceased); Margaret; Mary L. and David. Mr. and Mrs. Morgans attend the Welsh Congregational Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Anthracite Castle, the A. O. K. of M. C., and in politics he is a Republican. He has lived in his present residence since 1885.

Morgan R. Morgans, superintendent of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, June 24, 1848, a son of Morgan and Margaret (Williams) Morgans, also natives of Wales. Our subject was educated in Wales, and came to America in 1867, locating in Luzerne county and working as miner in the different mines about Wilkes-Barre and vicinity until 1877, when he was given the position of mine foreman under the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company at the Wanamie and Stanton Mines. He was foreman at these mines for about one year, when he was transferred to the Washington Colliery, at Plymouth, where he was mine foreman for three years. At the end of that period he took charge of the inside work at the Nottingham No. 15, and was foreman there four years. He was appointed assistant superintendent of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, and continued as such until March, 1891, when he was appointed general superintendent of the company's entire coal works, which consist of the following mines: Hollenback and Empire, at Wilkes-Barre; Wanamie Nos. 18 and 19; Maxwell No. 20, South Wilkes-Barre; No. 3 and No. 5; the Stanton No. 7; Jersey No. 8; Sugar Notch No. 9. At Plymouth are operated by the company the Nottingham No. 15, the greatest anthracite coal mines in the world, the Washington No. 16 and Lance No. 11. The subject of our sketch was married, October 3, 1871, to Miss Margaret Williams, daughter of Thomas M. and Ann (Morgans) Williams, natives of Wales. Mr. Williams is superintendent of the Lykens Valley Coal Company. Five children have been born to this union, namely: Maggie, Annie, Edith, Elmer and Irving. In political matters Mr. Morgans is a Republican. The family attend the Congregational Church.

Rees W. Morgans, foreman at the Avondale Mine. This experienced mine foreman was born, December 25, 1850, in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, and is the fourth in a family of eight children born to Morgan and Margaret (Williams) Morgans, natives of Wales. Our subject was educated at his birthplace, and, until twenty years of age, followed the vocation of a farmer. In 1870 he came to America, locating at Wilkes-Barre, and immediately began work at the Empire Mine, where he did general work for about one year, when he began mining, working at it for seven years under the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. In 1879 he was given the position of fire boss at the Stanton Mine, subsequently being transferred to the Empire, where he remained about one year; at the end of that time he was promoted to assistant foreman, which position he held for two years. He then removed to Plymouth and took the position of mine foreman at the Lance, where he served four years, afterward occupying this position at the following places: The Nottingham, two years; Shamokin Mines, operated by C. A. Langdon & Co., one year; Halstead Mines, under Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, six months; and thence to the

Avondale, where he has occupied the position of mine foreman ever since. There are 280 men employed inside at this colliery, and the daily output is about one thousand tons. Mr. Morgans has been twice married: First, on April 19, 1878, to Lizzie S., daughter of John and Mary (Roberts) Williams, natives of Cardiganshire, Wales. Three children were born to this union: Edwin D., Agnes and Lizzie. Lizzie S., the wife and mother, died May 14, 1885. Mr. Morgans was again married, June 22, 1887, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Richard E. and Ann Jones (Evans), natives of Montgomeryshire, Wales. The family attend the Welsh Presbyterian Church; in politics Mr. Morgans is a Republican.

Samuel R. Morgans, inside superintendent, Hollenback Mine No. 2, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Ystradgynlais, Wales, September 1, 1855, a son of Samuel R. and Margaret (Williams) Morgans. His father came to America in 1867, settling at Plymouth, this county, where he was employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company. He sent for his family in 1868, and was smothered in the disaster at Avondale, September 6, 1869. His children were Samuel R. and Gwinnie (Mrs. Morgan B. Lewis). Our subject was reared in Wales until eleven years of age, and began life in the mines there at the age of eight. He came to America in 1867, locating in Plymouth, where he was employed in the breaker one year, and then for six years served as clerk in the store of William Davis & Company. At eighteen years of age he entered the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, at Nottingham Colliery, where he was fire-boss four years. He was promoted to foreman, October, 1889, and sent to Wanamie, where he served in that capacity seven months. He then accepted a position of inside foreman for John German & Company, near Taylorsville, and remained there one year and a half, after which he again entered the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, accepting his present position of inside superintendent of Hollenback Mine No. 2. In 1878 Mr. Morgans married Miss Marian, daughter of John O. and Martha (Evans) Jones, of Scranton, and by her had six children: Annie, John H., Oliva, Osborn, Edna and Lewis. Mr. Morgans is a member of the Puritan Congregational Church, of the I. O. O. F., and K. of H. In politics, he is a Republican, and served as councilman of Plymouth five terms, during one of which he was president.

John C. Morris, M. D., Orange, was born in Philadelphia, October 29, 1816, a son of Issachar and Elizabeth (Corsan) Morris, both of whom were born in Montgomery county, Pa. Issachar was a merchant of Philadelphia, a thorough man of business, and a reputed lineal descendant of Robert Morris, of historic fame. His family of ten children all reached maturity. Our subject, the ninth of the family, was educated at Philadelphia and at Bloomsburg, where he studied medicine under Dr. J. Ramsay. He attended several courses of lectures at Jefferson College, and began the practice of medicine October, 1839, in Wyoming county. In 1854 he removed to Orange, where he has a large practice, and enjoys the full confidence and love of his patients. Dr. Morris is a congenial companion, a man of refinement and wide experience, a good judge of human nature, and he is also gentle and sympathetic to a marked degree. Politically, he is a Republican. On June 7, 1842, he married Miss Caroline Fuller, who was born in Centre Moreland, Wyoming county, a daughter of Henry and Lucy Fuller, and of this union have been born five children, three of whom are now living: John C., Jr., Frank T. and William H. John C., Jr., married Miss Lillie King; Frank married Miss Shafer; William H. married Miss Caroline Cooper.

William Grant Morris, physician and surgeon, West Nanticoke. The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this memoir is a native of Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa., and is the only child of Dr. Thomas G. and Sarah (Thompson) Morris, both natives of Pennsylvania. He received his education in the public schools and in the New Bloomfield Academy. During the years 1875 and 1876 he attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1877 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, where he was graduated in the class of 1878. He

immediately began the practice of his profession at Beach Haven, Luzerne Co., Pa., where he was engaged three years, when he moved to Shamokin Dam, Snyder Co., Pa., where he also practiced three years. He then came to Nanticoke, where he has since been successfully engaged in his profession, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. In connection with his general practice, the Doctor was surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during the years 1883–84–85. He also was the physician in charge of the Central Poor District for the year 1884. Dr. Morris was married April 14, 1878, to Miss Anna M., daughter of George W. and Caroline (Wolfe) Fisher, natives of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., Knights of Malta, Sons of Veterans and Daughters of America, a branch of the Jr. O. U. A. M. Although not a politician he is always ready to lend a helping hand to the success of the Democratic party.

Dennis Morrissey, justice of the peace, P. O. Wilkes-Barre, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, November 2, 1842, and is a son of Dennis and Julia (Maloney) Morrissey. He came to America in 1855, landing at New York City, where he remained until eighteen years of age. He then located at Mahanoy City, Pa., and was engaged there in mining until 1868, when he removed to Sugar Notch, this county, and from there in 1876 to Wilkes-Barre township (where he has since resided), and worked in the mines until 1883. He married, May 19, 1867, Catharine, daughter of John and Mary (Murtha) Quinn, of Wilkes-Barre, and has nine children living: John, James, Dennis, Jr., William, Charles, Harry, Thomas, Katherine and Margaret. Mr. Morrissey is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the A. O. H.; in politics he is a stanch Democrat, and was elected justice of the peace of Wilkes-Barre township in 1883, and re-elected in 1888.

John F. Morrow, one of the Morrow Bros., proprietors of the "Hotel Morrow," Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city October 26, 1856, and is a son of James and Sarah (Gorman) Morrow, natives of County Sligo and County Mayo, Ireland, respectively. His father landed in America in June, 1846, settling in Wilkes-Barre, where he worked as a miner for thirty-three years, and died December 14, 1891, at the age of sixty-five years. His children were: Bridget (deceased), John F., Catherine, James H., Margaret (deceased), Sarah, William and Eugene. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre, receiving his education in the public schools, and followed mining fourteen years. He afterward was employed as a railway brakeman, and in 1885 embarked in the hotel business in Wilkes-Barre, in which he has since successfully continued. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

Rev. Allen J. Morton, Baptist minister, Kingston, was born in the County of Montgomery, Wales, March 14, 1836, and is a son of John and Mary (James) Morton, both natives of Wales, the former of whom was a nephew of John Morton, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Our subject was graduated at Pontypool College in the class of 1861, the celebrated Dr. Fred Evans being a member of the same class. Mr. Morton was practically engaged in the ministry two years before he had completed his college course, and after graduating he was, for three years, located at Brinmour, Wales, engaged in the ministry, whence he proceeded to Glasbury, same country, where he remained two years. Mr. Morton then came to America, locating in Upper Lehigh, Pa., for about thirteen years, engaged in his professional work; he organized churches at Lansford, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, and Shenandoah. In 1879 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he was engaged in the ministry three years, at the end of which time he came to Kingston, where he has since resided, although he is engaged in his ministerial work at Mahanoy City and New Pottsville, Pa. In 1860 Mr. Morton was married, in England, to Miss Mary Ann Morgan, a native of Wales, and this happy union has been blessed with seven children, viz.: Allen, Jr., a very successful student at Brown University; Mary, a graduate of Adder College, and now a medical student at the Brooklyn Hospital; Winifred, a graduate of Garfield College; Lizzie, bookkeeper for James Evans, Edwardsville; and Jennie and Anna, both now attending the Wyoming Seminary. Mr. Mor-

ton is a member of the F. & A. M., and is past grand of the I. O. O. F.; in politics he votes from a rational independent standpoint.

JOEL MORTON, proprietor of the "Berwick House," Berwick, was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, December 6, 1839. He was reared in his native country, and in 1863 came to America, locating at Mahanoy City, Pa., and for a time worked in the mines. Later he kept hotel there seven years; was in the same business at Rock Glen, Luzerne county, ten years, and since 1891 he has been the successful proprietor of the "Berwick House," at Berwick. He has made many improvements on this popular house, making it one of the leading hostelries in Columbia county. The wife of Mr. Morton was Mary Fisher, of Sheffield, England, and by her nine children were born: Sarah A. (Mrs. William T. Huntzinger), Frank, William, Mary A. (Mrs. John Treas), Lizzie, Benjamin D., George H., Thomas and Florence. Mr. Morton is a thorough "Boniface." He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican.

A. B. Moss, retired, Plymouth, was born in Ross township, Luzerne Co., Pa., November 30, 1833, and is the sixth in a family of eleven children born to Joseph and Amelia (Sutliff) Moss, also natives of Luzerne county. Mr. Moss is descended from one of the early pioneer families of this Valley; he was educated in the county and reared on a farm, where he resided until forty-seven years of age. He then came to Plymouth and worked at the carpenter's trade about three years, retiring at the end of that time from active labor. Our subject held the position of justice of the peace for five years, being elected on the Citizens' ticket; at the expiration of his term of office he was elected constable, which position he now holds. Mr. Moss was united in marriage, January 14, 1856, with Eliza, daughter of Alvin and Emma (Harrison) Wilkenson, the former of Connecticut origin, and the latter of Pennsylvanian descent. Three children have been born to this union, viz.: Alvin W., principal of the Wilkes-Barre Business College; Amy E. A., and George A., at home. Mr. Moss is a Democrat in politics. The family attend the Christian Church.

C. E. MOTT, bookkeeper, Luzerne, was born in Ross township, Luzerne county, September 25, 1859, a son of Lorenzo D. and Mary E. (Harrison) Mott, natives of Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and is a graduate of the Wyoming Business College. Shortly after receiving his education he was employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company as car inspector at Northumberland, Pa., a position he held for ten months. He then engaged in photography for three years, was employed in a grocery store as clerk and bookkeeper, and finally obtained his present position with Mr. Raub. Mr. Mott was married May 4, 1886, to Miss Anna, daughter of George and Sarah (Teel) Wilson, natives of New Jersey, and by her has one child, Floyd Eugene, aged five years. Mr. Mott is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and of the M. E. Church. In politics his interests are with the Republican party.

LEVI MOWERY, farmer, P. O. Hobbie, was born in Hollenback township, April 25, 1851, a son of Philip and Lydia (Andress) Mowery, both of whom were born in what is now Conyngham township. Philip was a son of Peter Mowery, a native of Northampton county, who removed to this county in its early settlement, locating in what is now Hollenback township, where he owned 400 acres of land, where he built, and which he improved as long as he lived. He was a sturdy pioneer in his time. He lived to be seventy-one years of age, and reared a family of eight children, only one of whom is now living. His son Philip began his business career as a farmer in Hollenback township, where he has always resided as a well-to-do agriculturist. He owned 118 acres, 100 of which were cleared during his lifetime. He was honored with several township offices, and he and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church; he died at the age of seventy-one years. Their family numbered twelve children, eight of whom are living, Levi being the seventh in the order of birth. He was reared and educated in the Hollenback township, and is a promising young farmer, with bright prospects before him, owning eighty five acres of well-improved and valuable land, on which he removed in 1889. On September

20, 1878, he married Miss Mary W. Eroh, who was born in Hollenback township, September 19, 1856, a daughter of John and Abbie Eroh, to whom were born two children, one of whom is living, Carrie M. Mr. and Mrs. Mowery are both members of the Lutheran Church, in good standing.

William S. Moyer, Ashley, brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was born in Vermont, October 19, 1864, and is a son of Solomon and Sarah (Thomas) Moyer, natives of Vermont. He has one sister, older than himself (Mrs. Samuel Moyer, Freeland, Pa.). His father was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, and his mother then married Stephen Shellhammer, by whom she had six children, five of whom are living. The mother now lives with Mrs. Samuel Moyer. The family located in Butler township, this county, in June, 1865. Our subject was educated in the Harford Orphan School, Susquehanna county, Pa., and then worked about the mines for five years. He worked with lumber for some time, and in 1886 became a brakeman on the Fort Wayne Railroad. In 1890 he moved to Ashley. Mr. Moyer was married, October 14, 1890, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Charles F. and Emma (Taylor) Miller, of Stroudsburgh, Pa., and by her has one child, Sarah E. Our subject is a member of the S. M. A. A., and of the R. R. T. A. In his political views he is a Republican.

Wilson Moyer, farmer, P. O. Hobbie, was born July 23, 1852, in Dorrance township, this county, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Daniel and Priscilla (Rimer) Moyer, the former of whom was born in Lehigh county, January 29, 1820, the latter in Hanover township, same county, April 3, 1833. Daniel Moyer is a son of John Moyer, who was a native of Germany, and who emigrated to this country when a young man, locating in Lehigh county, where he remained a number of years. He finally removed to Dorrance township, this county, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a man of sound judgment and pure morals, with a keen perception of what is right, and possessed of a strong will to perform it. He died at the comparatively early age of forty-two years. His family numbered eight children, two of whom are now living. His son Daniel began active business life as a laborer, and by a perseverance in well-doing, and a spirit of zealous and endless energy, he succeeded in acquiring fifty-six acres of land which he in time brought under cultivation. He and his wife are now enjoying the wane of life in a manner that only those of a pure and clear conscience can. They reared a family of eleven children, six of whom are living, Wilson being the eldest. Our subject spent his early life by working out as a laborer. He, too, is of an economical turn, a hard worker, sober and upright, qualities which go far in the promotion of a man's success and happiness in this life. Buying himself a farm in 1882, he has since improved it considerably, proving a practical farmer, and keeping well abreast of the times. On September 16, 1876, Mr. Moyer married Miss Mary F., daughter of P. H. and Catherine Good, and to this union were born seven children, four of whom are living: Lloyd E., Clara E., Laura A. and Dora A. Mrs. Mary F. Moyer was born in Hollenback township, this county, April 3, 1859. Mr. Moyer has held several township offices, and has proven himself a worthy citizen in various respects. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A. Politically he is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church at Dorrance.

Michael M. Moylan, merchant, Port Blanchard, was born at that place September 26, 1856, a son of Patrick and Julia (Morris) Moylan, natives of County Galway, Ireland. The father, one of the two survivors of eight children born to John and Honora (Loughrey) Moylan, was born in 1815, came to America in 1847, and seven years later moved to Port Blanchard, where he engaged in the real estate and mercantile business. He was married February 7, 1854, to Julia, daughter of Peter and Monica (Donahue) Morris, natives of County Galway, Ireland, and they had seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Michael M.; Dr. John J., of Germantown, Pa.; Dr. Peter F., of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mary A. (Mrs. Joseph J. McCormick, of Philadelphia). Our subject was educated in the public schools, and at an early age began working in his father's store, of which he became proprietor

in 1888. Mr. Moylan was married October 26, 1887, to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Noon) O'Brien, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. To this union have been born three children, viz.: Julia, Joseph and Mary. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics Mr. Moylan is a Democrat.

James Moyles, justice of the peace, Laurel Run, P. O. Wilkes-Barre, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, December 22, 1833, and is a son of James and Catherine (Rutledge) Moyles. He was reared in his native country, where he resided until he was thirty years of age. In 1863 he came to America, and located in Wilkes-Barre. He has been employed about the mines ever since, and has resided in Wilkes-Barre township and Laurel Run borough since 1868. He was married March 31, 1861, to Ann, daughter of John and Bridget (Hope) Higgins, of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have four children living: Catherine (Mrs. Barney Biehl), Mary, Frank A, and William I. Mr. Moyles and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of Emerald Society, No. 33, Wilkes-Barre. In politics he is a Democrat, and is now serving his third term as justice of the peace of Laurel Run borough; has been chief burgess since 1887.

Charles Mugford, pumpman in the Pine Ridge Mine, Miners Mills, was born in Cornwall, England, August 18, 1861, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hooper) Mugford, of Miners Mills, also natives of Cornwall. His paternal grandparents were Charles and Elizabeth (Truan) Mugford, and his maternal grandparents were William and Catharine (Trevthan) Hooper, all natives of Cornwall. In his father's family there were children as follows: Charles, the subject of this memoir; William, a pumpman at Miners Mills; Mary E., married to William Brain, of Laflin (they have two children, Samuel H. and Elizabeth G.). The family came to America in 1868, locating first at Parsons, Pa., and in 1872 removed to Miners Mills. Our subject received a common-school education in England, and began working about the mines in America at an early age; he has been engaged in picking slate, oiling breakers, as docking boss, firing, teaming outside, working in the carpenter shop, and then to his present position, all at the same breaker. In 1885 he built his present residence, and removed therein the following year. Mr. Mugford was married, May 14, 1886, to Mary P., daughter of John P. and Mary (Lawrence) Evans, natives of South Wales, and they have three children, viz.: Samuel C., John H. and Richard L. Our subject and wife attend the Primitive Methodist Church, of which Mrs. Mugford is a member; he is a member of the Sons of St. George, and a Republican in his political views.

J. M. Mulholand, M. D., Pittston. This gentleman, who stands in the front rank of the practicing physicians and surgeons of Luzerne county, was born in Mercer county, Pa., September 28, 1850, a son of Dr. I. M. and Margaret (Praul) Mulholand, the former a native of Ireland the latter of Mercer county, Pa. The father was a physician, and a graduate of one of the old schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and now resides in Toledo, Ohio, where he is a specialist of some notoriety in chronic diseases. The family consisted of four children, viz.: J. M.; Charles W., a merchant in Toledo, Ohio; Frank, a salesman in Toledo; and Lillie (wife of James L. Ontzenhiser, wholesale merchant of Greenville, Pa.). Our subject received his English education in the public schools of Vassar, Tuscola and Saginaw, Mich., and at Flint College, Flint, Mich. He then read medicine with his father, and entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from that institution May 12, 1865. He located at Mechanicsville, Pa., practicing his profession there for two years, next formed a partnership with Dr. Woodwerdg, of Tunkhannock, and remained with him until 1881, when he removed to Pittston, where he has since practiced his profession, at No. 4 Broad street. Dr. Mulholand is enjoying a large and lucrative practice, and has been eminently successful. He is a hard student, thoroughly versed in all modern methods of treating disease, and a surgeon of pronounced ability. May 12, 1873, our subject married Miss Mary Porter, daughter of Alexander Porter, a native of Scotland, and this union has been blessed with two children: I. Porter and J. Mortimer. Dr. Mulholand is a member of

Valley Lodge No. 499 F. & A. M., of Pittston Chapter No. 242, and of Wyoming Valley Commandery No. 557, and also of the Eclectic Medical Association of Pennsylvania, being a surgeon of the Association. He is a member of the Eclectic Association of the United States, and secretary of the credential committee. Politically he is a stanch Republican.

Daniel Mulligan, brakeman, P. O. Oliver's Mills, was born in Carbon county, Pa., October 8, 1862, and is a son of Daniel and Rose (McCoal) Mulligan. The parents were natives of Ireland, and for some years resided in Carbon county, Pa., whence, about 1871, they removed to Laurel Run borough, Luzerne county, where the father worked as a miner until his death, which occurred October 19, 1891. The mother died in 1879. Their children were Patrick, Daniel, Edward, Neil, Charles, Hugh and Mary Ann. Our subject was reared in Laurel Run borough from eight years of age, and received a limited education in the public schools. At nine years of age he worked in the breaker as a slate-picker, being employed about the mines until 1884, since which time he has been a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey (now Reading System). Mr. Mulligan was married January 22, 1885, to Bridget, daughter of John and Hollern Shannon, of Wilkes-Barre township. They have three children: Rose, Mary and Charles. Mr. Mulligan is a member of the Catholic Church; he has served as school director of Laurel Run borough three years (1887, 1888 and 1889), and tax collector two years (1890 and 1891); he is a member of the St. Aloysius Society and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; in politics, he is a Democrat.

Eugene W. Mulligan, cashier of the Second National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Reading, Pa., October 28, 1852, a son of James and Caroline (VanHorn) Mulligan, natives of Paterson, N. J., and Reading, Pa., respectively, and is of Irish and Holland-Dutch descent. His father was a master mechanic and superintendent of machinery, Philadelphia & Reading Canal. Our subject was reared in his native city, and educated in the public schools where he was graduated in 1874. He then served three years as clerk for the Philadelphia & Reading Express Company. In 1877 he located in Wilkes-Barre, and entered the employ of the Second National Bank as exchange clerk, was three years deposit ledger keeper, three years general ledger keeper, and in 1883 was promoted to cashier, in which capacity he has since served. On June 5, 1888, he was married to Alice H., daughter of Michael W. and Ellen (Mulligan) Morris, of Pittston, Pa., and they have two children, Eleanor M. and James. Mr. Mulligan is a member of the Westmoreland Club, of Wilkes-Barre, and in politics is a Democrat.

Robert Murdoch, M. D., was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, July 9, 1847, and is a son of Alexander and Jeannette (Roger) Murdoch, who came to America in 1850, and settled in Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa., where the father engaged in farming and stock dealing, he still residing there. Our subject was reared in Bradford county from three years of age; received an academical education at Susquehanna Collegiate Institution, Towanda, Pa.; in 1869 began the study of medicine with Dr. D. S. Pratt, of Towanda, and was graduated from Hahnemann Homœopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1872. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Ulster township, where he remained one year, when he removed to Burlington, Bradford county, remaining there until 1887, in which year he came to Wilkes-Barre, where he has already succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. Dr. Murdoch married, November 29, 1873, Ophelia, daughter of Moses and Wealthy (Vought) Watkins, of Sheshequin, Bradford Co., Pa., and has four children: Ella, Lena, Marguerite and Robert. The Doctor is a member of the M. E. Church, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern Pennsylvania and Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania. In politics he is a Republican.

Edward A. Murphy, restaurant proprietor, Freeland, was born March 9, 1864, at Jeansville, this county, and is a son of Patrick and Bridget (Turney) Murphy, natives of County Cavan, Ireland. Barney Murphy, grandfather of our subject, came to America in 1848, and located at Jeansville, this county, and his son Patrick,

who was the oldest of the family, came one year later; in 1850 they sent for the other members of the family. Barney Murphy died at Jeansville in 1890. He was a man of iron will and always accomplished his purpose at any cost, regardless of circumstances. When he went to New York to meet his family there was but one train that left Hazleton for New York, and that was a coal train. The morning that he intended to go he missed the train; he accordingly set out on foot and walked to New York that day. Patrick, the father of our subject, now resides in Hazleton. In his family there are six children, viz.: Mary, married to Philip Ferry, Hazleton; James, a boiler-maker in Wilkes-Barre; Edward A.; Barney, a machinist in Wilkes-Barre; Annie and Andrew. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Luzerne county, and at a very early age began working around the mines, being employed in various capacities until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to work at the machinist's trade at Jeansville. After serving his apprenticeship of four years, he worked as journeyman there three years. He then went to Drifton, where he remained a short time, when he went to Sioux City, Iowa, in which place he entered the employ of the Omaha, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, as machinist. He remained there about one year, then went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he remained a short time, and returning to Wilkes-Barre entered the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, where he worked at his trade part of the time, being also engaged in running a locomotive for the company. On October 8, 1889, he came to Freeland and purchased his restaurant from Charles Dushek, which he has ever since conducted. In February, 1892, he purchased one of the best livery stables in Hazleton, where he is now doing a good business also. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Catholic Church, and his political views are Republican.

Michael Murphy, proprietor of restaurant No. 79 Hillside street, Wilkes-Barre, was born in the Province of Leinster, Ireland, January 6, 1848, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Farnan) Murphy. The father died in Ireland the year our subject was born, leaving a widow and five children, as follows: Charles (killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862), William, Bridget (Mrs. John Plunkett), Elizabeth (Mrs. M. Brennan) and Michael. The mother and family, with the exception of Michael, came to America in 1848, and located in Wilkes-Barre. Our subject was reared in Ireland until May, 1862, when he came to America and June 3, of same year, located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided. He was employed in the mines until 1887, when he embarked in the restaurant business, in which he has since successfully continued. In 1873 he married Katherine, daughter of John and Katherine Mundy, of Plains, this county, and is the father of six children: Charles A., John (deceased), William, Helen, Joseph and Rose Elizabeth. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat, and served one term as alderman of the Sixth Ward of Wilkes-Barre.

Michael Murphy, farmer, P. O. Pittston, was born in County Clare, Ireland, February 18, 1821, a son of Michael and Hannah (McMahon) Murphy, both natives of Ireland, where they died. They were hard-working, honest people, strict members of the Roman Catholic Church, bringing up their children in the way they should go. They had six in number, Michael being the fourth, and the only one that survived. He emigrated to the United States in 1851, locating in Pittston township, where he has remained ever since. He followed mining forty-two years, and was, to use his own words, "forty-two years under ground." He has had long experience in coal mining, and still feels as young as a man in middle life. On May 6, 1865, he removed to his present place, a farm of fifty acres, all untilled, but which, by hard labor and a perseverance undaunted, he succeeded in bringing under fence and plough. He has suitable buildings, and everything to make home complete and comfortable. Mr. Murphy is a hard-working and honest man of sound business principles, and, like his ancestors, a member of the Roman Catholic Church. On May 18, 1851, he married, in Ireland, Miss Mary, daughter of Michael and Bridget Mulcahey, and there were ten children born to them, eight of whom are living: Mary, Catherine (a Sister of Charity), Ellen, Anna, Bridget, James,

Lizzie and Jennie. Of these Mary married Michael McCandrew, and James married Miss Anna Langa. One son, Michael, together with his wife and five children, was lost in the Johnstown disaster. Politically, Mr. Murphy is independent, but leans toward the Democratic party.

Charles Francis Murray was born at Athens, Bradford Co., Pa., November 5, 1851. Through his father he is of Scottish ancestry, while his mother was of English origin. The branch of the Murray family from which he descended came to Connecticut in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and of the number Abner and Noah Murray came afterward to Pennsylvania. Noah Murray was prominent in the Wyoming Valley. He was appointed a justice of the quarter sessions November 23, 1788, and commissioned a justice of the peace for Luzerne county a year later. He had been a clergyman in the Baptist Church, and afterward embraced the doctrine of Universalism, which owes so much to the Rev. John Murray, who was a relative, and is regarded as practically the father of the Universalist Church in this country. Noah Murray was afterward called to the pastorate of the then only congregation of that faith in Philadelphia, where he achieved much distinction. He was noted for his remarkably persuasive powers. It is related of him that upon one occasion he was waited upon by two ministers of other denominations, who thought to win him from what they looked upon as his dangerous heresies. "Mother," he said to his wife, "put a pitcher of water and a loaf of bread in the room with us, turn the key, and we will stay 'till we all come out, of one faith." And so they did, but the one faith was the Universalist faith, for he had converted those who had come to convert him. Abner Murray, his brother, was a prosperous farmer at Athens. His son, Edward Abner, the father of Charles Francis, followed the same vocation. The mother was Marianne Page. Her parents, Thomas and Anna West Page, came from England in 1831 in the ship "Marion," which was two months and eleven days out from Liverpool before reaching this country. The voyage was made with great privation. The stock of provisions ran short, so that the allowance of those aboard was barely sufficient to sustain life. One of Mr. Murray's most precious mementos is a copy of a diary kept by Mrs. Page, in which the interesting incidents are recorded faithfully, and in the spirit of a devout woman who never lost faith in the successful ending of the perilous journey and its hardships.

Charles Francis Murray was educated at the Athens Academy. In 1869 the firm of Voorhis & Page was established in Wilkes-Barre, for the sale of fine furniture. F. N. Page, of the firm, was the maternal uncle of Charles Francis, who was seventeen years old at the time he came to Wilkes-Barre, to represent his uncle. This he continued to do until 1876, when he was admitted into the firm, which now was changed to Voorhis, Page & Co. In 1877 Mr. Murray bought his uncle's interest, and the firm name was changed to Voorhis & Murray. In March, 1890, G. H. Voorhis died, since which time the business has been conducted by Mr. Murray and his late partner's son, Burton Voorhis, but still under the old firm name. The house is the oldest, and unquestionably the leading one, in the furniture business in this section of the State, and has the proud record of never having missed a payment since its doors were first opened. Mr. Murray married in October, 1878, Ella Antoinette Mandeville, a Southern lady from Athens, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have three children: Eleanor Welles, Charles Edward and Marion Page Murray. They attend the services of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Murray is a Republican in politics, but has never held or sought office. He is one of the substantial and respected business men in an advanced and prospering business community.

James P. Murray, of the firm of Jones & Murray, general hardware dealers, Plymouth, was born in Staffordshire, England, May 4, 1865, and is a son of Michael and Julia (Jennings) Murray, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. They came to America in 1870, settling at Plymouth, Pa., where the family have since lived, and where the children were educated and reared. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of three children and is unmarried; Mary comes next, and is married to Mr.

Kraig, of Plymouth; John is the youngest, and is married, also living at Plymouth. After receiving his early education in the public schools of Luzerne county, James P. was employed by Schwartz Bros., wholesale liquor dealers, remaining with them eight years, and on January 1, 1890, he and his partner William L. Jones succeeded to the business of Lindsay & Company, in which they are now doing a large trade. Mr. Murray has always been a follower of the Democratic party, and is identified with Company J, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guards. He is also a member of Fire Company No. 1, of Plymouth. In religious matters he is identified with the Catholic Church.

JOHN MURRAY, hotel proprietor, Parsons, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, January 12, 1851, a son of Martin and Sarah (Carcerian) Murray, natives of Ireland. He is the youngest of eight children, was educated in Ireland, and at the age of twenty came to America, locating at Wilkes Barre. Engaging at once in mining, he followed this vocation for fifteen years, at the end of which time he engaged in the hotel business and met with success. In 1888, he then came to Parsons, continuing the hotel business, and now commands an extensive patronage. Mr. Murray was married, March 22, 1877, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Patrick and Ellen (Kelly) McCormick, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. Of this union were born seven children, viz.: Mary, Sarah, Peter, John, Michael, Annie and Kate (deceased). Mr. Murray and his family are members of the Catholic Church: he is a Democrat.

PETER MURRAY, farmer, Georgetown, P. O. Wilkes-Barre, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, a son of Patrick and Bridget (O'Malley) Murray. He was reared in Ireland. In 1864 he came to America, stopped two years at Honesdale, Pa., and, in 1866, removed to Wilkes-Barre township, where he has since resided. For many years he was employed in the mines, and since 1884 has been engaged in farming. His wife was Ann, daughter of Martin and Ann (Callahan) Kearney, of County Mayo, Ireland, and by her he had eight children: Mary, Maggie (Mrs. Andrew De Long), Patrick, Bridget, Kate, Peter, Anna and Agnes. Mr. Murray is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

F. B. MYERS, farmer and gardener, Kingston, was born in that town in 1845, and is a son of Madison F. and Harriet (Myers) Myers, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. The Myers family played a very active part in the history of the Wyoming Valley, being among the early settlers of this county, and connected with the early settlement and development of this locality. They were at the battle of Wyoming, and among the few who found refuge within the walls of Forty Fort. The subject of our sketch was educated at Cazenovia, N. Y., and Wyoming Seminary, and has since devoted his attention chiefly to the pursuit of agriculture, being the possessor of some of the finest farming lands in the Valley. Mr. Myers was married in 1869, to Miss Naomi, daughter of James and Mary Ann (Barber) Mott, of Luzerne county, and the fruits of this happy union are six children, viz.: Frederick M., May M., Hattie, Philip, Laura and Jessie. Mr. Myers and his family are members of the M. E. Church; politically he is an advocate of the Prohibition party.

JAMES MYERS, farmer, P. O. Lake, was born in Unionville, Orange Co., N. Y., April 10, 1814, a son of Martin and Jane (Davis) Myers, both natives of Orange county, N. Y. Martin was a son of a Revolutionary soldier who commanded a company in that struggle; his name is not now obtainable, but he is known to have been a man of undaunted courage. Martin was a soldier in the war of 1812. He moved to this county about 1829, locating near Harvey's Lake, in Lehman township, on a farm of 160 acres. He was a very industrious farmer who, by his skill and judgment made mother earth to yield sometimes sixtyfold, sometimes one hundredfold. He was a moral man in his social relations, and a leading spirit in the Democratic party. He had been honored with several town offices which he discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He died at the age of sixty-seven years. His children numbered ten, all of whom grew to maturity, and of them two are now (1891) living: Jasper T. and James. The subject of this memoir came to the county with his father when he was fifteen years of age,

and has remained on the same place ever since, always confining himself to agricultural pursuits. At the age of twenty-one he began business for himself, at the same time helping his father to make a home for the other children. At the age of forty-one, September 20, 1855, he married Miss Sabra D., daughter of George and Electe Gallup, and there were born to them three children, one of whom is living: Electe Jane, born July 4, 1856, and married to Harmon Ide. Mrs. Myers was born in Connecticut, May 18, 1819. Mr. Myers is a retired farmer, but in his younger days was a practical man as well as an active farmer. He is now comfortably situated on that beautiful sheet of water, Harvey's Lake. Politically, he is a Democrat. [Since the above was written we are in receipt of information of Mr. Myers' decease.—Ed.]

John G. Myers, farmer and teacher, P. O. Briggsville, was born in Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., August 31, 1853, a son of Peter and Ellen (Mosier) Myers. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Myers, formerly of New Jersey, died in Mifflin township, Columbia Co., Pa., and is buried there. His wife was Susanna Payne, and their children were Lavina (Mrs. Jacob Kishbauch), George, John P. and Peter (the father of our subject). The latter, a native of Mifflin township, was reared in Bradford county, Pa., and in 1868 moved to Nescopeck township, where he still resides. His first wife was Ellen Mosier, by whom he had eight children who grew to maturity: Daniel P., John G., Lizzie (Mrs. Lewis Greising), Mary, Caroline (Mrs. William Campbell), Josiah J. and Sophia (twins) and Norman. His second wife was Mrs. Mary (O'Neill) Treaner, by whom he has three children living: Robert L., William J. and Philip. His third wife was Mrs. Elizabeth (Kisbauch) Creasy. Our subject was reared in Bradford and Luzerne counties and educated in the common schools and in Wyoming Seminary, the State Normal School, Bloomsburg, New Columbus and Orangeville Academies, and the Northern Indiana State Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind. At twenty-one years of age he began teaching, continuing in that for nineteen years, and since 1888 has also been engaged in farming. In 1886 Mr. Myers married Sarah A., daughter of John W. and Margaret (Raber) Seely, of Nescopeck. They have one son, Clyde Blaine. Our subject is a member of the M. E. Church; in politics he is a Republican, and has served as school director one term, and assessor.

Josiah J. Myers, M. D., Nescopeck, was born at New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., March 22, 1860, a son of Peter and Ellen (Mosier) Myers. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Myers, a native of Pennsylvania, died in Mifflin township, Columbia Co., Pa. His maternal grandfather, Peter Mosier, a native of Holland, was among the pioneers of Sullivan county, Pa., and at one time owned the land where Dushore now stands. Peter Myers was a native of Mifflin, Pa., and has been a resident of Nescopeck since 1868. He was thrice married, and is the father of fourteen children, ten of whom survive. His first wife was Ellen Mosier, by whom there are seven children living: Daniel P., John G., Elizabeth (Mrs. Lewis Greising), Mary S., Caroline E. (Mrs. William Campbell), Josiah J. and Norman H.; his second wife was Mrs. Mary (O'Neill) Trainor, by whom he has three children living, Peter L., William J. and Philip R.; his third wife was Mrs. Elizabeth (Kisbaugh) Creasy. Our subject was reared in Nescopeck from eight years of age, and was educated at New Columbus and Orangeville Academy. In 1884 he began the study of medicine and was graduated from the College of Physicians, Baltimore, in 1886, and passed regular examination at the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, same year, and the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, January 11, 1888. April 1, 1886, he located at Nescopeck village, where he has built up a lucrative practice. August 28, 1886, he married Anna E., daughter of John W. and Margaret (Raber) Seely, of Nescopeck township. The Doctor is a member of the M. E. Church and K. of M.; in politics he is a Republican.

Reuben Myers, farmer, P. O. Slocum, was born in Newport township, April 20, 1836, a son of Philip J. and Margaret E. (Brodt) Myers, both natives of Northampton county, the former born in 1805, the latter in 1808. They removed to this

county about 1830, locating in Newport township, on a farm of fifty acres, to which he added 315 more, thus showing himself to be a man of superior business qualities; he was also a man of some education and natural abilities. He held several prominent offices in the township, that of justice of the peace for twenty-five years. He was a Democrat, and took quite an active part in politics. At one time he was a member of the Lutheran Church, but finally joined the Evangelical, in which faith he died, June 3, 1884, aged seventy-nine years, at which time he had about 125 acres cleared. His wife died December 9, 1885, aged eighty-one years. Their family consisted of sixteen children, each of the parents having had a child by former marriages, making fourteen by their last marriage. Nine of these grew to maturity, eight of them now living, Reuben being the eighth in the family. Our subject was reared and educated in Newport (now Slocum) township, has always been a resident of the county, and has followed agricultural pursuits. He was married in 1863 to Miss Mary A. Hoch, who was born in Slocum township in 1833, daughter of Philip and Margaret Hoch. To this union six children were born, four of whom are yet living: Lyman P., Margaret E., Anna A. and Elizabeth A. Mr. Myers lived on and worked his father's farm till 1884, and in 1887 he removed to his present residence, a farm of eighty-five acres, forty-five of which are improved. He is a man of intelligence, and a practical farmer. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been honored with all the important offices of the township. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

Wickham Myers, milk dealer, Pittston, was born in Orange county, N. Y., December 2, 1838, and is a son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Myers, natives of the same place, and of German descent. Our subject received his education in the common schools, and when old enough assisted his father on the farm, in which work he continued until early in 1860, when he removed to Kingston, this county. In 1861 he settled on his homestead, where he had about eighty acres of land. Mr. Myers was united in marriage January 1, 1865, with Kate, daughter of Emily Prutzman, native of Pennsylvania, and their union has been blessed with the following issue: Henry, born October 13, 1865; William W., born October 13, 1867; Emma Elizabeth, born June 18, 1870, and Edward, born March 20, 1879. The family are members of the M. E. Church, and in his political preferences Mr. Myers is a Republican.

Sampson Nankivell, practical miner and contractor, Plains, was born in Tavistock, Devonshire, England, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Warne) Nankivell. The father, who was a miner, reared a family of five children, two of whom are living in America, and of whom our subject is the fourth. He came to America in 1866, and located at Five Points, where he remained four months, firing; he then went to Mt. Carmel, where he was engaged in mining two months; and then went to Michigan, where he worked in the mines two and a half years. He then moved to Idaho, via New York, Aspinwall and San Francisco, and remained there a year and eight months, after which he sailed for England and brought thence his family to Plains, where he has since been engaged in mining and contracting. Mr. Nankivell was married, March 25, 1861, to Miss Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Foot) Bath, and by her he has had four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Luke, Thomas and Lizzie. Mrs. Mary Bath died March 26, 1875, and Mr. Nankivell married for his second wife, Mrs. Jane Coleman, sister of his first wife, and widow of John Coleman; to this union have been born four children, two of whom are living, viz.: Mary J. and William. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., and the Sons of St. George; in politics he is a Republican. He has made a success of his business, sometimes employing fifteen or twenty men; and with an experience of twenty years in a somewhat dangerous business, he has had no serious injury to his men or himself.

Thomas Nattrass, mail carrier, Yatesville, was born in the county of Durham, England, October 12, 1820, and is a son of George and Mary (Weller) Nattrass, natives of the same place. They reared a family of five children, of whom our

subject is third in order of birth. He received his education in England and worked there in the mines until 1847; after coming to the United States, he first located in Schuylkill county, Pa., and in 1849 removed thence and took up his residence in his present location, where he was employed as a miner by the Pennsylvania Coal Company until his retirement, in 1887. Mr. Nattrass was united in wedlock, September 20, 1845, with Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret Wilson, natives of Durham, England, and their union has been blessed with one son—Thomas C., born September 1, 1855, who is employed at the Laflin Powder Mills in the capacity of superintendent. Our subject is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a Republican. He is one of the original incorporators of the borough, and has held the offices of chief burgess, tax collector, member of council and justice of the peace.

Thomas C. Nattrass, superintendent of the Laflin Powder Mills, Laflin, was born in Yatesville, September 1, 1855, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Wilson) Nattrass, natives of the county of Durham, England. The family consisted of four children, of whom our subject is the youngest, and the only survivor. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twelve years began working in a breaker, his employment about the mines lasting in all nine years, including four years as engineer. He then entered the employ of the Laflin Powder Company in the capacity of engineer, continuing as such for seven years' when he was given charge of the machinery and carpenter work, a position he held for five years, and in 1890 he was promoted to his present position. The mills, which have a capacity of 336 kegs a day, are owned by the Laflin Powder Company, H. D. Laflin of Saugerties, N. Y., being president. Mr. Nattrass was married Debember 25, 1875, to Mary E., daughter of Alfred and Mary (Siddons) Day, natives of Yorkshire, England, and very early settlers in Yatesville, Pennsylvania. Our subject and wife have five children, viz.: Mary J., Ida B., T. Wesley, Alfred J. and Ella J. (twins). Mr. Nattrass is a member of the I. O. O. F., a Republican in politics, and is at present treasurer of the borough council and school board.

Chauncy L. Naugle, proprietor of livery and sale stables, Gaylord avenue, Plymouth, was born in Pittston December 2, 1859. He is a son of Minor and Mary (Evans) Naugle, the former born in Northumberland county, Pa., the latter a native of England. Minor Naugle was a soldier in the Civil war, and fought faithfully in defense of his flag; he is, by occupation, a tiller of the soil. His family consists of ten children, all of whom are living, Chauncy L. being the second in the family. He was reared and educated in Plymouth, and is now engaged in the useful and lucrative business of express, baggage, freight and general delivery. A history of Plymouth would be incomplete without a mention of C. L. Naugle and his establishment. He is an enterprising and progressive business man. His livery, boarding and sale stables are the largest in town; the stables are kept in the best possible condition, and everything about the place bears the mark of careful attention and good management. His horses are of excellent stock, his vehicles can not be surpassed. Although Mr. Naugle is a comparatively young man, it is to his energy and enterprise alone that his business success is attributable, his entire trade, the largest of its kind in the Valley, having been built up in the last seven years. Mr. Naugle married, June 18, 1891, Lizzie, the accomplished daughter of James Eley, the well-known and popular proprietor of the "Eley House." Mr. Naugel is a Mason in good standing, and in religion is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

George P. Naugle, mason and farmer, P. O. Nescopeck, was born in Nescopeck September 12, 1827, a son of Philip and Rosanna (Driesbach) Naugle. His paternal grandfather was a pioneer of Nescopeck, a mason and farmer. His father, Philip, was also a mason and farmer, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject, in 1827. He cleared and improved most of this place, where he died. His wife was a daughter of Yost Driesbach, a pioneer of Nescopeck, and by her he had seven children who grew to maturity: Lavina (Mrs. Joel Walp), Polly (Mrs. Daniel

Hasler), Theodore, George P., John, Christianna (Mrs. Jesse Andrews) and Alfred. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, where he has always resided, and learned the mason's trade, which he followed forty-two years, and since 1864 has carried on farming in connection with same. He served nine months in the Civil war, being a member of Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth P. V., and was honorably discharged at the expiration of service. He married, December 26, 1854, Sarah A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hess) Bittenbender, of Conyngham township, and has seven children: John, Mary (Mrs. Samuel Sluser), Milton, Joseph, William, Emily J. and Sarah R. Mr. Naugle is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

James K. Neagley, druggist, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Danville, Pa., December 30, 1857, and is a son of Daniel C. and Mary J. (Mitchell) Neagley. His paternal grandfather, Daniel C. Neagley, Sr., was of German parentage, and a native of Lykens Valley, Dauphin Co., Pa., as was also the father of subject, who was reared there until eighteen years of age, when he went to Harrisburg to learn the photographing business. After serving his apprenticeship he embarked in the business for himself in 1855, in Danville, at which he continued until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he was one of the first to volunteer for his country's service, and served throughout the entire war. At the close of the struggle he returned to Danville, and engaged in the clothing business; in 1868 he came to Plymouth, where he engaged in the same business up to 1888, when he retired and removed to Harrisburg where he still resides. His wife was a daughter of James K. and Martha (Breckenridge) Mitchell, and by her he had four children, viz.: James K., Maggie (Mrs. R. J. Stoll), Florence Virginia (Mrs. D. C. McCauley), and George E. Her mother was a niece of the late J. C. Breckenridge, who was Vice-President when Buchanan was President; he was nominated for President by the Southern Democrats in 1860; stood second in the number of electoral votes when Lincoln was first elected President; sent to the United States Senate from Kentucky in 1861, but withdrew to join the Southern Confederacy; was brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and was appointed Confederate Secretary of War in 1865. Our subject was reared in Plymouth, this county, from seven years of age, and received a public-school education. He served an apprenticeship at the drug business, at which he served in the capacity of clerk from 1872 until 1885, when he embarked in the business for himself at Moosic, Pa. In 1887 he was burned out, and in 1888 again established himself in business on North Washington street, Wilkes Barre. In the same year he sold out, and in 1891 bought out one of the oldest drug stands in Wilkes-Barre. On August 18, 1880, Mr. Neagley married Sarah Frances, daughter of George and Matilda (Alkins) Derby, of Wilkes-Barre, and has five children: Derby Boston, Lee Breckenridge, Guy Mitchell, Earl Culbertson and Daniel C. Mr. Neagley is a member of the Masonic Fraternity; in politics he is a Republican.

Henry Marion Neale, physician and surgeon, Upper Lehigh. This popular gentleman, who stands in the front rank of the medical profession of Luzerne county, is a New Englander by birth. He was born at New Haven, Conn., July 27, 1856, and is a son of Martin and Martha (Hitchcock) Neale, the former of whom is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and immigrated to this country with his parents when he was a child. The father followed railroading for a long time, in the capacity of construction master, in the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. A few years ago he was injured in a wreck at New London, Conn., and since then has lived a retired life at Southington, same State, where he now resides, at the age of seventy-two. The Doctor's mother is a native of Plymouth, Conn., and is connected with the oldest New England families. She is a distant relative of Gen. Marion. Our subject was educated in the common schools, Lewis Academy, at Southington, Conn., and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating at the latter in the class of 1880. He then spent one year in practice at the Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, after which he received the appointment of physician and surgeon on the famous steamer, "Indiana," of the American Line,

plying between Liverpool and Philadelphia. After following a sea-faring life one year, he came to Upper Lehigh as assistant to Dr. T. J. Mays, whom he met on one of his voyages, and became acquainted with. In 1884, when he was at Upper Lehigh one year, Dr. Mays removed from that place and Dr. Neale succeeded him in his practice. Our subject was united in marriage March 5, 1885, with Miss Adda Leisenring, of Upper Lehigh, and they have three children: Mahlon Kemmerer, Joseph Hawley and Gertrude Leisenring. Dr. Neale is a member of the Luzerne Medical Society, and the Liverpool Medical Association.

Frank Needham, deputy register of Wills, Hazleton, was born in Hazleton, December 24, 1866, a son of Michael and Winifred (Redington) Needham, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. His father came to America about 1842, locating at Beaver Meadows, Carbon Co., Pa., soon afterward removing to Hazleton, where for thirty years he was engaged in mining, and since 1872 he has been in the real estate business. Our subject, his only child, was reared in his native city, educated in public schools and the Normal school at Bloomsburg, Pa. He served an apprenticeship of four years at the tinner's and plumber's trades, which he afterward followed two years. In 1886 he began teaching in the public schools of Hazle township, a vocation he followed up to January 1, 1891, when he was appointed to his present position, and since 1888 he has been a student of law with P. V. Weaver, Esq. In religious belief he is a member of the Catholic Church, in politics he is a Democrat.

Ira J. Neely, farmer, P. O. Silkworth, was born in Plymouth township, September 26, 1844, a son of Thomas E. and Barbara (Anderson) Neely, the former born in Orange county, N. Y.; the latter in Dallas, this county. Thomas Neely removed to this county with his father about 1830, when a young man. His father, whose name has not been learned, located in Dallas, where he purchased 100 acres of farming land upon which there was very little improvement, and where he passed the rest of his days, devoting himself to the advancement of agricultural pursuits. He lived a life of usefulness, and died an old and honored man. He reared a family of five children, one of whom, Alexander, is living in New York State. Thomas E. began his active life on the homestead in Dallas, where he, in his turn and after the example of his father, followed agricultural pursuits. In time he sold the homestead and purchased a farm of 225 acres in Plymouth township, now the property of George L. Hutchins. Mr. Neely was a close Bible student, a thoughtful man, and an excellent neighbor. Politically, he was a Democrat. He died in April, 1891, aged seventy-four years; his wife passed away in November, 1870, aged seventy-two years. Their family numbered thirteen children, Mrs. Neely having been twice married, and having eight by Mr. Neely and five by her previous marriage with Mr. Hutchins. Eight of these children are now living. Our subject, the sixth by his mother's marriage with Mr. Neely, was reared and educated in Plymouth township, and in early life worked at shoemaking, a trade he has not followed for a number of years. In 1862 he entered the army of the Potomac, becoming a member of Company I, One Hundred and Forty-third P. V. I., for the term of three years, and participated in all the principal battles of the last years of the war.

William Neilson, outside foreman No. 1 Colliery, Jeansville. This popular young foreman was born at Egypt, N. C., November 1, 1857, and is the second in the family of six children of James and Isabel (McDougal) Neilson, natives of Scotland. The family came to Jeansville in 1848, where the children were reared and educated. Our subject began working about the mines when quite young, and did all kinds of general work. At one time he engaged in farming in the State of Virginia, remaining there two years, at the end of which time he returned to Jeansville and here engaged in firing, one year; then proceeded to Black Ridge, where he ran a pair of hoisting engines for one year, after which he went to the Lehigh Valley shops at Hazleton, where he worked two years, and then returned to Jeansville and ran a pair of hoisting engines for about four years, when he was given his present position, which he has occupied since December, 1886. He has under his

charge about one hundred and ten men. Mr. Neilson is unmarried. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and Knights of the Golden Eagle, and in politics votes the Republican ticket.

Rev. Reuben Nelson, D. D. It is he who finds a new truth, or an invention, that is promotive of the good of mankind, that is the child of a bright and glorious immortality. The day, when born kings and bloody conquerors were the greatest of men, passed away with the time of barbarism; men's lives now are great or mean as are the results of those lives. In this view it is doubly pleasant to speak of the life and work of the gentleman whose name stands at the opening of this article. He was the founder and for thirty years the principal of the Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, an eminent divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for years treasurer of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also general agent and senior publisher of the Methodist Book Concern, of New York. He was born at Andes, Delaware Co., N. Y., December 13, 1818. At the age of fifteen he joined the church, and from that moment his whole life was devoted to the interests of his beloved church. Dr. Nelson thus became a national man, indeed a world's man, known to the home children of God, as well as to the distant heathen, who through his tireless energies felt the sweetness and sunshine of God's love and holy word. When barely seventeen years old he was licensed as exhorter, and commenced to hold prayer meetings and give exhortations. Such were his efforts here, that the next year he was licensed to preach the Gospel. Rarely has one so young been thus commissioned, but this youth was crowned with the type of soul and energy, love of his fellow man and devotion to holy duty, that his selection was eminently wise and proper. He traveled and labored, faced the storms, the cold and heat, and trusted God, and was ever improving each passing moment in advancing his education; he had to make personal amends for the want of early opportunities in the school-room. This self-made man, and self-educated, became a great educator, and founded a high order of institution of learning. When in the zenith of his success he was still a diligent student, and was, his whole life. At the age of twenty-two (1840), he accepted the chair of acting principal of the Otsego Academy, Cooperstown, New York. In August of the same year he was admitted on trial into the Oneida Annual Conference, and appointed the third minister in charge of the Otsego Circuit. In 1841 he was appointed third preacher on the Westford Circuit. These clerical duties were fully performed without interfering with his work as principal of the academy. In 1842 he was admitted to full membership in the Conference, and he was ordained of the order of deacon at the same time he was made principal of the Otsego Academy. A painful and partial paralysis of the vocal organs soon after compelled him to resign, as he could not speak loud; the affliction existed and grew until 1843, when his name was placed by the Conference in the list of superannuated preachers, and for a period his clerical labors ceased. He could not remain idle, so part of the time he taught Latin and Greek, preparing young men for college, communicating in whispers. In 1844 the Oneida Conference founded at Kingston, Pa., the Wyoming Seminary, and Dr. Reuben Nelson was made principal. Here he found congenial work, and for twenty-eight years it went on unremittingly. No educational institution was ever conducted to better success, and he made it the chief center of education in the famed Wyoming Valley. It was pronounced by Bishop Harris to be "one of the best institutions of its grade in the land," and this is Dr. Nelson's imperishable monument. In 1862, 1863, and 1864, Dr. Nelson was presiding elder of the Wyoming District; filling the office again in 1868–69, and then did double duty rather than sever his hold of the affairs of the seminary. He was a member of the Oneida Conference until 1852, when it was divided, and he was transferred to the Wyoming Conference. In 1858 he became secretary of the Wyoming Conference, and by reëlections continued in this office until 1870, when he declined, owing to physical disability. In 1860 he was a delegate to the General Conference at Buffalo, and each year, from that until his death, was sent as

a delegate to each Conference. In the General Conference of 1876 he was chosen chairman of the committee on Episcopacy, where he presided with dignity and eminence. In 1872 he was the general choice of the Conference as agent of the Methodist Book Concern, in the City of New York, as well as treasurer of the Missionary Society. The finances of the country were greatly out of gear, yet Dr. Nelson steered his bark betwixt Scylla and Charybdis most successfully. So well had he done that he was reëlected to both offices in 1876. Overmuch labor of body and mind brought on a typhoid-malarial attack, and the strong man of God was prostrated. The best medical aid and widest sympathy of friends were of little avail now, and he laid down his offices and burdens forever. Funeral services were held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, Saturday, February 22, 1876. After the ceremonies the remains were brought to Wilkes-Barre, to the home of his son-in-law, Mr. George S. Bennett, and thence taken to Kingston. No man has received a more universal recognition of his worth and the public respect. Places of business were closed; the Seminary Chapel and church heavily draped, and the flag was at half-mast. The good man, and great, was gone forever, and the whole population testified unto his life among them. In 1841 Dr. Nelson and Jane Scott Eddy were united in marriage. She was the daughter of Col. Asa Eddy, of Milford, New York. Their only child living is Mrs. George S. Bennett, of Wilkes-Barre.

Thomas Nelson, farmer, P. O. Lehman Centre, was born in Yorkshire, England, June 10, 1853. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Allen) Nelson, both of whom were born in England. James was a farmer in his native country, but thought he could better his condition by coming to a larger, though younger nation. He came to this country in 1858, locating at Lehman Centre, where he remained three years. He then moved to Dallas, where he remained about five years; while there he enlisted in the army for the term of three years, as a member of Company H, Fifty-second P. V. I., under Gen. Gillmore, who presented him a medal for meritorious action at the battle of Morris Island. At this place Mr. Nelson lost his hearing by the explosion of a shell in close proximity to his head. After this accident he received a position in the commissary department, where he remained until his honorable discharge, which he received at Salisbury, in July, 1865, at the expiration of his time and the close of the war. After his return from the army he moved to Jackson township, where he purchased a farm of 100 acres, which he improved by beautifying the grounds, clearing the land, and building a substantial dwelling and commodious barns. He has, also, a never-failing spring of pure water, on the stream of which he has placed a hydraulic ram, which conveys the water to his house. Mr. Nelson is a general farmer, but has now retired from active life, his son, Thomas, who is the only surviving member of a family of three, now managing the place. Thomas was reared and educated in Lehman and Dallas townships, and has worked on the farm. In April, 1884, he married Miss Myra, daughter of Isaac and Eliza Ferguson. This union resulted in the birth of four children: Corey J., Edna P., Ethel M. and Stanley F. Mr. Nelson is a Republican, and has held the office of supervisor, etc. He is a member of the Grange.

John Nemeth, of the firm of Martin & Nemeth, general merchants and foreign exchange brokers, Hazleton, was born in November, 1861, at Garaduna, Hungaria. He was educated in his native land, and at the age of nineteen came to America, landing in New York in January, 1881. He immediately proceeded to Hazleton and engaged in picking slate, which occupation he followed about one year, when he engaged as clerk for Simon Miller, in whose employ he remained five years. At this time he and Mr. Martin formed a partnership, where they have since continued to do business; besides their general mercantile trade they also are engaged in foreign exchange. Upon his arrival in the United States, Mr. Nemeth's wealth amounted to thirty-four cents. He is now worth about seven thousand dollars, which property he has accumulated in five years. Mr. Nemeth was united in marriage in 1889, with Miss Helen Deutsch of his native town. They have two children, viz.: John, Jr., and

Ida. This gentleman is a member of the National Slavonic Society, and in politics is very liberal, although in national issues he is a firm Democrat.

ABRAM NESBITT, president of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Plymouth township, this county, December 29, 1831, a son of James, Jr., and Mary (Shupp) Nesbitt. The paternal grandfather was Abram Nesbitt, son of James Nesbitt, Sr. (who was by profession an attorney), both natives of Connecticut, and pioneers of Plymouth. The wife of James, Sr., was Phœbe Harrison. They raised a large family of whom James, Jr., was the eldest. He began life as a farmer in Plymouth, later was a coal operator, and for some years he engaged in mercantile business in Wilkes-Barre, where he died October 9, 1840, in his fiftieth year. His wife was a daughter of Philip and Catherine Shupp, and by her he had two children, Mary (Mrs. Samuel Hoyt) and Abram. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre, educated at Deacon Dana Academy (Wilkes-Barre) and at Wyoming Seminary (Kingston.) He has been a resident of Kingston since 1849. He began life as a land surveyor, which vocation he followed fifteen years. He was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and since its organization in 1863 has been a director; served as vice-president of the bank six years, and has been its president since 1878. He has also been an extensive dealer in real estate. On September 2, 1862, Mr. Nesbitt married Sarah M., daughter of Abram and Sarah (Myers) Goodwin, of Kingston, Pa., and has four children, George F., Abram G., Sadie and Fred D. Mr. Nesbitt is a widely-known and prominent citizen of Luzerne county, has held nearly all the local offices of Kingston borough, and is now one of the trustees of Wyoming Seminary. In politics he is a Republican.

LEWIS E. NESBITT, manager of the mercantile business of Wardwell & Co., at Ridgewood, Plains township, was born in Plymouth, January 23, 1868, and is a son of Gardner and Bethira (Wolf) Nesbitt, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and French origin, respectively. Our subject is the youngest of five children, three of whom are living; he was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools and in Wilkes-Barre Business College, where he graduated in 1887. As soon as he had completed his education he secured a position as bookkeeper for his present employers; he proved himself highly worthy of every responsibility placed with him, and his employers expressed their appreciation of his service by giving him complete charge of their large store at Ridgewood. Mr. Nesbitt was married February 22, 1889, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Thomas W. Lewis, of Mill Creek; they have one child, Frederick E. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and the I. O. R. M.; in his political views he is a Republican, and in 1891 was appointed assistant postmaster at Ridgewood.

L. LINCOLN NEWHART, Ashley, was born in Northampton county, Pa., July 27, 1861, a son of John W. and Elizabeth (Shafer) Newhart, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. His father, who was a farmer, merchant, and coal and lumber dealer, reared a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living, of whom our subject is the seventh. He was educated in the public school, and commenced life tending lock on the canal, and later working in the school slate factory at Slatington, Pa., where he remained three years. He was then successively engaged as clerk in the railroad station at Ashley, two years; operator and clerk at Nanticoke, one year, and operator at Plymouth, a few months. He then returned to Ashley, and engaged as clerk and bookkeeper for William Fehr, and at the death of his employer, August 13, 1890, he was appointed attorney for the William Fehr Estate. On September 1, 1892, he became successor to the William Fehr Estate, purchased all the personal stock, right and title of the same, and is now doing business under the firm name of L. L. Newhart. Mr. Newhart was married October 4, 1883, to Mary R., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Reed) Fehr, of Ashley, and they have two children, viz.: William E. and Fred L. Mr. Newhart and his wife are members of the Lutheran and Evangelical Churches, respectively. He is a Republican in his political views, and has held the offices of auditor and councilman in Ashley borough.

JOHN NEWTON, Hazleton, is a native of London, England, and is a son of Morris

and Kate (Cantor) Newton. He was educated at Highbury College, London, where he also studied medicine, and received his diploma, in 1862. He remained in the locality of London until 1865, when he came to America and located in New York, where, within three months after his arrival in this country, he was appointed inspector of distilleries. This position he held about a year and a half, when he was appointed street inspector under William Tweed. Three years later Mr. Newton engaged in the installment business, being the first to introduce the installment plan in America. He was engaged in the installment business twelve or thirteen years, during a large part of which time he was engaged in the organization and management of secret societies, being at one time deputy grand president of the Sons of St. George, of Luzerne county. In behalf of the A. O. F. of A., he raised $500 for the benefit of the sufferers at Plymouth, during the plague at that place; in 1890 he was elected grand secretary of the A. O. F. of A. for the State of Pennsylvania, at Wilkes-Barre, which office he still holds, having eighty-five courts with a total membership of 9,000 under his immediate jurisdiction. Mr. Newton comes from a family of inventors. He is a relative of Jacob A. Cantor, a leading statesman and Democratic politician of New York; of the celebrated Arthur Newton, who determined, geometrically, the locality of the lost Atlantic cable; while his father, Morris Newton, is the only successful patentee of the process of converting culm into bricquets, and he is now living a retired life in London. But a short time ago, he received from Trinidad Lake, material that is used in the manufacture of pavement the world over, and he has lately sold his right to the Trinidad Company. John Newton, our subject, is the eldest in a family of seven children, viz.: Lewis, furniture dealer, Wilkes-Barre; Anna (Mrs. M. J. Levy, Wilkes-Barre); Fred, an extensive tanner in Leicestershire, England; Edward, employed in the Civil Service, London; David, dyer and china decorator, Trenton, N.J.; Emily and John. Mr. Newton has been twice married: first time in England, in 1862, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Nelson, proprietor of the renowned "Victoria Hotel," London, England. They had three children: Joseph, David and Morris. The mother of this family dying in 1868, Mr. Newton was afterward married to Miss Metta Brunges, and by this union there are six children: Harry, Hattie, Flora Scrantonia, John Wilkes-Barre, Lewis and Isadore. Mr. Newton is a member of the Lutheran Church; in his political views he is not hampered by prejudice or bound by any party ties.

Milton Neyhart, miller, Huntsville, was born June 29, 1854, and was reared and educated in Eaton township, Wyoming county. He is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Rymer) Neyhart, the former a native of Germany, the latter born in Wilkes-Barre. Joseph is the son of John Neyhart, who came to this country about 1822, locating in Northampton county, this State. His children numbered four sons and four daughters. His son, Joseph Neyhart, left Northampton county for Monroe county, where he worked at the cooper's trade. In about 1838 he came to Wilkes-Barre, where he was employed as a miller. Here he married, and reared a family of seven children, all of whom are living. He died in 1882, at the age of sixty-seven years. Milton Neyhart is the fourth of the family in order of birth. He applied himself to the miller's trade from his boyhood, and has followed same on the banks of Bowman's creek, up to the present time. In 1867 he came to this county, locating in Huntsville, where he worked at his trade. July 20, 1881, he was married to Miss Ella M., daughter of William H. and Matilda Ide, of Lehman. By this union there were born to them two children: Leona M. and Benjamin R. In 1890 he bought the mill property of C. M. Case, which he has renovated and fitted up with the latest improvements for milling, including roller process, for rye and buckwheat. He also makes a specialty of "chop feed." His mill is situated on a living stream with seventeen feet fall. Mr. Neyhart is a young man of push and enterprise, who can not fail to make his mark in his line of business. He has been elected to the town office of school director. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and he and his wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church.

J. F. Nicely, carpenter for the West End Coal Company, Shickshinny, was born

in Salem township, this county, May 30, 1832, and is a son of John R. and Polly (Stuckey) Nicely, natives of Northampton and Luzerne counties, Pa., respectively. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, and also a farmer, died on what is known as the "Nicely farm," in Conyngham township. His children were Ann Eliza (Mrs. George W. Search), Alphonse C. (deceased), Martha, John F., and Mary (latter being deceased). Our subject was reared in what is now Conyngham township, educated in the common schools, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father, which, in connection with boat-building, he has followed since seventeen years of age. He has been twice married, first time to Emily M., daughter of Elisha Lowe, of Centre county, Pa., and by this union there are two children living: Florence L. (Mrs. James Bird) and Mary. Mr. Nicely's second wife was Catherine H. Oldknow, of Shickshinny. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.; in politics he is a Republican. He has resided in Shickshinny since 1858.

Robert H. Nicholas, train dispatcher and ticket agent for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Fairview township, P. O. Mountain Top, was born in Wurtsboro, Sullivan Co., N. Y., March 29, 1846, and is a son of Robert and Lydia A. (Perry) Nicholas, the former a native of Cornwall, England, the latter of New York, a descendant of old Connecticut settlers. The subject of this sketch, who is the fourth in a family of ten children, came to this county in October, 1846, with his parents. He received an academic education and, in 1868, when at the age of twenty-two years, accepted a position as train dispatcher and ticket agent at Penobscot station, Fairview (then Wright) township, for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which position he still holds, being recognized as one of the company's most trusty men. Mr. Nicholas was united in marriage January 12, 1874, with Catherine, daughter of A. Williamson, of York, Ontario, Canada, which union was blessed with two children. Mrs. Nicholas departed this life January 12, 1887, and Mr. Nicholas married, for his second wife, May 29, 1889, Elizabeth D. Bell, of Ashley, which union has been made happy by the birth of one child. Mr. Nicholas is a Republican in politics, and at one time attended an election in Wright township when but one Republican vote was cast.

Emmett De Vine Nichols, a prominent attorney at law of Wilkes-Barre, was born July 8, 1855, in Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa., son of George W. and Elizabeth B. (Hemingway) Nichols, the former being of New Albany, and the latter of Rome, Pa. After acquiring such education as the public schools of his native town afforded, he attended a select school at Sheshequin, Pa., and was, for a portion of a year at Wyoming Seminary. With this preparation he taught school successfully at various places until 1877, when he came to Wilkes-Barre, and entered the law office of Kidder & Nichols, the junior member of the firm being his brother, F. M. Nichols, afterward mayor of Wilkes-Barre. He was admitted to the bar September 16, 1879. Mr. Nichols is the recognized head of the political temperance movement in Luzerne county. When but fifteen years old he presided over a Good Templars' Lodge. He has held many high offices in this Order, and conducted many public temperance meetings. He organized the Prohibition party in Luzerne county, and has always been at the head of its county committee. He has been a candidate for presidential elector on the Prohibition ticket, and for congressman, besides municipal and other offices. He published a number of pamphlets on the subject of temperance and prohibition, has made countless speeches in behalf of the temperance cause, and is nearly always retained to plead for those who remonstrate against the granting of licenses. Mr. Nichols married, June 25, 1879, Emma J. Koons, a daughter of John G. Koons, of Ashley. The Koons family have for many years been prominently identified with the people and affairs of the Conyngham and Sugar Loaf Valleys, a rich farming region in the lower end of Luzerne county. John G. Koons was born there. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have four children, all daughters.

Francis Marion Nichols, attorney at law, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Smithfield, Bradford Co., Pa., May 23, 1851, and is a son of George W. and Elizabeth B. (Hemingway) Nichols. His great-grandfather, Stephen Nichols, settled in Albany township, Bradford Co., Pa., in 1819. He was a basket-maker by trade, and his wares had

the reputation of being the best that could be manufactured. His wife was Margaret Potter, a native of England, and a daughter of Robert Potter, a Revolutionary soldier. George W. Nichols, father of our subject, was a native of Albany, and a millwright and carpenter by trade. Our subject remained at home until sixteen years of age. In early life he taught school at Athens and Ulster townships, also taught mathematics in Macauley's Business College, at Lawrence, Kans., and finished his education at the State University of Kansas, at Lawrence. While in that town he read law with Barker & Summerfield, and finished his law studies with W. A. & B. M. Peck, of Towanda, Pa.; was admitted to the bar of Bradford county in the spring of 1873, and to the Luzerne county bar October 28, 1873. In 1879 he was appointed district attorney of Luzerne county, to fill a vacancy, and the same year was a candidate for the nomination for the same office in the Republican County Convention, but was defeated by a small vote. In 1880 he was appointed, by Attorney-General Palmer, a special assistant for Luzerne county. In 1881 he was chairman of the Luzerne County Independents, who refused to support the nominee of the Republican State Convention for State treasurer. In 1882 he was the Republican nominee for district attorney, but was defeated. On February 1, 1874, Mr. Nichols married Mary Corker, of Norwich, N. Y., by whom he had four children: Florence E., Lyman B., Lester W. and Leona M. His second wife was Almina Wilson, of Clifford, Susquehanna Co., Pa., and by this marriage he has one child, Francis M.

J. Milton Nicholson, ticket agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, Kingston, was born August 29, 1828, at Salem, Wayne Co., Pa., and educated in his native village. He is a son of Zenas and Nancy (Goodrich) Nicholson, natives of Connecticut and of New England parentage. He commenced life for himself as a teacher in Wayne county, Pa., where he remained until 1860, in which year he removed to Hop Bottom, Pa., where he was employed as agent for the D. L. & W. R. R. Co., four years. He then removed to Great Bend, where he was ticket agent for the same company, and telegraph operator for both that and the Erie Railroad Companies. In 1865 he removed to Kingston, where he was employed as train dispatcher for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, which position he held sixteen years, and in 1881 accepted his present position. While at Hop Bottom, he was commissioned postmaster of that place by President Lincoln, and held that position from April 10, 1861, to April 10, 1865. Mr. Nicholson was married, June 20, 1854, to Sarah Elizabeth Potter, of Salem, Wayne Co., Pa., and they have one daughter, Lizzie Amelia, who resides with her parents. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church; in his political views he is a Republican.

J. W. Nimmo, merchant tailor, Pittston. This gentleman, who is one of the leading merchants of Pittston, was born in Scotland, May 15, 1843, and is a son of Thomas and Rose (McDougall) Nimmo. The father is a retired gentleman residing in Edinburgh, Scotland, the city of his nativity. The mother was born at Greenock, Scotland, and died when our subject was a small boy. The family consisted of the following children: James, a civil engineer, Edinburgh; Alexander (deceased); J. W.; Annie (Mrs. James McDonnell, Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. Nimmo was reared in Edinburgh and Greenock, and educated in the public schools of the latter place. When young he came to the United States and followed the business of cutter, and after working in Chicago and New York several years came to Pittston, and secured a position as cutter for Henry Cohen, remaining with him four years. He then opened a merchant-tailoring establishment for himself in Pittston, a business that he has continued up to the present time. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Nimmo married E. Louise Jones, daughter of Daniel Jones, a prominent farmer of Exeter township, and at present has the following children: Anna; Wallace; James J.; Arthur; George. He is a member of the West Side Presbyterian Church; of the Free Masons, in which he has taken thirty-two degrees; of the order of I. O. O. F., and has filled the offices of the various lodges, and of O. R. M. of Plainsville, Pa.; a

charter member of the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, K. of P. He is an ex-chief of the Pittston Caledonian Club, and one of the most active members of that organization, and is president of the Merchant Tailors' Exchange of Pittston. Mr. Nimmo is the leading merchant tailor of Pittston, and at his place at No. 28 North Main street, is found a fine and complete stock of clothes, woolens, suiting and a fine line of select furnishing goods. Politically, Mr. Nimmo is a stanch Republican, an earnest worker for his party's interest, but no place seeker. He has been a citizen of Pittston for twenty years, and during that time has done as much to advance the city's interest as any man here; he has always been among the first to advocate improvements, and spared neither money nor trouble to bring them about. As a business man he has been eminently successful, and at the present time has the largest and best trade in his line in the city, all due to the fact that he is a superior cutter, and always employs the best workmen that money will secure. Mr. Nimmo has a host of friends, and occupies an enviable position in the city of his adoption.

Matthew D. Nimmo, engineer in the Wyoming Colliery, Plains, was born in Auchinairn, Lanarkshire, Scotland, February 13, 1855, and is a son of Matthew and Mary (Stuart) Nimmo. His father, who was a mine engineer, reared a family of ten children, three of whom are living, viz.: Mary, married to Robert Aitkin, a potter in Glasgow, Scotland; Margaret, widow of Walter Milburn (she lives in Glasgow); and Matthew D. Our subject began working with his father at the age of eighteen, and has always followed engineering; he came to America in 1881, worked in Miners Mills one year, and has since held his present position; he built his present residence and removed therein in 1884. Mr. Nimmo was married, January 10, 1880, to Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Jeannette (Nimmo) McLuskie, natives of his native town; her father, who was a miner, reared a family of nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: John, a miner in Plainsville; James, a miner in Providence; Alexander, a miner in Plains; Jennette, wife of Robert Love, a miner in Plains; Peter, a tailor by trade, who came to America in 1885, and has a store and tailor shop near the residence of his brother-in-law, with whom he lives; and Sarah, the wife of our subject. Mr. Nimmo is a member of the I. O. O. F., the F. & A. M., and the Caledonian Club; politically he is a Republican.

Alexander Noble, engineer at the Avondale Colliery, Plymouth. Among the many steady-handed, cool-headed engineers none, perhaps, is more trustworthy than he whose name opens this sketch, and who has been handling the enormous hoisting engines at the Avondale Colliery for twenty-three years. Mr. Noble was born at Glasgow, Scotland, February 15, 1834, and is the fourth in the family of six children of James and Ann (Scobie) Noble, also natives of Scotland. Our subject was reared and educated at the place of his birth, and at the early age of ten years was given charge of a stationary engine, he being taught the trade by his father who was a skilled machinist and engineer. This business our subject followed in Scotland until 1864, when he came to America and located in Lackawanna county, Pa., near Scranton, where he was employed as hoisting engineer for the Delaware & Hudson No. 3. He continued at this until 1869, when he moved to Plymouth, and has since been engaged at the Avondale. While at this colliery he designed a dial signal, numbered like the face of a clock, and having a hand which, when the signal is given, will indicate, by the figure the hand stops at, just what is desired. Mr. Noble has been twice married: first, in 1850, to Margaret, daughter of Alexander Ross, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and eight children were born to this union, namely: James (deceased); Agnes, wife of Mansfield Roberts, of Plymouth, Pa.; Margaret, wife of William Collins, of Bernice, Pa.; Jeanette, wife of William Nelson; Alexander, Jr., engineer at the Avondale; James, Mary, David and Andrew. The mother of these children died in 1880, and Mr. Noble was married April 19, 1881, to Mrs. Harriet Young, widow of Fletcher Young, and daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wynn) Pointon, natives of Shiffnal, England. Mr. Noble is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

Michael Nolan (deceased) was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, September 4, 1841, and was a son of James and Ann (Corrigan) Nolan, natives of the same place. When only six months old he came to this country with an aunt, who settled in Orange county, N. Y., where our subject was educated in the common schools, and followed the work of a general laborer until 1870, when he came to this county, and went to work in the mines; here he was hurt, and died August 12, 1871, aged thirty years. Mr. Nolan was united in marriage April 12, 1860, with Ellen, daughter of James and Ellen (Cahallen) Howe, natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, and the fruit of their union was one son, James M., born February 7, 1861, now employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company as a miner; he is a prominent member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The family are connected with the Catholic Church.

Michael Nolan, proprietor of "Nolan's Hotel," Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in Scranton in 1856, and is a son of Peter and Catherine (Gannon) Nolan, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. The father, who was a laborer in the mines and is still living in Inkerman, reared a family of nine children, three of whom are living, viz.: Maria (Mrs. John Gill, of Parsons, Pa.), Michael H. and Martin. Our subject received a common-school education, and at an early age began working about the mines, which occupation he followed till 1878, when he engaged in his present business. He built his present place of business, with residence attached, in 1885. Mr. Nolan was married February 10, 1887, to Miss Mary, daughter of Peter and Winneford (Henahan) Durkin, of Inkerman, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Nolan have three children, viz.: Peter, Frank and George. Our subject and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the Emeralds, and is a Democrat in his political views.

John F. Noot, greengrocer, Wilkes-Barre, was born at sea, April 28, 1851, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Lewis) Noot, natives of Glamorganshire, Wales. The parents came to America in 1851, and settled in Nanticoke, this county, where the father was a miner and mine-boss for many years. His children were five in number: John F., Martha (Mrs. Henry J. Manhart), James, Mary (Mrs. Augustus Snyder) and Lizzie (Mrs. William Kline). Our subject began life in the mines at Nanticoke when but eight years of age, receiving 25 cents per day. After working three months without receiving any pay, he was invited to the office on the Fourth of July, and was given 50 cents, which was afterward deducted from his wages. He worked in the mines eleven years, and then served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed fourteen years. After this Mr. Noot engaged in the green-grocery business at Wilkes-Barre—three years wholesale and for the past five years wholesale and retail. On January 10, 1871, he married Mary A., daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Brown) Kidney, of Stroudsburg, Pa.; they have two children living: James and Lillie. Mr. Noot is a member of the Presbyterian Church; also of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and of the P. O. S. of A., and O. U. A. M. Politically he is a Republican.

D. W. Nulton, farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born, April 26, 1848, reared and educated in Dallas, son of Elisha and Susanna (Williamson) Nulton, both of whom were born in New Jersey. Elisha was a son of Jacob, who, with his family, moved to this county about 1827, locating in Franklin township, where he afterward resided until his death. He had a family of eleven children, six of whom were born in New Jersey; he was one of the old pioneers of Franklin township, and a farmer of some experience and note in his day. Elisha, his son, removed after his marriage to Dallas, on a farm of ninety-three acres, very little of which was cleared, and upon which a log-house was the only dwelling. He, however, caused the forest to yield up its treasures of golden grain; and the rude log-cabin gave way in time for a more pretentious house. He was a thrifty, sober, economical and industrious man. He and his wife were consistent members of the M. E. Church, and politically, he was a Democrat. Mr. Nulton died in 1870 at the age of fifty-seven. He had eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity and are now living. D. W. is the

fifth of the family, and always confined himself to agricultural pursuits; at the age of twenty-seven he began life for himself as a farmer, and about the same time he was married, in 1874, to Miss Martha, daughter of William and Elizabeth Randall. By this union there were several daughters, two of whom are living, Susie and Nellie. Mrs. Martha (Randall) Nulton was born in Dallas, May 31, 1853. In 1881 Mr. Nulton moved back onto his father's farm, the place on which he was born. He is an industrious and honest man, an upright citizen and a good neighbor. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been honored with several offices in the town, which he filled with credit to himself and his fellow-citizens.

Isaac L. Nulton, general farmer, P. O. Orange, was born, April 14, 1857, reared and educated in Franklin township. He is a son of John and Esther (Goble) Nulton, the former born in Franklin township in 1823, the latter in Vernon, Wyoming county. John was a son of Jacob Nulton, whose father was a native of Germany and emigrated to this country. Some of his sons located in New Jersey, others in New York. Jacob located in New York State, and in 1818 removed to Franklin township, where he purchased 140 acres of land now owned by John Goldsmith and F. Nulton. During his life-time he made all the necessary improvements for the completion of a comfortable home. He was a hard working man, of good principles, and a member of the M. E. Church. He lived to be a good old age, and reared a family of nine children, all of whom are now deceased. John Nulton began life on the place now occupied by his son Isaac L.; he removed to this farm in 1848, which consists of sixty-nine acres, and was at that time unimproved. He was a hard-working and honest man, who, by forethought and a close eye to business, succeeded in building for himself and posterity a good name, which is better than riches. He was a practical farmer in every sense of the word. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church for a number of years. Mr. Nulton died June 14, 1884, at the age of sixty-two years. His family consisted of ten children, six of whom are now living: Mary E., Chauncy G., Isaac L., Benjamin F., Emma J. and Francis J. Isaac L. is the third member of the family and has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits on the farm on which he was born, and on which he now lives. December 18, 1879, he was married to Miss Emma, daughter of John Hass. To this union came one child, Floyd, born April 26, 1881. For his second wife he married, on April 21, 1889, Miss Ida, the refined and accomplished daughter of John F. and Sarah M. Miner. Mrs. Ida (Miner) Nulton was born at Eaton, Wyoming county, January 11, 1869, and is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Nulton is a Republican.

Peter A. O'Boyle, attorney at law, Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, and assistant district attorney of Luzerne county, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, October 10, 1861, a son of Patrick and Bridget (Haggerty) O'Boyle, who came to America in 1864, settling in Pittston, where the father for some years was employed as a miner. Their children were nine in number, of whom six survive: James, Peter A., Bridget (Mrs. Michael Barrett), Anne, Edward and Joseph. Our subject was reared in Pittston, and educated in the public schools. He studied law with Alex. Farnham, of Wilkes-Barre; was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county in 1885, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession; was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in 1891, and January 1, 1892, was appointed assistant district attorney of Luzerne county for a term of three years. Mr. O'Boyle married, October 11, 1888, Rosalie T., daughter of Dennis and Maria A. (Burke) Walsh, of New York, formerly of Dublin, Ireland, and he has one daughter, Rosalie G. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

C. H. O'Brien, engineer, Pittston, was born in that town April 9, 1867, a son of Thomas J. and Margaret O'Brien. He received an education in the public schools of Luzerne county, and when about fifteen years of age began working around the breaker, oiling machinery; he afterward worked in various other capacities. At the age of nineteen he began running the hoisting engines at the sinking of the

Seneca Shaft for the Newton Coal Mining Company, and when that was completed continued in charge of the hoisting engines at that place, where he is at present employed. He is a member of the Father Mathew Society; and his political views are decidedly Democratic. Mr. O'Brien is a young man, highly respected by all who know him, and is a complete master of the levers.

THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, mine foreman, Pittston, was born in Ireland in 1844, a son of Anthony and Ann (Manley) O'Brien, natives of Ireland. The family came to America when Thomas was a year old, settling at Carbondale, where they resided about two years, and then moved to Pittston, where our subject was reared and educated. Mr. O'Brien began his career around the mines as fireman at about the age of twelve, and shortly afterward was running a pump at the same place. After two years he became hoisting engineer, and soon went to Scranton, working in the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western shops a short time, firing a locomotive for that company. He remained there until April, 1865, when he went to sea as a boy on board the "Dirk Kill," a merchantman, plying between New York and Monte Video, and three months later found employment on the "Morning Light," of Gibraltar. November 2, 1865, he reached New York, whence he immediately came to Pittston, and engaged in working around the mines, and has since been employed in various capacities by different companies, but the chief part of the time has been foreman for the Newton Coal Mining Company. In 1866 Mr. O'Brien married Miss Margaret Gerrerty, of Pittston, and by her has had six children, viz.: Charles H., Mary, Alice, Margaret, George F. and Addie. Mr. O'Brien has held the offices of assistant assessor and school director, and during the session of 1878–79 of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was paster and folder for that body. In politics he is Democratic.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN, miner, Port Blanchard, was born January 15, 1842, in County Mayo, Ireland, and is a son of Thomas and Bridget (Malia) O'Brien, natives of the same place, who reared a family of eight children, of whom our subject is the sixth in order of birth. He was educated in the old-fashioned private schools of Ireland, and came to this country in 1861, settling in Pittston, this county; he worked as a laborer in the mines, until the year 1865, since which time he has been employed as a miner by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Mr. O'Brien was united in marriage, April 12, 1865, with Mary, daughter of James and Mary (Fitzpatrick) Walsh, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. The issue of this union was nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: Mary J., born January 24, 1867, married to James Flynn, a miner of Port Blanchard; Michael and Patrick (twins), born April 12, 1873; Elizabeth, born March 11, 1877; and Joseph, born July 11, 1879. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church; a member of Division No. 10 A. O. H., and the Emerald Beneficial Association; politically he is a Democrat, and was auditor of the township from 1886 to 1889.

THOMAS O'BRIEN, miner, Port Blanchard, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, May 25, 1838, and is a son of Thomas and Bridget (Malia) O'Brien, natives of the same place, who reared a family of eight children, of whom our subject is the fifth in order of birth. He was educated in the Irish national schools, and came to the United States in the year 1856, taking up his residence in Pittston. He received employment as a laborer in the mines, which occupation he followed until early in the year 1865, since which time he has worked as a miner in the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Mr. O'Brien was joined in wedlock July 29, 1861, with Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Annie (Jennings) Moon, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. The issue of this union has been nine children, all of whom are living, as follows: Patrick, born June 16, 1862; Mary, born May 31, 1864, married October 26, 1887, to Michael M. Moylan, a merchant, in Port Griffith; Bridget, born March 15, 1866; Thomas, born February 21, 1868; Michael, born April 13, 1870; James, born March 31, 1872; Margaret, born June 29, 1874; Luke, born May 18, 1876, and Agnes, born March 13, 1878. Our subject is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; he is a Democrat in politics, and in religion is a member of the Catholic Church. He built and owns the house wherein he now resides.

CORNELIUS O'DONNELL, merchant, Sugar Notch, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in October, 1826, and is a son of Timothy and Giles (Dever) O'Donnell, who died in Wilkes-Barre. The father, who was a farmer, reared a family of eleven children, six of whom are living, and all are in America, viz.: Ellen (Mrs. Charles Conyngham, in Wilkes-Barre), Cornelius, Peter (a retired miner, in Wilkes-Barre), Mary (was twice married, first to John Hearn (who was killed in the mines), and afterward to William Grant, a miner in Wilkes-Barre), Francis (who is in the employ of the city of Wilkes-Barre), and Ann (Mrs. Hugh McManmon, of Freeland, Pa.).

Cornelius O'Donnell, subject of our sketch, came to America in 1849, and for two months was employed on a farm on Long Island; he then went to Summit Hill and worked about the mines for one year, afterward at Buck Mountain two years; then traveled through the South two years, selling small merchandise and notions, after which he returned to Buck Mountain, remaining one year; then removed to Rockport, Pa., and worked about the mines four years. In 1861 he came to Wilkes Barre, and was engaged in mining four years; then at Nanticoke one year and nine months; thence in 1867 removed to Sugar Notch, where he followed mining until 1870, when he was injured in the mines by a fall of coal, so that he could no longer follow that occupation; but after recovering he was appointed breaker-boss, which position he held twelve years. In 1882 he embarked in a general mercantile business, which he has since followed with great success. In August, 1883, he visited his native country, remaining forty-five days. Mr. O'Donnell erected his residence in 1876, and the store in 1883, besides which he has built several other houses which he owns as well as other real estate. He has been highly successful in all his undertakings, and has accumulated a comfortable competence for himself and family. Mr. O'Donnell was married in January, 1848, to Miss Bridget Gallagher, daughter of Patrick and Margaret (McBararty) Gallagher, and they had six children: Mary, who died on the ocean during the passage to America; Cornelius, a merchant in Seattle, Wash.; John and Patrick, engaged in the saloon business in Sugar Notch; Ann, who died at the age of nine months; and Peter, a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell are devoted members of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the Father Mathew Society. In his political views he is a Democrat; has held the office of supervisor in Sugar Notch borough, and has rendered the party much valuable aid by the respect and influence which he has in the community in which he lives.

JOSEPH J. O'DONNELL, proprietor of the "Mangan Hotel," Plains, was born in Honey Brook, Pa., July 10, 1860, and is a son of Manus and Margaret (Gaughen) O'Donnell, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. The father, who was a miner, reared a family of six children, of whom J. J. is the third. The subject of this sketch began work in the mines at the age of twelve years, and at twenty-three learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed four years, and in 1889 engaged in his present business. Mr. O'Donnell was married, September 27, 1883, to Miss Mary, daughter of Martin and Bridget (Kinney) Mangan, natives of County Mayo, Ireland; they have had five children, as follows: Margaret, born July 4, 1884, died September 2, 1888; Martin, born November 2, 1885; Joseph, born March 18, 1887; Charles, born January 2, 1889; and Mary, born April 27, 1890. Mr. O'Donnell and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the A. O. H., and the Nationalists, and in politics is a liberal Democrat.

JAMES J. O'FLAHERTY, shoemaker, Sugar Notch, was born in Ireland, December 3, 1858, and is a son of Rodger and Mary (Joice) O'Flaherty, who reared a family of sixteen children—thirteen sons and three daughters—James J. being the second eldest. Our subject attended the national schools in his native country until he was seventeen years old, when he commenced to learn shoemaking. After finishing his trade he started from home and worked in Dublin, Belfast and Limerick, respectively, stopping in each place but a short time, however. In 1879 Mr. O'Flaherty came to America, and secured employment in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1881, in which year he came to Sugar Notch and opened a shoe store which he operated

until 1885, when he gave that up, and recommenced his trade, at present employing a number of men, and doing a thriving business. Our subject was married March 11, 1877, to Margaret, daughter of James and Mary (Fahey) Riley, both natives of Ireland, and this union was blessed with five children, as follows: Bridget, Mary, Margaret, Gertrude and James, all of whom are living. Mr. O'Flaherty is a member of the A. O. H., the E. B. A. and the F. M. T, A. B. In politics he is a Republican, and has held several important offices.

Rev. John P. O'Mally, pastor of St. Ignatius Church, Kingston, was born in Quena, near Louisburg, County Mayo, Ireland, June 24, 1833, and is a son of Augustus and Honora (Cusack) O'Mally, natives of Ireland. There were six children in the family, viz.: William, a contractor, residing at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; John P., our subject; Augustine, a resident of San Francisco, Cal.; Mary (now deceased), who was married to Richard F. Welsh, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Ellen, who married a Mr. Hussie (the latter now deceased); and Bridget, who has charge of the pastoral house. The subject of this sketch was educated at Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, and at the age of seventeen came to America where he entered the Jesuit College of St. Francis Xavier, New York City, in which he remained four years, going from there to Emmitsburg, Md., where he studied three years. He then entered the Theological and Philosophical Seminary at Philadelphia, and after two years of ardent labor he mastered the four years' course, and was ordained by The Most Rev. F. A. Wood, November 7, 1865. His first mission was that of assistant at St. James' Church, W. Philadelphia, where he remained from December 15, 1865, to June 15, 1868, when he was appointed to the pastorate of the Athens (Bradford county) Missions. Here he remained two years, June, 1868, to October, 1870, going from there to Hawley, Wayne Co., Pa., where he had charge of Pike county and one-third of Wayne. While in this locality he erected the following churches, all in Pennsylvania: St. Mary's, Ledgedale; St. Joseph's, White Mills; St. Patrick's, Milford; St. Mary's, Lackawaxen, and St. Philomena, at Hawley, which was remodeled under his supervision. He resided at Hawley and vicinity from 1870 until 1891, when he was appointed to the charge of St. Ignatius Church (unfinished, which when completed will compare favorably with any church edifice in the State) at Kingston, where he now resides. Of his merits as a pastor, one, to be convinced of their excellency, has only to behold the fields of his labor. As a scholar, he is profound, and his opinions and views are made doubly impressive by the zeal and clearness with which they are presented. As a man, he is regarded with the highest esteem, not only by his own congregation, but by all classes who are brought in contact with him in either a social or business way.

Hon. Daniel L. O'Neill, a prominent member of the Luzerne county bar, was born at Port Deposit, Md., December 10, 1835. He is a son of Daniel and Bridget (Hopkins) O'Neill, who were natives of Counties Wicklow and Longford, Ireland, respectively. In early life he removed with his parents to Overton, Bradford Co., Pa., and was educated in public and select schools. His father was a contractor bridge-builder, and in later life a farmer; but our subject tiring of the monotony of farm life, at the age of seventeen began his career as a teacher, and taught eight years, achieving success in that profession. During a part of this time he studied law, finishing his studies with the late Hon. H. B. Wright, of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the Luzerne County bar, April 4, 1864. Mr. O'Neill from the beginning took a front rank among the active workers of his chosen profession, and still devotes his whole time to his constantly increasing practice. In politics, he has always been a pronounced Democrat, and his political friends have on several occasions elected him to fill important positions. He represented Luzerne county in the Legislature of 1868–69; has served two terms as member of the Wilkes-Barre city council, one term as member of the board of the Central Poor District, and five terms as a member of the Wilkes-Barre school board, in all of which positions he acquitted himself with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. O'Neill married, May 16, 1864, Annie, daughter of

Patrick and Elizabeth (Edwards) McDonald, of Muhlenburg, Pa., and has eight children living, viz.: Annie C., a graduate of Saint Cecilia's Academy, Scranton, and the Mansfield State Normal School (she is an accomplished musician, and a successful teacher in the city public schools); William A., a member of the choir at Saint Mary's Church, and a student in his father's office (he is also notary public); Daniel L., Jr., also a graduate of the Mansfield State Normal School, is principal of the Hillard Grove School, Wilkes-Barre; John F., a student in his father's office; and Philip Ambrose, Alberta, Francis C. and Leon A., still at school. Mr. O'Neill and family are devoted members of the Catholic Church, toward which he is a generous contributor.

E. A. Oberrender, Drifton, was born in the small hamlet of Drum's, Butler township, June 29, 1856, eldest son in the family of J. S. Oberrender. The son was educated in the common schools of the vicinity, took a course at the Wyoming Seminary, and is a graduate of the Wyoming Commercial College at Kingston, Pa. At the age of seventeen he engaged in clerking, and after one year's experience was given employment by his present employers, Coxe Bros. & Co., of Drifton, commencing as assistant bookkeeper, after twelve months being promoted to the position of private secretary to Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, the head of the great house. In his present position he has charge of Mr. Coxe's private affairs; the superintendence of the store department, and charge of the taxable property and real estate of the firm of Coxe Bros. & Co., and of the estate of the late Tench Coxe, of which Hon. E. B. Coxe is administrator and general agent. He was a director of the Hazelton National Bank, of Hazleton, Pa., from the date of its organization in January, 1890, until July, 1892, when he resigned. E. A. Oberrender was joined in wedlock December 8, 1880 with Fannie S. Jenkins, of Drum's. They have children as follows: Winfield S., Stanley S. and Harold S. Politically our subject is a Democrat.

John Paul Oberrender, butcher, Ashley, was born in Ebersdorf, Germany, July 27, 1836, and is a son of John Nicholas and Anna M. (Fulrath) Oberrender, the former, who was a maker of leather breeches and gloves, having been born in 1806. They reared a family of eight children (five of whom were born in Germany), viz.: John S., ex-sheriff of Luzerne county; Margaret, married to Stephen Housenecht, carpenter and contractor, Sugar Loaf township; Nicholas, a tailor in Bloomsburg, Pa.; Paul; Edward, residing in Hazleton, this county; Effa Doretta, married to Simon Moyer, blacksmith, Mahanoy City, Pa.; Christiana, married to William Boettner, employed in the bridge works at Pottstown, Pa.; and Wilhelmina, married to Henry Shiner, carpenter and contractor, Philadelphia. The family (except three children) came from Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, in 1840, and settled in Conyngham Valley, Sugar Loaf township, where the father died in 1877. The mother, who was also born in 1806, now lives with her daughter, Margaret. When twelve years of age our subject engaged with Joseph Fisher, of Hazleton, to learn the trade which has been the chief occupation of his life. He remained there two years, and then engaged in business for himself—twelve years at White Haven and ten years at Mahanoy City. At the latter place he also carried on a grocery and lumber trade. In 1879 he removed to Ashley, where he has since done a thriving business. He built his present store and residence attached in 1882. Mr. Oberrender was married, March 11, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Willard, daughter of Lafford and Abigail Willard, of Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa., and the issue of this union was six children, viz.: Charles, a conductor on the Boston & Albany Railroad; Frank, a clerk in Barber & Zigler's coal office, New York; Harry W., editor and proprietor of the Ashley *Bulletin*; Abi, who died at the age of eighteen years; Anna M., who keeps house for her father, and David W., engaged with his father in the butchering business. Our subject and wife were members of the German Lutheran and Episcopal Churches, respectively, and in his political views he is a Republican.

William Ogin, farmer, P. O. Slocum, was born in Slocum township January 12, 1838, and was there reared and educated. He is a son of John and Mary (Sims)

Ogin, the former born in Philadelphia, the latter being of Irish descent. The grandfather removed to this county in its early settlement, was a farmer by occupation, and owned about one hundred acres of land. He lived a life of usefulness, and died at a good old age. His family consisted of four children, and his son John fell heir to his father's estate by buying off the other heirs. He was a practical man in his way and day, for not only was he engaged in agricultural pursuits, but was also engaged in boating on the canal. He lived to middle life, and his family numbered twelve children, nine of whom are living, William being the seventh in the family. Our subject has continuously followed agricultural pursuits, and has always been a resident of Slocum township. In 1859 he married Miss Emily Kester, who was born in Slocum township August 7, 1843, a daughter of Jacob and Lucy Kester, and by this union were born eleven children, all of whom are living: Henry A., John, Jacob P., Leonard W., Willis F., Ralph R., Martha J., Mary C., Carrie E., Ada M. and Della. Mr. Ogin has been living on his present farm since 1870, and now owns seventy-three acres of land. He is a worthy farmer, and an honest and upright man. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been honored with several township offices.

William Ohl, outside foreman at the Alden Mines, P. O. Alden Station, was born in Schuylkill county, December 23, 1845. He is the eldest in a family of five sons born to Daniel and Mary (Dubenspeck) Ohl, natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade and followed it until 1870, when he engaged in constructing breakers. This he followed until 1882, when he accepted his present position at the Alden Mines. At this mine they employ about 650 men, inside and out. The mines are about 585 feet deep, and the daily output is 1,200 tons. Mr. Ohl has a large stock farm in West Penn township, Schuylkill county, where he is interested in breeding some very fine stock, both horses and cattle. He was married June 23, 1867, to Miss Emma, daughter of Moses Hauser. They have five children: William F., Amma J., Mary A., Amanda and Sarah. This gentleman is a member of the P. O. S. of A. His family attend the German Reformed Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

William H. Oldfield, justice of the peace, Nanticoke, was born June 16, 1848, in Bristol, England, a son of Henry and Sarah (Smart) Oldfield, the former of whom still resides at Bristol, where the latter died March 4, 1891. Our subject was educated in England, and when quite young commenced working in the mines at Bristol and vicinity, at which he continued until 1865, when he emigrated to America. After landing on the shore of Columbia he remained in Philadelphia for a short time; then moved farther west, and was engaged in mining in Ohio and Indiana until 1871, in which year he returned to England, where he mined a short time, and then received an appointment on the Manchester police force, in which he served for a time, when he was called to Wakefield to serve in the same capacity. At the latter place he resided until 1878, when he resigned and entered the employ of the Ashtonvale Coal Company, with whom he remained about two years, when he again came to America, locating at Nanticoke. He was first engaged in mining for five years; then commenced in the hotel business, which he followed a short time, when he was appointed chief of police at Nanticoke, a position he held until February, 1890, when he was elected a justice of the peace, his term expiring in 1895. Mr. Oldfield is one of Nanticoke's most highly respected citizens, and an active participant in all political reforms in that locality, as a firm adherent of the principles of Republicanism.

Brigadier-General Paul Ambrose (4) Oliver (Paul A. (3) Thomas (2) Reuben (1)), (U. S. A. 1861–65), of Oliver's Mills, Luzerne county, Pa., is a son of Capt. Paul Ambrose (3) Oliver, who was born in Philadelphia, April 18, 1796; died at Fort Hamilton, L. I., June, 1848. Capt. Oliver was trained on shipboard by his father, Capt. Thomas (2) Oliver, of the big "Nancy and Kate," who was lost at sea in the great storm off the coast of Spain, December 15, 1812. His son Paul (3), then but

sixteen years of age, brought his vessel safely into port. He was for many years successively in command of his own ships: the "Tiber," "Superior," "Trenton" and "Louisiana," vessels as notable in his day as the Cunard steamships of to day. He served in the battle of Lake Erie in the war of 1812, taking several officers prisoners in an expedition in which he commanded a boat. He was commissioned sailing master in the U. S. navy, April 15, 1814. He was married, July 28, 1819, by Rt. Rev. William White, D. D., to Mary, daughter of Matthew Van Dusen, ship builder of Kensington, Philadelphia, who in 1795 purchased the famous "Fairman Mansion" in which William Penn lived until the Letitia House was built, and near which stood the "Treaty Tree," under which Penn made his treaty with the Indians, May, 1662. A scion of this tree Gen. Oliver transplanted in 1892, from Fort Hamilton to Oliver's Mills, where it now stands. Capt. Thomas Oliver, father of Capt. Paul A. Oliver, was born in Delaware, May 23, 1770; married, 1791, Sarah Ambrose, of Virginia. One of his sons, Thomas, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., was the father of Col. William S. Oliver—U. S. A. 1861–65—specially mentioned by Gen. U. S. Grant in his Memoirs, and of Lieut. Howard Oliver, and Richard Paul Oliver—U. S. A. 1861–65. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Dr. Samuel Bryce Flower, surgeon U. S. A. 1861–65. Capt. Thomas Oliver was the son of Reuben Oliver, of Delaware—1730–74—and his wife, Hester Gallaudet, daughter of Dr. Pierre Elisee and Jane Gallaudet of New Rochelle, N. Y., who was a son of Joshua and Margaret (Prioleau) Gallaudet of Mauze, France, both families distinguished in Huguenot history. A sketch of these families was published in the New York *Genealogical and Biographical Record*, 1888. Gen. Paul A. Oliver was born July 18, 1831, on board the ship "Louisiana," in the English Channel, latitude 49° 19′ N. longitude under the United States flag. This vessel was built by his grandfather, Matthew Van-Dusen, owned and commanded by his father, Capt. Paul A. Oliver. Gen. Oliver was educated in Altona, Germany, came to New York and engaged in the shipping business, later in the cotton trade with his brother George W., in New York and New Orleans. He lived at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and when in 1856 the yellow fever broke out there, he organized the Fort Hamilton Relief Society, of which he was made president. By means of this Society the sick were cared for, and the disease confined to that locality and prevented from spreading to the city of Brooklyn. Gen. Oliver enlisted, February, 27, 1862, in the Twelfth New York Volunteers as second lieutenant, Company E; made first lieutenant May 17, 1862, and captain April 13, 1864, ranking from January 1, 1864. He commanded his company at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862, where he was wounded; at Bull Run August 30, 1862; Antietam September 17, 1862, and Fredericksburg December 13, 1862. In 1864 he received the commission of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Fifth New York Volunteers, but declined. He was appointed and served as aide to Maj-Gen. Butterfield, Fifth Corps, army of the Potomac, December, 1862, to June, 1863; on the personal staff of Gen. George G. Meade, commanding army of the Potomac, June, 1863, to September, 1863; staff of Gen. Joe Hooker, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, army of the Cumberland, October, 1863, to March, 1864, received the medal of honor from Congress for distinguished services at Resaca, May 15, 1862. He was made chief of staff, Gen. Butterfield commanding the Third Division Twentieth Corps, army of the Cumberland, May to June, 1864, and was in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and the campaigns to Atlanta. Transferred subsequently, at his own request, to the army of the Potomac, he was assigned to duty at headquarters Fifth Corps, the Twelfth New York Regiment, having been consolidated with the Fifth New York Volunteers July, 1864; was acting provost-marshal Fifth Corps of staff of Gen. Warren until December, 1864. Assigned to duty with Gen. M. R. Patrick, headquarters armies of the U. S., by order of Gen. U. S. Grant, January 4, 1865, made brevet brigadier-general March 8, 1865. Detailed April 11, 1865, to assist in paroling the army of Northern Virginia, C. S. of A., at Appomattox, with Gen. George H. Sharpe, assistant provost marshal, who took the original paroles to the War Department at Washington, and the duplicate paroles of that army were delivered

in person at Gen. Lee's headquarters by Gen. Oliver to Col. Taylor, Gen. Lee's adjutant-general. Gen. Oliver left the service, being honorably discharged May, 1865. He was in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Hanover C. H., Gaines' Mills, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Pine Knob, Kulp House, Marietta, Six Mile House, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Boynton Plank Road and Hatcher's Run.

Gen. Oliver received honorable mention in Butterfield's official report of the Seven Days battles June-July, 1862; in official report of Capt. Huson, Twelfth New York Volunteers of Second Bull Run; in Hooker's official report of the Chattanooga campaign [official record U. S. Armies, volume XIII, page 321; volume XVI, page 477; volume LV, page 325, etc.]. After the war Gen. Oliver entered for a short time into the coal business with his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Samuel Bonnell, Jr. In 1869 he came to Wilkes-Barre and established a small powder-mill, which caught fire, whereby his men were killed and he himself badly burned. He then organized the Luzerne Powder Company, erected works which were burned, and rebuilt. These blew up shortly afterward, destroying the works and killing two men. He then bought out the old company, and established himself at Laurel Run (now Oliver's Mills), where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of powder. He uses machinery of his own invention, consisting principally of devices by which powder can be made in small quantities at any time and in any place, thus doing away with the danger of violent explosion, and reducing the risk to a minimum. Gen. Oliver is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the Loyal Legion; the Society of the Army of the Potomac; the Huguenot Society; the Society of the War of 1812, and the Netherland Society of Philadelphia. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has erected at his place, Oliver's Mills, a unique and beautiful log chapel for the use of his men, in which continued services have been held each Sunday for thirteen years.

Thomas Oliver, commercial traveler, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, August 12, 1844, a son of Lewis and Margaret (Peters) Oliver. He was reared on a farm in South Wales, educated in the public schools, and began life as an apprentice in a general store. After three years' service there, he entered a dry-goods house in England as clerk, and remained until 1872, when he came to America. He lived in Philadelphia, Pa., six months, and in Scranton four years, and from there moved to New York, where he was for six years employed in the leading dry-goods houses of that city. In 1883 he came to Wilkes-Barre, where for five years he was in the employ of a prominent dry-goods house, and since 1888 he has been traveling salesman for a leading grocery house of that city. January 25, 1877, Mr. Oliver married Miss Charlotte, daughter of David and Hannah (George) Richards, of Wilkes-Barre, and has three children living: Gertrude, Edith and Alice. He is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, and of the Ivorites. In politics he is a Republican.

Benjamin Franklin Oplinger, carpenter in the Laurel Run Mine, Miners Mills, was born in Plains township, March 1, 1828, and is a son of George and Lavina (Rhodes) Oplinger, natives of Easton, Pa., and of German origin. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, soon after which he came to Plains township; he was also in the Mexican and Civil wars. The family consisted of twelve children, nine by his first marriage and three by his second; the survivors are: Margaret (Mrs. Reuben Mock), Benjamin Franklin, George, James, Winthrop and Fannie (Mrs. George Wicks). Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at the age of nine years began working about the mines, which vocation he has since followed, having worked at his trade for the last twenty-four years; in 1848 he built his present residence, where he has since lived. Mr. Oplinger was married September 1, 1847, to Miss Mary, daughter of Henry Hay, of Plains, where he was an early settler. This union was blessed with fourteen children, six of whom are living, viz.: Sarah (Mrs. Stephen Sink), Media (Mrs. Benjamin Vanderburg), Martha (Mrs. Frank

Stocker), Bowman, Nettie (Mrs. Albert Siley) and Margaret (Mrs. Amos Kitchen). Mrs. Oplinger died December 25, 1872, and he was married the second time, on December 16, 1874, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hootmaker) Myer, natives of Easton, Pa., and of German lineage. To this union have been born nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: Stephen, Henry, Nellie, Stella and Mary. Mr. Oplinger is a member of the I. O. R. M.; he is a Democrat in his political views, and has been a member of the borough council for six years.

Lemuel Scott Oplinger, farmer, Newport township, P. O. Glen Lyon, is a native of Plains, Luzerne Co., Pa., born July 18, 1847. His parents were Reuben and Ellen (Warden) Oplinger, natives of Bath, Northampton Co., Pa., and New York, respectively. Reuben was a successful farmer in Bath; he was of German descent, while his wife was an American. He had a family of thirteen children—ten sons and three daughters—nine of whom are living, viz.: Mary, Ezra, Henry, Lemuel S., Anna, Reuben, Thomas, George and Franklin. The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of Plains, and came to Newton township on the 16th of October, fourteen years ago; for six years he lumbered in Glen Lyon, and has since been farming. He was married, January 12, 1873, to Catherine Ann Belles, the daughter of William and Mary (Bridinger) Belles, both natives of Newport township. To Mr. and Mrs. Oplinger were born eight children—seven sons and one daughter—the names in order being: William, Harry, Charles, Walter, Adam, Bell, Arthur and Lemuel Scott, Jr. Mr. Oplinger belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and politically he is a Democrat. He also belongs to the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the Knights of Honor, and is a school director in Newport township at the present time.

Winthrop Oplinger, carpenter, Plains, was born in Plains, March 17, 1842, son of George and Betsy (Frow) Oplinger, natives of Pennsylvania, of German origin. The father, who was a cooper by trade, reared a family of eleven children, of whom Winthrop is the eighth. Our subject enlisted at Wilkes-Barre, November 27, 1861, in Company I, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and re-enlisted in January, 1864, in the same company; he was with his regiment in all the important battles in which it took part, and in most of the skirmishes, and was mustered out at City Point, January 24, 1866. After returning from the army, he worked at the carpenter's trade for six months, and for the next twenty years followed mining. In 1886–88 he was supervisor of Plains township, and has since followed the carpenter's trade. Mr. Oplinger was married, November 14, 1864, to Miss Mary, daughter of Abram and Ellen (Courtright) St. Clair, natives of Pennsylvania, of New England origin; they have had ten children, viz.: Lizzie (deceased), Nora, Charles, Winthrop, Willard, Fredrick, Edgar (deceased), Alfred, Roy (deceased) and Olive. He is a member of the A. O. K. of M. C., G. A. R., P. O. S. of A., and the I. O. R. M.; politically he is a Republican.

Benjamin F. Orndorff, engineer for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, No. 3 Shaft, Plymouth, was born March 3, 1854, in Dauphin county, Pa., and is the fourth in a family of eight children born to John and Emeline (Nolen) Orndorff, natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Dauphin county, and at the age of fourteen years began firing for the Lykens Valley Coal Company, continuing with them in this capacity for eight years, at the end of which time he was promoted to the position of engineer, and worked as such for two years under the same company. He followed this occupation in Dauphin county until 1883, when he came to Plymouth, where he worked as a miner one year, fired for two years, and was then given charge of the hoisting engines at No. 3 Shaft, where he has since handled the levers. Mr. Orndorff was united in marriage in 1876, with Miss Lizzie, daughter of John J. and Barbara (Stener) Kramer, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Pennsylvania. Two children have blessed this union: Gertrude and Howard. Mr. Orndorff votes independently; he is a member of the P. O. S. of A. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George M. Orr, farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born in Dallas, June 13, 1856, and is a son of A. S. and Priscilla (Warden) Orr, both of whom were born in Luzerne

county. A. S. Orr is a prominent man in Wilkes-Barre, and a leader in the Republican party. During President Arthur's administration he was postmaster at Wilkes-Barre. During the war of the Rebellion he was connected with the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers in the capacity of sutler. He is a stirring business man, and has done much to build up Wilkes-Barre. He is now superintendent of the Wilkes-Barre & Ashley Street Railroad Company, an office he has held for twenty years. He is a son of Joseph (II) Orr, a son of Joseph (I), who emigrated to this country in the latter part of the last century, coming from the North of Ireland. He located in the State of New Jersey, subsequently removing to Wilkes-Barre, and in 1809 he purchased of Gen. Ross over 250 acres in Wilkes-Barre township, comprising the Gen. Sturdevant and Alexander McLean farms. A. S. Orr is the father of seven children, six of whom are living; two of them, N. M. and George M., have been admitted to the bar; W. G. is studying medicine; A. J. is not yet in business. George M., the subject proper of this sketch is the third member of the family. He was educated in the Dallas and Wilkes-Barre schools and at Wyoming Seminary. In his early life he was in the insurance business, which he followed with marked success; he was deputy postmaster for three years in the Wilkes-Barre postoffice. He began the study of law in the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar in June, 1887. He studied and practiced law for four years in McKean county, Pa., and has now retired to his father's farm on account of poor health. He married Miss Helen, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Laird) Easterline, and by her had six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Helen, Prudence and Ralph. The Orrs are stanch Republicans.

Hon. Edwin Sylvanus Osborne, attorney at law, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Bethany, Wayne Co., Pa., August 7, 1839, a son of Sylvanus and Lucy (Messenger) Osborne. His paternal grandparents were Cooper and Hannah (Oakley) Osborne, the former of whom was a son of Thomas, who was a son of Jacob, who was a son of Samuel, who was a son of John Osborne, the first ancestor in America, who came from England, and settled in East Windsor, Conn., prior to 1645, and who married Ann Oldage. Thomas Osborne, the great-grandfather of subject, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was killed at the battle of Monmouth, N. J. The wife of Cooper Osborne was the daughter of Ephraim Oakley, and granddaughter of Sylvanus Oakley, who died possessed of large estates in New York City and New Jersey. Cooper Osborne was a native of Litchfield county, Conn., and his wife, of Scotch Plains, N. J. They were married in 1798, and settled in what is now Dyberry township, Wayne Co., Pa., where Sylvanus, the father of our subject, was born in September, 1812. In 1836 Sylvanus Osborne was married to Lucy, daughter of Cyrus Messenger, of Bridgewater, Susquehanna Co., Pa. Our subject was graduated from the University of Northern Pennsylvania, and from the National Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1860. He read law with the Hon. Charles Denison, of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, February 26, 1861. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Eighth Regiment P. V. Subsequently, he was authorized by Governor Curtin to recruit a company, and was mustered in as captain, to rank from August 22, 1862. He served on the staff of Gen. Wadsworth until February, 1863, when, at his own request, he was returned to his regiment, and served with it until August, 1863, at which time he was again detailed for staff duty, and appointed assistant inspector-general. He remained with the First Corps until its consolidation with the Fifth Corps, and remained with this command until the close of the war. He participated in all the battles of the army of the Potomac, after he joined it. He was commissioned major of his regiment, and was three times brevetted for meritorious conduct, and soon after the surrender of Lee was appointed a judge advocate, with the rank of major, in the regular army. He was also sent by the War Department to Macon, Andersonville and other points in the South, to investigate and report upon the treatment given Union soldiers, while held as prisoners of war by the South, which investigation led to the arrest and trial of Capt. Wertz, of Andersonville. The charges prepared by

the United States were drawn by him, and he prepared the case for trial. After performing this duty he offered his resignation, which was accepted by the Secretary of War, and he returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he resumed the practice of law, in which he has since continued. In 1870 he was appointed, by Governor Geary, major-general of the National Guard, Third Division of Pennsylvania, covering the northeastern portion of the State, which position he held ten years. He was in command of the force that quieted the strikes of 1871, '74 and '75. Gen. Osborne was the originator of the system of the National Guards of Pennsylvania, and it was by his efforts that the Legislature, in 1873, repealed the militia tax. He also served as commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1883. In 1884 Gen. Osborne was a candidate for Congressman-at-large in the State of Pennsylvania, on the Republican ticket, and was elected by a majority, in the State, of 75,227. In 1886 he was again a candidate for the same office, and was elected by a plurality of 47,615. In 1888 he was a candidate for Congressman in the Twelfth Congressional District (Luzerne county), and was elected by a plurality of 1,499 votes. Gen. Osborne was married October 12, 1865, to Ruth A., daughter of William and Mary A. (Smith) Ball, of Carbondale, Pa., and a descendant of Edward Ball, who came from England to Branford, Conn., in 1640.

Albert S. Otto, clerk, Hazleton, was born July 4, 1862, son of William B. and Lovina (Reabuck) Otto, natives of Schuylkill county. Albert S. is the only son in a family of eight children, and was reared and educated in Schuylkill county. At the close of his school days he learned the shoemaker's trade, working with his father, who has always followed that occupation. Albert worked at this vocation in his native town until 1881, when he came to Hazleton and followed that trade for three years. He afterward embarked in the meat business here, but at the end of a year he went to Orwigsburg, Pa., where he was employed in a shoe factory. In 1886 he came to Hazleton, and has since been employed by Eugene Wolsey. He belongs to the I. O. O. F.; politically, he votes the Democratic ticket. He attends the English Lutheran Church.

Hugh Pace, miner, Inkerman, was born in Carbondale, Lackawanna county, June 20, 1847, and is a son of Hugh and Ellen (Burke) Pace, natives of County Mayo, Ireland; they reared a family of eight children, of whom our subject is the fourth in order of birth. He received his education in the common schools, and came to Luzerne county in 1852. He went to work in the mines in 1857, in 1863 became a laborer, and since 1865 has been employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company as a miner. Mr. Pace was united in marriage May 6, 1866, with Mary, daughter of Peter and Hannah (Kilmartin) Hunt, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, which union has been blessed with the following issue: Mary, born September 12, 1871; Theresa, William, Thomas, Agnes, Alfred and Ellen. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church, also of the St. John Literary and Benevolent Association, and the A. O. H. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as school director one term, from 1875 to 1878; he was again elected in 1890 for the term of three years.

Thomas Parcell, a prominent citizen and real estate owner, Miners Mills, was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, August 1, 1833, and is a son of James and Winnie (Morgan) Parcell, the former of whom was a miner. They reared a family of seven children, three of whom are yet living, viz.: Thomas, who is the subject of this sketch; William, living in Wales; and Elizabeth, who married David Morgan, a miner in the western part of the United States. After the death of his father, his mother married John Jones, by whom she had five children. Our subject came to America in 1864, worked about the mines in Wilkes-Barre seven weeks, and then removed to Pittston, where he was employed in the mines six years, and then operated a shirt factory twelve years. In 1864 he came to Miners Mills, and built his present residence, also, afterward, several double blocks. Mr. Parcell was married, October 12, 1857, to Miss Margaret, daughter of William and Mary (Thomas) Williams, natives of Wales. Nine children have been born to this union, five of whom

are yet living, viz.: David, a miner in Mill Creek; Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry Reese); Ishmael, a miner in Oakwood; William, a clerk in Parsons; and Mary J. (Mrs. Thomas Davis). Mr. and Mrs. Parcell are members of the Methodist Episcopal and Welsh Congregational Churches, respectively; in his political views he is a Prohibitionist. For eight years he has lived in retirement.

Thomas Park, farmer, Lehman township, was born February 3, 1826, and was reared and educated in the County of Westmoreland, England. He is the son of Joseph and Hanna (Kilner) Park, both of whom were born in England; the father was a thrifty English farmer and lived to be seventy-two years of age, dying in his native country. His family consisted of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity, and are now living. Thomas is the youngest in the family, and in early life worked at the mason's trade. He came to this country in 1850, at the age of twenty-four, and located in the State of Indiana, where he remained five years, working at his trade. Not liking the country nor its climate, however, he returned eastward in 1855, stopping at Lehman, where he purchased of Abraham Ryman and William Allen a farm of 100 acres, about half cleared. By industry and perseverance he soon conquered the forests and caused the place "to blossom as the rose." He built two new houses, one for himself and one for his son, besides out-buildings. In 1860 Mr. Park married Miss Jane, daughter of James and Eleanor Shephard, by whom he has two children: Joseph S. and Ella T. Joseph married Miss Florence A. Park, by whom he has one child. Mrs. Jane Park was born in England in November, 1836, and came to this country when she was about six years of age. Mr. Park is a general farmer, and a prosperous one, but pays special attention to butter making. His stock is fine, consisting principally of Jerseys. His surroundings indicate thrift, good taste and intelligent management. Mr. and Mrs. Park are members of the Church of England. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Rev. N. G. Parke, who was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in the spring of 1844, and immediately entered on his work, as a minister of the Gospel, in the Lackawanna Valley, in connection with the Presbyterian Church, is a son of the Rev. Samuel Parke of York county, Pa., and grandson of Joseph Parke, who was a colonel in the army of Washington, in the Revolution, whose home was in Chester county, Pa., near Parkesburg, the ancestral home of the Parke family. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. Nathan Grier, one of the early graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and pastor for many years of the Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church, in Chester county; and granddaughter of Robert Smith Esq., who was prominent in public affairs in southern Pennsylvania in colonial times, and by his counsel and money greatly aided the colonies in their struggle for liberty; he was also the grandfather of Mrs. Judge Darling, mother of Dr. Henry Darling, late president of Williams College, and of Mrs. Harris, mother of Joseph Harris, the president of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company. Through the marriage of the said Robert Smith to Miss Emma Vaughn, the Welsh and the Scotch-Irish blood was made to mingle in a large family of which N. G. Parke was one. He came to Luzerne county on the invitation of the Rev. John Dorrance, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre; and very much of the success that attended his early ministry was due to the wise counsel and efficient help of Dr. Dorrance, who, with the Rev. Richard Webster, of Mauch Chunk, did for many years efficient pioneer work for the Presbyterian Church in this part of Pennsylvania. The first work accomplished by the young minister was the building of a Presbyterian house of worship in Pittston. This house was dedicated in the fall of 1846, and was the first house of worship erected in Pittston township, which at that time embraced the territory between the townships of Plains and Providence. In the fall of 1846 Mr. Parke was called to be the pastor of the Pittston church, which included those attached to the Presbyterian Church order in the Valley of the Lackawanna, including Scranton. He was at the same time received as a licentiate by the Presbytery of Luzerne, from the Presbytery of Donegal, and ordained and installed pastor of the Pittston church; a position he still holds after a ministry of

forty-nine years and a pastorate of forty-seven. Believing, as Mr. Parke did, that he was called to preach the Gospel, he has devoted himself to that work while he has had the satisfaction of seeing almost a score of Presbyterian churches grow up around him, and among them some of the strongest churches in the State. His vacations have been spent for the most part in Europe and California and in the South. He, with the Rev. Dr. Hickok, of Scranton, represented the Presbyterian Church of the United States, before the Free Church and the U. P. Church of Scotland in the spring of 1867, in the days of Guthrie and Candlish and Dr. Duff. For more than a score of years he has been an active member of the board of trustees of Lincoln University, and of the board of trustees of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute. In 1847 Mr. Parke married Miss Ann Elizabeth Gildersleeve, daughter of W. C. Gildersleeve, a leading merchant in Wilkes-Barre, and son of the Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve, one of the early pastors of the Wilkes-Barre church. Mr. W. C. Gildersleeve, was a pronounced and fearless Abolitionist, and at one time was mobbed and ridden on a rail through the streets of Wilkes-Barre, for sheltering fugitive slaves in his home. He lived to see slavery abolished. He was born and raised in Liberty county, Ga., and through his mother, who was a Norman, was connected with some of the leading slave holding families of Georgia. He was a half-brother of Thomas Quarterman. The children of Mr. Parke are as follows: W. G. Parke and Dr. C. R. Parke, of Scranton; S. M. Parke, Esq., of Pittston, and Mrs. T. H. Atherton, wife of T. H. Atherton, Esq., of Wilkes Barre. Mr. Parke was graduated from Jefferson College in 1840 before he was twenty years old. In 1884 he received the degree of D. D. from his Alma Mater, and now, after a ministry of almost half a century among the same people, is still active in every department of parish work. His home is among the pleasant ones that line the Susquehanna, in West Pittston, and his church, repeatedly depleted by new organizations, is still vigorous with a Sabbath-school numbering between four and five hundred. He was associated with the Hon. George Earle, LL. D., of Washington, D. C., and the Rev. Daniel Hughes, D. D., in the preparation of the history of his college class that appeared in 1890, fifty years after graduation. Those who know the history of Mr. Parke's ministry, and have observed his work, do not hesitate to give a very large share of the credit for his success to Mrs. Parke, who, in her quiet way, has made and still makes her power felt for good in every department of Christian and Samaritan work.

S. M. Parke, attorney at law, Pittston. This gentleman who stands in the front rank of the young attorneys of Luzerne county, was born in Pittston, May 4, 1859, a son of Rev. N. G. and Annie E. (Gildersleeve) Parke. Of a family of four children he is the third. Mr. Parke passed his boyhood in Pittston, obtaining his rudimentary education in the schools of the place. At the age of seventeen years he entered the Hill Academy, of Pottstown, Pa., where he remained one year. In 1878 he entered Yale College, and in 1882 graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B.; then entered the office of G. R. Bedford, a prominent attorney of Wilkes-Barre, and pursued his legal studies for a period of three years. In June, 1885, he was admitted to the bar, and for about one year was in an office in Wilkes-Barre; then removed to Pittston, and established himself permanently in that city. Being among friends who had known him from childhood, he soon secured a fair practice, and as his careful and conscientious labors in his clients' interests have rendered him generally successful, his business has been constantly increasing. Coming, as he does, from splendid stock, there is in store for him a brilliant and successful future. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittston; politically he is identified with the Republican party.

Charles Parrish, of Wilkes-Barre, is a descendant of Dr. Thomas Parrish, who was born in 1612, settled in Massachusetts in 1635, and was made a Freeman in 1637; he was a physician of note, and was for a time employed in the custom house; afterward went to Nayland, County of Suffolk, England, where he died. By his wife, Mary, he had five children; one of these, Thomas, was graduated from

Harvard College in 1659; another, John, who was an original proprietor of Groton, Mass., was the ancestor of Charles Parrish. He was appointed surveyor of Groton in 1680, a member of the land committee; Sergeant and Ensign of the Militia, 1683; Constable 1684; Selectman 1686–90; Deputy to the General Court 1693. He moved to Stonington, Conn., 1712, and died in 1715. His son, Isaac Parrish, born 1698, was married March 31, 1720, to Margaret Smith, of Windham county, Conn. He was appointed Lieutenant of the first trained band of Windham county, May 1, 1745, served through the French and Indian wars, and died in 1764. His son, Archippus Parrish, born in Windham, October 10, 1735, was married March 10, 1763, to Abigail Burnap, daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Clark) Burnap, of Windham. Abigail Clark was a daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Huntingdon) Clark, of Lebanon, Conn.; her grandfather, Capt. William Clark, was, with Samuel Huntingdon, Representative to the General Court from Lebanon. Capt. William Clark, who was married in 1680 to Hannah Strong, daughter of Elder John Strong, of Windsor, Conn., was a son of William Clark, of Dorchester, Mass., who was Deputy of that town in 1663, and a Lieutenant in King Philip's war. Col. Joseph Clark, who was distinguished at Bunker Hill, was a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Huntingdon) Clark. Hon. Samuel Huntingdon, a nephew of Lieut. Samuel Clark, and a cousin of Rebecca (Huntingdon) Clark, was a member of the Continental Congress 1776–80. Archippus Parrish removed to North Mansfield (now Storrs), Conn., about 1766, bought land and established a tannery; here the family stood very high in the estimation of the community, "being much respected," as is found in the church record. By his wife, Abigail Burnap, he had five children, the fourth of whom was Archippus, born in Windham, January 27, 1773. He was married August 12, 1806, to Phebe Miller, daughter of Eleazer and Hannah (Mills) Miller, of Morristown, N. J., who was in the Revolutionary war. She was a granddaughter of Thomas and Margaret (Wallace) Miller, and a niece of Col. Eleazer Lindsley who was distinguished for his service in New Jersey during the Revolutionary war. The family consisted of nine children, four of whom are living, and of whom Charles is the youngest. Archippus Parrish was later engaged in business in New York City, where he accumulated a handsome fortune, and in 1810 removed to Luzerne county, bringing with him about thirty thousand dollars which he subsequently lost by bad investment and speculation. He first embarked in the mercantile business, but a few years later became proprietor of a hotel on the east side of Public Square, where he remained principally till his death, which occurred in October, 1847, when he was aged seventy-four years. He was a man of the most sterling character, and died deeply lamented by all who knew him. This house, at the time of its occupation by Mr. Parrish, was the principal hotel of the town, and furnished the best accommodations in the Wyoming Valley. It was here that the representative men of the Valley, many of them Revolutionary veterans, sojourned when they visited Wilkes-Barre. They came on horseback, for the day of what was called the "Dearborn Wagons" had not yet dawned. And it was at this place that the solid old gentlemen of those days rehearsed the many thrilling adventures and trials of the early settlement of the Valley.

CHARLES PARRISH was born in Dundaff, Susquehanna Co., Pa., August 27, 1826. Having received the ordinary education of the boys of that day in the Wilkes-Barre grammar school, he was, at the age of about fifteen years, placed in the store of Ziba Bennett, a prominent merchant of the town. He remained in this establishment in the capacity of clerk, and later as partner till 1856, since which time he has been extensively engaged in coal operating and speculating in coal land. The public mind about this time had become aroused to inquiring into the prospective value of anthracite coal; it was the subject of conversation, but this quiet, unobtrusive man, of few words, but of constant thought and untiring energy, astonished his friends and associates with the magnitude as well as the success of his operation. The Wyoming Valley was the grand center, and Mr. Parrish had

the capacity of brain, the breadth of enterprise, and energy of purpose to turn the advantages presented to his own account and make of this once and still beautiful valley, and the green mountains which surround it, a laboring man's metropolis to which people from all parts of the world have come to seek their fortunes. He organized the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, of which he was President for twenty years; and every acre of the great domain of this company, west of the mountains, was selected and purchased under his direction. The combination of the different companies, mines, railroads and canals, was the conception of his brain, and mainly the work of his hands; and it was the persevering labor of years to bring it about. Some of the charities which he incorporated into the mining system are worthy of note, and of them, though discontinued now, must be mentioned: While President of the Wilkes-Barre Coal & Iron Company he prevailed upon his employes to allow the entire wages of one day in each year to be retained for the purpose of constituting a fund for the relief of disabled men of the mines and their families; upon the condition that the company should set apart, for the same purpose, the proceeds of the mines, of one day in each year, and in this way a yearly charity is amassed of some fifteen thousand dollars, from which many wants have been provided for and much suffering relieved. But it is not alone in mining operations that the influences of his views were discernible. During the seven years of his Presidency of the borough, and afterward city council, the first well paved and lighted streets, the fire apparatus, and an efficient police of the town all indicate his handiwork. He took an active part in raising and equipping volunteers for the service during the late Rebellion. Probably no man in the city did more in this particular than he. He built several of the railroads leading out of Wilkes-Barre, and it is universally conceded that he has done more toward developing the rich coal fields of the Valley, and bringing its products into touch with the markets of the world, than any other man. He was for twenty years President of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and is now President of the Parrish and the Annora Coal Companies; a Director of the North and West Branch Railroad, and has been a Director of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company since 1868. He has been instrumental in organizing and bringing many large industries to Wilkes-Barre, and he still has an interest in many of them. Mr. Parrish was married June 31, 1864, to Miss Mary Conyngham, eldest daughter of Hon. John M. Conyngham, LL.D., of Wilkes-Barre, the issue of which happy union is three children living: Anna Conyngham, Eleanor Mayer and Katherine Conyngham. Mr. Parrish and family worship at the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which his wife and daughters are members; he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and is a Republican in his political views.

Eli Parrish, farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born, November 11, 1842, reared and educated in Wyoming. He is a son of William and Eleanor (Sweetland) Parrish, the former born October 3, 1817, the latter March 31, 1818, both in the Wyoming Valley. William was a son of Ebenezer, a native of Connecticut, who came to this country in its early settlement, and whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. Ebenezer located in the Valley, where he was an extensive farmer, an influential citizen, and a public-spirited man, one who had the full confidence of his peers. He was honored by most all the town offices, which he discharged with credit. He reared a family of ten children, all of whom became good and loyal citizens and industrious men and women. He lived to be eighty years of age. His son, William Parrish, was born in Kingston, and began active life in Wyoming as a farmer on 160 acres of land, and, like his father, he was an honest, sober and upright citizen, and, while looking after his own interests, was never known to defraud others. He and his wife are now enjoying the decline of life in the beautiful borough of Wyoming; the former at the age of seventy-two, the latter at the age of seventy-three years. In politics he is a Democrat. His children numbered ten, eight of whom grew to maturity and are now living. Eli is the second in the family, and has always confined himself to farming. He always resided in the Valley

until January, 1889, when he purchased a farm of 150 acres, from Chester White, of Dallas. On August 10, 1866, he married, at Carverton, this county, Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Samuel and Ruth Ann Jackson, of that place. They have had four children, three of whom are now living.

E. W. Parrish, farmer, P. O. Idetown, was born in Wyoming county (then a part of Luzerne) near Evans Falls, August 25, 1820, a son of Elihu and Elizabeth (Pierce) Parrish, the former born in Connecticut, the latter in Plymouth. Elihu was a son of Capt. Ebenezer Parrish, of Revolutionary fame, who served faithfully all through the Revolutionary struggle for independence and equal rights. After a life of usefulness and loyalty, he died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. His son, Elihu, began business in Kingston as an agriculturist, on a farm of 180 acres, and was a man of influence and worth in his day. He was honored with the office of squire for about twelve years, being appointed by the Governor, a practice that was prevalent in those days. He was born in 1780 and died in 1837. His family, by two marriages, numbered seven children, three of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch is the fourth by the first marriage. He was reared and educated at Evans Falls, Wyoming county, and in early life learned the millwright's trade, at which he worked only a short time, his preference being for operating mills rather than building them. He followed the vocation of sawyer for twenty-six years, confining himself to lumbering in some capacity all his life. He moved from Wyoming county to Luzerne in 1883, locating on the near approach to that beautiful sheet of water "Harvey's Lake." He owns a farm of thirty-six acres of fertile land, and in his management of it proves himself a practical farmer. Since his residence in the county he has been honored with several town offices which he has filled with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his fellow citizens. On October 28, 1841, Mr. Parrish, at the age of twenty-one, married Miss Eleanor, daughter of Rev. Abraham and Betsy Frear. Of this marriage were born twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and of whom the following are now living: Edith H., who married Edwin Cook, a farmer; Margaret E., who married John Surben, a farmer; Mary E., who married Michael Reilly; C. V., who married Miss Annie Tannery; Lydia A., who married J. A. Headsel; Alice J., who married James P. Fisher; Ruth E., who married E. W. Terrel, and E. R., unmarried. Mrs. Eleanor Parrish died April 3, 1889, at the age of sixty-nine. Rufus F., a deceased son, served in the army; first, in the three months' service in which he was wounded, and after his discharge he re-enlisted, this time in Company F, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, was captured at Weldon Railroad, and finally died in Salisbury (N. C.) prison.

Joseph W. Patten, hardware merchant, plumber, gas and steam fitter, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Pottsville, Pa., May 7, 1841, and is a son of William and Jane (Weightman) Patten, natives of England. His father came to America about 1822, locating in Pottsville, Pa.; thence in 1850 removed to Plymouth, where he engaged in the coal business and resided until his death in 1857. His children were six in number, as follows: Elizabeth (Mrs. John P. Fell), Catherine (Mrs. Stephen Brew), Joseph W., William, Eliza (Mrs. James Woodring) and Jennie (Mrs. Robert Shoemaker). Our subject was reared in Schuylkill and Luzerne counties, and was educated in the public schools of Plymouth and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. He then served a four years' apprenticeship at the machinist trade, and from 1858 to 1866 (with the exception of the time he was in the army) followed his trade as a journeyman and foreman; from 1866 to 1873 he was outside foreman of J. H. Swoyer's mines. In 1873 he embarked in his present business, in which he has since successfully continued, ranking among the substantial business men of the city. On May 12, 1880, he was married to Lydia, daughter of Daniel (Gould) Van Scoy, of Wyoming, and they have one daughter, Lydia. During the Civil war Mr. Patten responded to Lincoln's first call for troops, and served three months in Company C, Eighth Pennsylvania Regulars. When he was honorably discharged (in 1862) he re enlisted, this time in Company E, Eighty-fourth P. V., and was honorably discharged, after nine months' service, as orderly sergeant. In 1864 he again joined

the army, on this occasion as first lieutenant of Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh P. V., served one hundred and ten days, and was then mustered out of the service. Mr. Patten is a Republican, and is now serving his third term as councilman of the Seventh Ward of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the G. A. R.

James Patterson, retired, Trucksville, was born in Orange county, N. Y., January 10, 1815, son of Henry and Olive (Irwin) Patterson; the parents were supposed to have been natives of New York State. They removed to this county about 1817, locating in the Valley near Pittston. Henry served in the army of the United States during the war of 1812; in 1818 he enlisted in the standing army at Sacket's Harbor. His wife Olive died in December, 1817, when James was only three years of age, so his knowledge of his parents is limited. Their family consisted of three children; James is the second of the family in order of birth, and the only surviving member. He was reared and educated in Pittston, and in early life followed lumbering for about fifteen years. October 17, 1841, he married Miss Lucinda, daughter of William and Elizabeth Honeywell; to this union were born six children, five of whom grew to maturity, four of whom are now living: Olive A., Elizabeth, William H. and Clara. Mrs. Lucinda Patterson was born in Dallas, September 28, 1820, and died February 5, 1890. Mr. Patterson removed to Trucksville in 1866, where he engaged extensively in the wheelwright business, carrying on both the wood and iron department with marked success until 1887, when his health became impaired. During this time he was also engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Patterson is a worthy gentleman, in good standing in society. He has held several township offices; he is a member of the M. E. Church, holding the offices of trustee and class-leader in that body. Politically, he is a Democrat, with Prohibition proclivities.

William H. Patterson, merchant, Wyoming borough, was born June 12, 1848, in Wyoming county, a son of James and Lucinda (Honeywell) Patterson, also natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and English origin, respectively. His father, who was a wheelwright, reared a family of five children, four of whom are now living. Our subject was the fourth in order of birth, and began life for himself at twenty-one years of age, painting in his father's shop, where he remained for five years; he then engaged with J. P. Rice as clerk in a general store at Trucksville, Pa., for one year, then with D. R. Prendergast, of Kingston, for two years; J. D. Green, of Wyoming, for two years; Whiteman & Patterson, for five years; and with John Bowden, of Ashley, for one year. He then returned to Trucksville, where he opened a general store, and served as postmaster for two years and six months. Mr. Patterson then closed out and moved to Wyoming, where he formed a partnership with J. I. Shoemaker; this lasted till 1889, when he purchased Mr. Shoemaker's interest, and has since conducted this business under the firm name of W. H. Patterson & Co. Our subject was married, September 5, 1880, to Miss Georgia, daughter of Robert R. and Martha (Caterson) Frear. This happy union was blessed with one child, Robert James, born July 20, 1881, now at school at the West Side Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are members of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; in politics he is a sound Democrat, and since 1887 has been borough treasurer.

Robert S. Patterson, who was in his lifetime a prominent farmer of Huntington township, this county, was born May 22, 1816, on the farm where he lived and died, which is at present operated by his widow and son. He was a son of Thomas and Mary (Dennison) Patterson, natives of Scotland and Pennsylvania, respectively. His grandparents moved to the south of Ireland, where Thomas was reared and educated, coming to America at an early age. The latter, who was a school-teacher, purchased the present Patterson farm in 1805, and died April 29, 1844, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Smiley) Patterson, the former of whom was a son of Archibald and Alleveah (Montgomery) Patterson, the latter being a sister Lord Montgomery, of Scotland. Robert S. Patterson was the eighth child in a family of ten, three of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools, and began

life for himself, at the age of twenty-one, as a coal dealer in New Jersey, following this until the death of his father, when he came home and followed farming the remainder of his life. Politically, he was a Democrat, and held the office of postmaster at Harveyville for years, and was also supervisor for several years. Mr. Patterson was married, September 27, 1857, to Miss Minerva, daughter of Sylvester and Susannah (Miller) Trescott, natives, respectively, of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and of Welsh and German origin, respectively. This union was blessed with five children: Susan A. (wife of Horace Wiant, toll-gate keeper for the Huntington Valley Turnpike Company); Thomas S., who is managing the farm; Mary A., at home; Sarah E. (wife of Charles D. Harrison, a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.); and Richard S., bookkeeper for the Alden Coal Company. Mr. Robert S. Patterson died March 28, 1871, aged fifty-five years. Mrs. Patterson is a member of the Baptist Church; she is a devoted Christian mother, and by her kindness of heart and loving disposition has won a host of ardent, admiring friends.

W. E. Patterson, butcher, Nescopeck, was born in Fishing Creek township, Columbia Co., Pa., June 26, 1851, son of A. Willett and Sarah A. (Labaugh) Patterson, and is of Scotch and German descent. He was reared in his native county, educated in the common schools, and after attaining his majority worked at the plasterer's trade ten years. In 1881 he located at Nescopeck, and embarked in business as a butcher, in which he has since successfully continued, and is the owner of the principal business block in the village. On July 4, 1879, he was married to Mary A., daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Deitrick) Harter, of Nescopeck township, and a descendant of pioneers of Luzerne county. By her Mr. Patterson has three children: Maggie I., Walter M. and Carrie E. Our subject is a live and enterprising citizen of Nescopeck. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and K. of M.; politically he is a Democrat.

Henry T. Patton, farmer, P. O. Lehman, was born in Hanover township, Delaware county, December 14, 1850. He is a son of William and Jane (Wilson) Patton, both of whom were born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country about 1840, first locating in Philadelphia. The father was a weaver by trade, which he followed for a number of years. He was a man of marked ability and strict integrity. He lived to be eighty-eight years old. To William and Jane Patton were born ten children; six grew to maturity, five of whom are now living. Henry T. is the eighth of the family. He was reared and educated in Monroe township, Wyoming county, and in early life worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1879 he married Miss Kate, daughter of J. G. and Caroline O. Sutton. To this union there were born four children, three of whom are now living, viz.: John, Grace and Howard. Mr. Patton moved to this county in 1889 on a farm of twenty-five acres. He has already built a fine and comfortable house, besides other improvements, which show his taste and energy. Politically he is a Republican.

Edward F. Payne, coal operator, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., and is a son of Edward and Priscilla (Standish) Payne, natives of Pennsylvania and of English origin. Mr. Payne was educated at Jersey City, N. J., and soon after completing his course of study embarked in the coal business at the East Boston Mine, where he acted in the capacity of outside and inside foreman until he was made general superintendent of the colliery. He, with his brother W. G. Payne, then purchased the entire interest from the proprietors, and succeeded them in the business. As a business man Mr. Payne is one of the most energetic and successful in Luzerne county. As an employer he is kind and considerate to those under his charge; and as a man he is courteous and obliging to those whom he meets in a business or a social way. Mr. Payne was united in marriage, June 22, 1876, with Miss Elsie, daughter of George and Ann (Esson) Reith, natives of Scotland. This union has been blessed with four children, viz.: Edith, born June 14, 1877; Eddie, who died October 22, 1884; Ellen Arline, born September 28, 1885; and Bruce B., born April 27, 1889. In politics, our subject is not led by any flaunting display of party colors; neither does he allow party zeal to overshadow that greater element, principle, which he always seeks in every man before pledging his support.

William G. Payne, coal operator, Kingston. This gentleman ranks among the enterprising and successful business men of Luzerne county, and is at present one of the owners and operators of the East Boston Coal Company, the mine being located at Luzerne. He is also one of the owners and managers of the Pierce Coal Company, and is president of the Dolph Coal Company, both of which are located at Scranton, Pa. In these various mines hundreds of men and boys are employed, the result of their labor being the shipment of many thousand tons of coal yearly to all parts of the globe. The subject of this sketch was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., July 19, 1848, and is a son of Edward and Priscilla (Standish) Payne, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. Mr. Payne received his education in the educational institutions of Jersey City, N. J., and at an early age became identified with Meeker, Payne & Company, wholesale coal dealers, New York City, handling annually over $2,000,000 worth of coal. He is one of the directors, chairman of finance committee, and largest owner of the Consumer's Coal Company, of Newark, N. J., who own extensive coal lands in Pennsylvania. Is also one of the directors and principal owner of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, and president of the People's Steamboat Company, both lines having a large fleet of passenger and freight steamers running from Bridgeport, Conn., to New York City. Mr. Payne, upon coming to Luzerne, entered the employ of the East Boston Coal Company, as clerk, and was soon promoted to secretary and treasurer, in which incumbency he remained but a short time, when he was called upon to fill the important position of superintendent, which he held until he purchased the business and succeeded his employers. On October 6, 1868, Mr. Payne was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of Luther Roberts, of Montreal, Canada, and two children have been born to this union: William T., an enterprising young man, in business with his father, and Blanche E., attending school at Bishop Hopkins Hall, Burlington, Vt. Mr. Payne is a stanch Republican, and was one of Pennsylvania's electors when Harrison was elected president, four years ago. He and his family are communicants of the Episcopal Church.

Neil Paul, proprietor of the "Hopeville House," Weston, was born in Carbon county, Pa., December 25, 1852, a son of Charles and Grace (McGinly) Paul, natives of Ireland. The father resided for many years in Carbon county, Pa., was a miner, and was killed by a fall of coal in October, 1872, at Colerain, Pa. His children were six in number, as follows: Catherine (Mrs. Michael North), Neil, Bridget, Bella (Mrs. John Flood), Grace and Annie. Our subject was reared in Colerain, Pa., and educated in the public schools. He has been in the hotel business the best part of twenty years, and has resided in Luzerne county seven years. He kept hotel in Hazleton six years, and has been the popular proprietor of the "Hopeville House" since May, 1892. In November, 1886, Mr. Paul married Elizabeth, daughter of George and Mary (Romick) Sweeney, of Weatherly, Pa., and has five children: Charles, James, Mary, and Grace and Elizabeth C. (twins). Mr. Paul is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics is a Republican.

James H. Pearce was born in Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y., January 24, 1853, a son of G. W. and Priscilla (Brownell) Pearce, both natives of New York. Their family consisted of two children: Julia L. (Mrs. Harry Jefferies), and our subject, who received a limited education in the common schools, and was reared on a farm until fourteen years of age. He was then employed on a steamer plying on Seneca lake, New York, until 1878, when he came to Pittston, where he has since been employed in various capacities at the Coxton yards. His wife was Maggie, daughter of George Oyster, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., and they have six children: Willie, Cora, Fred, George, Roy and Mattie. The family are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Pearce is an active member of the Y. M. C. A.; he has been in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company over twenty years. In politics he is a Republican, and a strong advocate of temperance principles.

James Pearn, miner, Luzerne, was born in Cornwall, England, August 20, 1844, and is a son of Edward and Jane (Clark) Pearn, both of whom were born

in the same place. They were respectable farming people, and died in their native country, having reared a family of nine children. James is the fifth in order of birth. He was reared and educated in his native town, and was twenty-seven years of age when he emigrated, in 1871, to this country. He located in Dover, N. J., where he followed iron mining four years. In 1875 he removed to this county, locating near Luzerne borough, where he has since followed mining, being employed by the Wyoming Valley Coal Company. In November, 1866, he married Miss Jane, daughter of Stephen and Mary Tonkin. There have been seven children born to their union, five of whom are living: John, Samuel, William, Rosina and Jane. John is married to Miss Emily Aregood; Rosina is married to George Taylor. Mr. Pearn is a hard-working man, steady and industrious, who has endeavored, by a life of economy and good management, to save enough to buy some property. He owns four houses near his own home. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and, while he and his family are not members of any Christian denomination, they contribute to the support of the M. E. Church.

James Pearson, grocer, Plymouth, was born in Staffordshire, England, January 15, 1835, and is the fourth in the family of eight children born to William and Catherine (Matthews) Pearson, also natives of England. He worked at mining in England until a young man, when he came to America locating at Plymouth, where he followed mining until 1888. He then opened a small grocery store on Railroad street, which he has since successfully conducted. Mr. Pearson is a member of the Foresters, and in politics he votes the Republican ticket.

Lieutenant Charles L. Peck, outside foreman at the New Jersey No. 8 Colliery, Ashley, was born in Carbondale, Pa., February 7, 1848, and is a son of Joseph W. and Elizabeth R. (Roles) Peck, natives of Pennsylvania, of English and Holland origin, and early settlers in that State; his father, who was a blacksmith by trade, and is now manufacturer and dealer in proprietary medicine, reared a family of seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Charles L.; Joseph M., locomotive engineer, on Lake Ontario; Chester, brakeman on a passenger train on the D. L. W. Railroad; and Laura (Mrs. John Price, Wilkes-Barre). Our subject was educated in the public schools of Carbondale, and then picked slate in the breaker for a year and a half, after which he learned the blacksmith trade and followed it for six years. He enlisted at Carbondale, June 26, 1863, in Company H, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Emergency Corps, and served three months. He enlisted at Scranton March 31, 1864, in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh P. V. I., and was discharged August 3, 1865. He then resumed his trade at Salamanca, N. Y., where he remained three years, and then resided at Corey one year; Mayville one year; Pleasantville six months; Mayville (again) six months, and Carbondale two years. He then went to Williamsport, Pa., where he worked in the rubber works for six months, after which he began braking on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Penobscot, which he followed fifteen months. He then removed to Ashley and worked in Sugar Notch, and the next spring removed to that place, remaining until 1891, when he returned to Ashley, where, after acting as docking-boss for four months he was promoted to his present position. Mr. Peck was married March 7, 1876, to Martha, daughter of Luther and Susan (Johnson) Ellis, natives of Pennsylvania, and of very early Rhode Island origin; they are both members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a Republican in politics. He has been first lieutenant of Company A, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guards, since January 14, 1886.

Galusha A. Peck, engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Ashley, with residence in Hanover township, was born in Clifford township, Susquehanna Co., Pa., August 20, 1858. He is a son of Seril and Rachel (Halstead) Peck, and a grandson of Asher and Polly (Ellis) Peck, who with their son Seril came from New London, Conn., in 1818. They settled on a farm in Clifford township, which is still occupied by his son Bela, and the family of his son Asael. The family consisted of three sons: Asael, Seril and Bela. Our subject is also a grandson of

D'Alanson and Phebe (Wells) Halstead, who were farmers near Elkdale, Susquehanna Co., Pa. He is a great-grandson of Stephen Ellis, who came from Connecticut in 1810 and settled on a farm near Uniondale, Susquehanna county; he was a pensioner of the Revolutionary war, and died in November, 1847, at the age of eighty-four years. He is also a great-grandson of John and Rachel (Knapp) Halstead, and of James and Catherine (Van Akin) Wells, the latter of whom in 1806 owned a farm where Elkdale now is. James Wells was a native of Minisink on the Delaware, where he had a gristmill from which he furnished flour and provisions for the Revolutionary soldiers; he died in June, 1839, at the age of eighty-nine years, at the home of his son, Eliphalet, in Clifford township. The father of our subject, who was a farmer, reared a family of six children, viz.: Nelson H., train despatcher, Newark, N. J.; Henry H., conductor, Scranton; Emily Viola (Mrs. William Shannon, deceased); John B., engineer, Scranton; Sydney A., engineer, Northumberland; and Galusha A. The last named passed his boyhood on the farm, and at the age of seventeen years went to Scranton, and drove a milk wagon for his brother-in-law one year. He then braked on the D., L. & W. three months, and fired two years and nine months, after which he went west and worked on different roads for nine months. Upon his return he fired two years and three months on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and was promoted to his present position in 1882. He built his comfortable home in 1886. Mr. Peck was married August 21, 1880, to Miss Susie, daughter of Frank and Lucy (Reicheldarfer) Mertz, natives, respectively, of Germany and Pennsylvania, and of German origin. The issue of this happy union has been four children, viz.: Emma Viola, Edna Rachel, Laura May and Frank Seril. Our subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M., B. of L. E., and Royal Arcanum, and in politics is a Prohibitionist.

Edwin R. Peckens, assistant superintendent of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, coal department, Plymouth division, was born at Bridgewater, Susquehanna Co., Pa., June 16, 1831, and is the eldest of three sons born to Thompson and Jerusha (Backus) Peckens, the former of Massachusetts and the latter of Connecticut birth. The subject of this sketch received his education at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and a higher course of training at Bucknell University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1854. After completing his course he returned to Luzerne county, and kept books for his father at what was known as the Black Diamond Store. The breaker of the Black Diamond was the first one erected in the county, and was built by the father of our subject. After clerking in the store for some time Mr. Peckens was employed in the coal department office at the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, and continued there till 1861, when he joined, as a captain, Company H, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Col. Dodge, and Lieut.-Col. Hoyt, who afterward became governor of Pennsylvania. This regiment had the advance in the whole Peninsular campaign, and was engaged in all the battles connected with that strife. Mr. Peckens served two years, his term of enlistment expiring September 4, 1863. After returning from the war, he accepted a position in the internal revenue office at Scranton, Pa., which was under the supervision of Joseph Scranton. Here he remained three years, and then opened an auction store at Scranton, which he conducted for a short time; then removed to Schuylkill county, where he became superintendent for the Tremont Coal Company; then returned to Scranton and worked for the Northern Coal Company, as clerk under Mr. Albright. There he remained until the Northern Coal Company was merged into the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, when he was given the position as assistant superintendent, which he has since occupied. He has five breakers under his constant supervision. Mr. Peckens was married, November 22, 1855, to Miss Mary, daughter of Anson and Sarah (Mitchel) Atherton, natives of Luzerne county, and three children have been born to them, viz.: Edwin, who married Emma Keller, at Plymouth (Edwin is coal inspector for the Plymouth Division of the D. & H. Coal Co.); Linda, at home; and

Frank, weighmaster for the D. & H. Canal Co. The family attend the Baptist Church. Mr. Peckens is a Republican in politics; he is a member of the F. & A. M.

F. W. Pedrick, Pittston. This gentleman, who is one of Pittston's most enterprising business men, is a native of Carbondale, Pa., and was born November 3, 1847. He is a son of Enos and Mary A. (Shepherd) Pedrick; the former a native of Lackawanna (now Luzerne) county, the latter of Northampton county and of German and Irish descent. Benjamin Pedrick, the grandfather of subject, was a native of Germany, and after coming to America settled in New York, where he remained a short time. In 1802 he came to Luzerne county, being one of the early pioneers. Mr. Pedrick was the second in a family of four children, two of whom are now living, viz.: William, who is now in Chicago in the real estate business; and F. W. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, began life as a brakeman, and shortly afterward was promoted to fireman, in which latter vocation he was engaged when he resigned. In November, 1864, he enlisted in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was immediately transferred to the Fifteenth Engineers Corps to do guard duty, and in June, 1865, was discharged. His brother William was also a soldier, and while he and William were in the army, their two brothers, James and George, were killed on the railroad. At the close of the war, he returned to railroading, for four years, and then engaged in business in Scranton. In 1877 he came to Pittston as manager for J. D. Williams & Co. in the confectionery and ice cream business, and in 1888 bought them out, since when he has carried on a very extensive business. He has recently engaged in the bakery business, also, is the leading baker of Pittston, and tries to please the public. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Mary A. Root, of Carbondale, and this union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Bessie, Ida and Jenny. Mr. Pedrick is a member of the I. O. O. F. His political views are in hearty accord with the principles of the Prohibition party.

Thomas Pence, farmer and dairyman, Wright township, P. O. Mountain Top, was born in Warren county, N. J., March 31, 1854, a son of Martin and Clara C. (David) Pence, both also natives of New Jersey. The father was a farmer, and reared a family of six children, of whom Thomas is the youngest. His father died when he was young and his school days were thus necessarily limited, but, by studying at night, he acquired a good education. He worked on his mother's farm from the death of his father until he was twenty-one years old. He then took a farm for himself in his native county, and worked it for six years, during which time he saved enough money to come to Wright township, where he purchased a farm and gave his attention to poultry-raising and dairy-farming, which he is still following. In November, 1873, Mr. Pence was united in marriage with Catharine A., daughter of John R. and Margaret (Moore) Castner, both Americans. Their union was blessed by three children: Jennie V.; Edgar and Allie M. Mr. and Mrs. Pence and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Rippletown, Pa. Mr. Pence is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of Fairview. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has held the office of school director in Wright township four years.

Alexander R. Pennington, merchant and lumberman, Fairmount township, P. O. Fairmount Springs, was born in that township December 30, 1842, a son of Jonathan C. and Phœbe (Tubbs) Pennington, natives of Chester and Luzerne counties, respectively, and of English origin. Jonathan C. Pennington came to Fairmount township in 1827, where he still resides at the age of eighty-eight years. He is a son of Jesse and Rebecca (Culley) Pennington. Our subject, who is the seventh in a family of eight children, four of whom are living, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. When twenty-one years of age he enlisted in the U. S. army, Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. B. F. Gardner. He was with his regiment through the remainder of the war, and was discharged June 12, 1865. He returned to his native township, bought a farm and conducted same till 1869. He then traveled in the western States for one year, when he bought a half interest in his present store, with Charles

Good. After one year he sold his interest back to Mr. Good, and was employed in Wilkes-Barre for one year, when he and W. H. Moore purchased the store from Mr. Good, and conducted same until 1891, in which year Mr. Moore retired from the business. In 1891 our subject bought a large timber tract, and has since devoted a part of his time to lumbering. He was appointed postmaster in 1875, and has held the office ever since. He married, July 21, 1872, Miss Phœbe, daughter of George and Rebecca Moore, by whom he has one child, Murad D., born June 30, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican, and has been treasurer of his township three years, also school director three years.

David Perkins, manufacturer of candies and ice cream at No. 133 East Market street, Wilkes-Barre, and corner of Wyoming avenue and Breese street, Wyoming borough, was born February 28, 1829, in Wyoming, and is a son of John and Unica (Miller) Perkins, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin, the former of whom was a farmer and landlord. Our subject is a grandson of David Perkins (who was a farmer at Wyoming), and a great-grandson of ——— Perkins (who came from Connecticut to the Wyoming Valley in 1768, and was killed by the Indians in 1780). Our subject's father reared a family of six children, three of whom are now living, David being third in order of birth. Our subject was educated in the common schools and at the Wyoming Seminary. At eighteen years of age he began farming on the homestead, which vocation he followed for thirty years; he then devoted fourteen years to fruit growing on the same property, and in 1890 began the manufacture of candies and ice cream at Wilkes-Barre. He was married, December 20, 1865, to Miss Christina, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Woodsum) Lewis, natives of Kennebec county, Maine, and of Irish and English origin, respectively. This happy union was blessed with two children: John L., born April 5, 1870, who is with his father in the candy business; and Sallie A., attending Madame Clare's private school in Philadelphia. Mrs. Perkins is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Wyoming. Mr. Perkins in his political preferences is a stanch Republican.

Smith B. Perrigo, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born November 20, 1849, in Franklin township, where he was reared and educated. He is the son of William M. and Mary A. (Riggs) Perrigo, both of whom were born in New Jersey, and removed to this county about 1836, locating in Franklin township, where they owned a farm of fifty acres. William Perrigo was a man of honest and industrious habits, and a good citizen. He reared a family of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity, and eight of whom are now living. Smith B. is the sixth of the family in order of birth, and, although born and reared on a farm, and naturally a farmer, he has spent much time at mechanical pursuits in the Locomotive Boiler Works in Kingston. He removed to Dallas township in 1884, and settled on a fine farm of forty-five acres, on which he has built a house and barn and made other necessary improvements. He has served as auditor and in other offices, and is a worthy man and a good citizen. May 17, 1877, he married Miss Anna E., daughter of William Allen, by whom he has had five children, two of whom are now living: Albert H. and Milton A. Mrs. Anna (Allen) Perrigo was born in Lake township, July 20, 1848. She is a worthy member, in good standing, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Calvin Perrin, merchant, Luzerne, was born in Centre Moreland, Wyoming Co., Pa., November 28, 1843, and is a son of George and Charlotte (Ferguson) Perrin, also natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Perrin was educated in his native county, and at the early age of seventeen years began his career as a school teacher, a vocation he followed two years, subsequently serving one year in a store at Orange, as clerk. He then enlisted, August 1, 1864, in the Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was attached to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps. He was promoted to the rank of a non-commissioned officer, and participated in the following battles: Hatcher's Run, October 27 and 28, 1864; Belleville Raid, N. C., December 7 to 11, 1864; Dabney's Mills, February 5

to 7, 1865; Gravely Run, March 27; White Oak Roads, March 31; Five Forks, April 1; Appomattox, April 9; and in all these engagements, although filling the perilous position of standard bearer, he came out unscathed. Mr. Perrin was married, December 30, 1864, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Levi Winters, of Wyoming county, Pa., and they have three children: Howard W., who was graduated at the Wyoming Seminary and Princeton College, and is now taking a course of law at the University of Pennsylvania; Herbert, attending school at Binghamton, N. Y., and Fred, at present with his father in the store, and who recently married Miss Barbara Wallace, of Luzerne. Mr. Perrin is a member of the M. E. Church, of the G. A. R., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. In politics he is a stanch Prohibitionist, and votes not for party but for principle.

Morgan L. Perrin, insurance agent, Pittston. This successful insurance man was born May 5, 1850, in Kingston township, this county, and is the son of Gurdon and Frances (Lewis) Perrin, natives of Luzerne county, Pa. The father of our subject was engaged in farming and also in mercantile business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1866. There were four children in his family, namely: Minnie (deceased), Morgan L. (our subject), Martha (wife of Eugene Bonstein) and Emily. Morgan L. Perrin was educated in the public schools of Pittston, and was engaged in his father's store until the latter's death, when he became identified with the Butler Coal Company, first in the capacity of bookkeeper, afterward as general superintendent of their works, acting in the latter capacity about two years. In 1872 he embarked in the insurance business, and has built up a large connection. He is also engaged in breeding fine horses, and has some of the best blooded stock in the State. Mr. Perrin was united in marriage, May 1, 1870, with Miss Anna, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Furman) Searle, of Pittston, Pa. Mr. Searle was one of the first jewelers in Pittston, and was postmaster under Abraham Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Perrin have been blessed with four children, viz.: Jessie A., Ralph (deceased), Ella S. and Mary N. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics Mr. Perrin is a Republican. The advent of the Perrin family in America dates back to 1636, when John Perrin came from England and settled in Massachusetts.

John Perry, farmer, P. O. Carverton, was born in Wales, about 1822, a son of William and Nancy Perry, both of whom were born in Wales. Our subject emigrated to this country about 1849, at the age of twenty-eight, locating first at Pottsville, and afterward in Pittston, where he remained four years, and where his wife kept a small store. Mr. Perry was a miner by occupation, and followed it for over fifty years, both in this and his native country. From Pittston he moved to Carverton, about 1882, and bought a farm of fifty acres which he is improving and embellishing to perfection. He continued to mine until 1886, when he gave it up on account of deafness which interfered with the work. Mr. Perry was married, in Wales, to Miss Anna M., daughter of John and Letissue (Evans) Bowen. Of this union have been born five children, four of whom are living: Mary Ann, born 1850; William H., born 1854; David J., born 1858; and Joseph M., born 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Perry are both hospitable and kind, and are consistent members of the Baptist Church.

Mahlon A. Peter, farmer, P. O. Dorrance, was born in Hollenback township November 12, 1858, son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Whitebread) Peter, both of whom were born in Hollenback township. Jonas was a son of John Peter, who was born in Lehigh county. He removed to this county about 1818, locating in what is now Hollenback township, on 100 acres of land, part of which he cleared. He died when comparatively a young man, at the age of forty-five years. His family consisted of nine children, two of whom are living. His son Jonas began his active business life in Hollenback township, on another lot of land. He also owned and operated a sawmill, in which he manufactured custom lumber. He was a thrifty, hard-working, honest and industrious man. He held several prominent township offices. Mr. Peter was a strict churchman and a member of the Reformed Church,

in which he held the offices of elder and deacon. He died July 7, 1890, aged sixty-two years. His wife died in February, 1870, aged thirty years. Their family numbered five children, three of whom are now living. Mahlon A. is the second of the family, and during the greater part of his life has followed agricultural pursuits. He removed to Dorrance township in 1887, on a farm of seventy-two acres, forty of which are under cultivation, a feat accomplished by his own personal industry. In December, 1886, he married Miss Sarah C., daughter of William and Eliza Eroh, and to this union have been born three children, two of whom are living, Earl La Mott and Clarence M. Mrs. Sarah C. Peter was born in Dorrance township February 12, 1859. Mr. Peter is a farmer, practical in all his agricultural undertakings, and well thought of in his township. He is a member of the O. U. A. M. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church; politically he is a Democrat.

Abram F. Peters, retired lumber merchant, White Haven borough, was born in Lehigh county, Pa., July 25, 1820, a son of Abram and Elizabeth (Fritzinger) Peters, natives of Lehigh county, and of Swiss origin. Mr. Peters was a stonemason by trade. He died, leaving a family of three children, of whom our subject was the third in order of birth. He received a limited education in the common schools, and began life at the age of fifteen as a farm hand, which occupation he followed until 1837. He then engaged with one Stephen Reitsy to learn the tailor's trade, remaining with him for about two years, and afterward worked at his trade in different towns in Lehigh county for about six years. In 1844 he came to White Haven, where he worked one year as a tailor, when he engaged as clerk in the general store of Ruben Schuler for two years. He then boated for a season, and finally, renting a sawmill from the estate of Ruben Schuler, conducted the same until 1869, when he purchased the mill, improved the property, and did a large lumber business until 1888; in this year he retired, owing to the scarcity of lumber. Mr. Peters was married in May, 1848, to Miss Savina, daughter of John and Mary (Houser) Kleckner, natives of Pennsylvania. This union was blessed with three children, viz.: Almina A. (Mrs. W. L. Hoffecker, of Elizabeth, N. J.), Sadilia (Mrs. John J. Baker, of White Haven), and Mahlon G., born March 3, 1857. The latter received his primary education in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and afterward entered Cornell University, from which he graduated in 1872. He was made an equal partner with his father in the lumber trade. Mahlon G. Peters was married November 15, 1883, to Joanna Wallace, daughter of Samuel and Effie (Dink) Wallace, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and German origin, respectively. She was born April 18, 1856, the eldest child in a family of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have one child, Renie E., born August 15, 1884. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mahlon G. Peters is a member of the F. & A. M., and both he and his father are sound Republicans. The family are among the most respected in the borough.

William H. Pethick, contractor and builder, Wilkes-Barre, was born near Bude, Cornwall, England, December 5, 1844, and is a son of William and Dorcas (Barrett) Pethick, who came to America in 1881, locating in Wilkes-Barre, where they now reside. Their children are: Mary A., William H., James, Harry and Charles T. Our subject was reared and educated in England, served an apprenticeship of six years at the carpenter's trade, and afterward worked as a journeyman in London, six years. In 1871 he came to America and settled in Wilkes-Barre, where he was engaged as foreman in the charge of some of the best buildings then being erected. In 1880 he embarked in business for himself as a contractor and builder, in which he has since successfully continued. Among the many churches and business blocks erected under his supervision may be mentioned: S. W. Presbyterian Church; Welsh Baptist and M. E. Churches; the Pell block; People's Bank; Meade Street school house; Syndicate block, and many others. On October 6, 1876, Mr. Pethick married Sarah A., daughter of Francis and Selina Bone, of Pittston, formerly of England, and has five children: Jennie, Charles F., Harry G., Hilda and William G. Mr. Pethick is a member of the I. O. O. F., Sons of St. George and Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a Republican.

Joseph Petkoski, saloon-keeper, Newport township, P. O. Glen Lyon, is a native of Russian Poland, born January 25, 1849. His parents were Thomas and Rosa (Vamanawca) Petkoski, also natives of Russian Poland. Thomas died in 1889 at the age of seventy-three years, followed by his wife, Rosa, in 1891, at the age of seventy-four years. The subject of this sketch is one of a family of three brothers, Isaac, William and Joseph, of whom Joseph is the eldest. He came to this country on January 8, 1872, and landed at New York. He stopped fourteen months in New York State, and then came to Newport township, this county, and started in as a miner, an occupation he followed for a number of years. On September 12, 1878, Mr. Petkoski married Augusta, daughter of Christopher and Fannie (Strober) Bowman, natives of Germany, and Russian Poland, respectively; they are both living in Luzerne county, the former at Wanamie, and the latter at Mocanaqua. The subject of our sketch belongs to the Polish Catholic Church.

Harper N. Pettebone, farmer, Dorranceton, was born March 14, 1857, a son of Noah and Margaret (Speece) Pettebone, natives of Pennsylvania and of French and German origin, respectively. Our subject was reared on the farm, educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and at the age of twenty began work for his brother, Noah Pettebone, on the farm, where he remained three years; then engaged with Legrand Speece, an uncle, to learn the brick-laying trade, which he followed four years, after which he settled, as a farmer, on a part of the Pettebone homestead where he now resides. In 1883 he built his splendid home, and in September of the same year was married to Miss Rhoda, daughter of Thomas and Rhoda (Gunton) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania and of English origin. This union has been blessed with one son, Warren, now a student at Dorranceton High School. Mrs. Pettebone died July 23, 1884, and our subject was afterward married, January 14, 1886, to Augusta, daughter of Barnes and Elizabeth (Stroh) Bonham, natives of Pennsylvania, the father a miller by trade. Mrs. Pettebone is a member of the M. E. Church of Forty Fort. Mr. Pettebone is a strong Democrat, and is tax collector of the borough of Dorranceton.

Noah Pettebone, farmer, Dorranceton borough, was born August 5, 1838, in Kingston township, a son of Noah (a farmer) and Sarah (Sharps) Pettebone, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and of French and English origin. They reared a family of ten children, seven of whom are living. Our subject was educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-five, farming on the Meyers farm, in Forty Fort borough, where he remained one year. He then worked the Raub farm in Kingston three years, and the Church farm, owned by Col. Dorrance, for eight years, after which he moved on a portion of the old Pettebone homestead farm, where he now resides. On January 14, 1864, he was united in marriage with Jane, daughter of George and Sarah (White) Renard, natives of Pennsylvania, and, respectively, of German and English origin. This happy union was blessed with five bright children, four of whom are now living: Erastus, born January 26, 1866, working on the home farm; Harriet, born January 4, 1869, at home; Benjamin N., born September 7, 1871, attending school at the Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pa., and Cora J., born October 20, 1876, now attending the Dorranceton high school. Mr. and Mrs. Pettebone and their daughters Harriet and Cora are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Forty Fort. Mr. Pettebone has been assessor and school director of Kingston township; he has also held the same offices in Dorranceton borough, and is at the present time a member of the borough council. In politics, he is a Democrat, though at present his sympathies are principally with the Prohibition party. He is one of the sound men of his borough, and commands the respect of all who know him.

Stephen H. Pettebone, farmer, Dorranceton, was born August 11, 1829, a son of Noah and Sarah (Sharps) Pettebone, of Pennsylvania, being the fourth child in a family of ten, seven of whom are still living. He is of English and German origin, and was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools

and Wyoming Seminary. At the age of twenty-six Mr. Pettebone rented a farm and engaged in agriculture for a few years, then bought property at Orangeville, Columbia County, where he spent five years, after which he moved to Kingston, thence, four years ago, to Dorranceton, where he now resides, in the pleasant old homestead. He was married January 24, 1854, to Lucinda, daughter of Joshua and Elenor (Gay) Pettebone, natives of Connecticut and of English descent. The result of this marriage was seven children, of whom five are now living: William T., bookkeeper for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, married to Jane Bonham; Margaret E., married to James Johnson, a farmer; Annie M., married to Harry P. Streeter, a farmer; Edgar R., a civil engineer in the employ of the Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, married to Isabel Hughs; and Jacob S., a student at Cornell University. Mrs. Pettebone is an estimable lady, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Pettebone in politics is a Democrat; he was school director for three years at Orangeville and supervisor for Kingston township two years.

Edgar R. Pettebone, a mining engineer for the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, was born November 24, 1863, at Kingston, and is a son of Stephen H. and Lucinda (Pettebone) Pettebone, natives of Pennsylvania and of French descent. Our subject was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and at the age of twenty-one began work as mining engineer with Ira Hartwell, of Wilkes-Barre, with whom he remained two years and six months; he then engaged with Harry S. Reets (successor to Irving Sterns), for six months, when he accepted his present position. Mr. Pettebone was married, September 27, 1885, to Miss Isabell E., daughter of Charles and Esther (Pettebone) Hughes, natives of Pennsylvania and of English and French origin, respectively, the former of whom is a farmer at Catawissa, Pa. This happy union was blessed with four children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Allen H., born July 18, 1887; Stephen C., born June 9, 1889, and Hazel, born September 9, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Pettebone are members of the Forty Fort Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically, he is a Republican.

J. N. Pettebone, butcher and dealer in all kinds of meat, Kingston, was born in Kingston, June 25, 1845, and is a son of Thomas and Anna (Reel) Pettebone, the former a native of Luzerne county, and of New England origin, the latter of Northumberland county, Pa., and of Holland lineage. Mr. Pettebone was educated in the common schools of Luzerne county, and at the age of twenty began life for himself in the butchering business, which he has since successfully conducted in Kingston. He was married December 25, 1865, to Miss Louise, daughter of Lewis Landmesser, of Wilkes-Barre, which union has been blessed with two children, Lewis L. and Margaret. Mr. Pettebone is a member of the F. & A. M. Politically he is a Republican, and was postmaster at Kingston during President Arthur's administration.

Payne Pettebone. John Pettebone, of French extraction, emigrated from England during the turbulent times of Oliver Cromwell, and was registered as a landholder in Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn., in 1658. On February 16, 1864, he married Sarah Eggleston, by whom he had nine children, three born at Windsor and six at Simsbury, in the same county, whither he removed at the time of the birth of his son Stephen, which occurred October 3, 1669, locating on lands in possession of some of his descendants. The name of Noah Pettebone is found attached to a petition to the Assembly of Connecticut dated March 29, 1753, for permission to buy land of the Indians on the Susquehanna at Wyoming. In 1745 he married Hulda Williams, by whom he had eight children, all born in Connecticut. He was first at Wyoming in 1769, with his three sons, Noah, Jr., Stephen and Oliver. In 1772 he settled on meadow lot No. 22, where his descendants have continued in regular succession to the present, making considerable additions to the homestead. Some time after the massacre of July 3, 1778, he returned to Connecticut and Massachusetts, where his married daughters resided, but after a year or two returned to the homestead at Wyoming, where he died March 28, 1791. The chil-

dren of Noah Pettebone, all natives of Simsbury, Conn., were: Esther, born in June, 1747, married William Alworth; Huldah, born in August, 1749, married Benjamin Atwater; Noah, Jr., born in November, 1751, married Lucy Scott, May, 1778, and was killed in the battle of Wyoming July 3, 1778; Hannah, born in October, 1753, married Joseph Shaw; Stephen, born in September, 1775, was in Sullivan's army and honorably discharged, and after returning to Wyoming was killed by Indians, February 10, 1779, on Kingston Flats; Dolly, born in June, 1757, married Timothy Stevens in 1777; Lydia, born in December, 1759, married John Vaugh; Oliver, born May, 13, 1762, married Martha Paine, December 21, 1783. All of the daughters settled in the Lackawanna region, and had considerable families.

Oliver Pettebone, the youngest son of Noah, born May 13, 1762, was a boy sixteen years old at the time of the massacre, and with others was in Forty Fort. The second day after the massacre he returned to Connecticut, but subsequently removed to Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., December 21, 1783, where he married Martha, daughter of Dr. Barnabus Paine [the family name is now spelled with a y]. He settled on Livingston manor, where three children were born, Oliver, Jr., Esther and Payne. In April, 1788, he returned to Wyoming and purchased the lot adjoining his father's homestead, both of which lots, with added acres, are owned and occupied by his descendants. After his return to Wyoming ten additional children were born to him, and all except two, who died young, raised quite large families. He was a prudent, industrious, systematic farmer, and kept everything in perfect order till his death, March 17, 1832. His wife died December 25, 1833. Their children were: Oliver, Jr., born September 9, 1784; Esther, September 15, 1785; Payne, January 24, 1787; Joshua, August 31, 1788; Marcia, November 3, 1790; Lucy, September 12, 1792; Mary, October 21, 1794; Nancy, November 13, 1796; Noah, July 27, 1798; Huldah, February 14, 1801; Henry, October 5, 1802; Martha, December 30, 1804, and Stephen, February 23, 1807.

Marrying Sarah Tuttle, Payne, son of Oliver Pettebone, was the immediate ancestor of Stoughton Pettebone, a prominent paper manufacturer residing at Niagara Falls, N. Y., born April 9, 1812, and Payne Pettebone, of Wyoming, born December 23, 1813, in Kingston, where Payne Pettebone, Sr., had located with his family, his father-in-law (Joseph Tuttle) with his family, having settled on Abraham's creek at the point since known as Tuttle's Mills, where the settlers on their way to the battle of Wyoming stopped for deliberation. When Payne Pettebone was only eight months of age, his father died, and he was left to the care of his maternal grandfather, Joseph Tuttle, where he remained until fourteen, doing the varied and almost ceaseless work of a farmer's boy, and attending the winter schools in the old schoolhouse with slab benches, located near the residence of the late Col. Elijah Shoemaker, his studies being limited to Webster's spelling book, Daboll's arithmetic, the old English reader, and the rudimentary principles of Murray's grammar. For a time succeeding his fifteenth year, he was a tavern boy-of-all-work; but so firmly grounded were his principles of right and propriety that he did not suffer any in consequence of the contaminating influences by which he was surrounded. He was subsequently clerk in a store at Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, from 1828 to 1831, at a pittance of from $5 to $10 per month, where, amid adverse circumstances and in bad society, he preserved his character unblemished; and, when his employer at Tunkhannock failed in business, declined an offer to enter mercantile life as a principal in partnership with Colonel Montanye before he was eighteen. Returning to his former agricultural employments with his grandfather, he was soon offered an opportunity to engage on trial for two weeks as a clerk in the store of Swetland & Baldwin, of Wyoming. This position he occupied and gave such satisfaction to his employers that his services were retained by this firm, and subsequently by William Swetland, at $175 to $200 per annum and board; and as evidence that he had early learned to appreciate the value of money saved, it is only necessary to state that out of his meager salary he laid up about $100 a year. After the dissolution of the firm of Swetland & Baldwin, in July, 1832, young Pettebone was offered service by

each of the partners, and upon considering the advisability of going into another line of business was proffered an interest in the store of Mr. Swetland; and in September, 1834, entered as an equal partner with him under a contract drawn up by himself, covering less than one page of foolscap, which limited the partnership to such a length of time as the two could agree. This was in September, 1834, before Payne Pettebone had attained his majority. The partnership was so mutually satisfactory that it was dissolved only by the death of Mr. Swetland, September 27, 1864. During the early years of their partnership, they were familiar by every-day labor with all of the details of duties which subsequently devolved on porters and junior clerks. To the ties of mutual interest which united Mr. Swetland and Mr. Pettebone were added those of family relationship when, October 3, 1837, Payne Pettebone married Caroline M., daughter of William Swetland, who has borne him six children, two of whom are living. These are Kate, who married A. H. Dickson, an attorney, residing in Wilkes Barre, and Robert Treat, owner and proprietor of the Wyoming Shovel Works. By the will of Mr. Swetland, the surviving partner was made executor of his estate, which he managed for fifteen years, greatly increasing its value. With the various local interests of the town in which he lived Mr. Pettebone had always been closely identified, and all enterprises having in view the education, evangelization and general advancement of his fellow men had always found in him a willing and liberal supporter. He had never held public office except local township offices, having repeatedly refused the use of his name in nominating conventions when his party was largely in the majority; but with such marked success had he conducted his private business that he had from time to time been burdened with the cares of enterprises of a public character. In 1844 he was appointed a member of a committee with Gen. William S. Ross and Jonathan J. Slocum, by the State authorities for the sale of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, and aided to effect the sale of the same at Philadelphia. From 1854 to 1863 he was treasurer of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company, during the trying years of the financial embarrassment of that corporation and the construction of the road. During that period occurred the severest strain and pressure of his business life, and he retired from the position only when safety from loss was assured to the managers of the road, who were chiefly friends and neighbors of his. He was subsequently elected a director of the railroad company, and continued in that office until the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad was consolidated with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. Mr. Pettebone has been prominently concerned in various other business and many benevolent, scientific and educational enterprises, representing several as president. Among these may be mentioned the old Pittston Bank; the Wyoming Shovel Works (of which himself and son were sole proprietors); the Wyoming Terra Cotta Works; board of trustees of Wyoming Seminary; Wyoming Bible Society; Wyoming Camp Meeting Association; Forty Fort Cemetery Association, and Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He was director of the Washington Life Insurance Company, of New York; the First National Bank of Pittston; Wyoming National Bank, and the Miners Savings Bank of Wilkes Barre, and was president and director of the Wilkes-Barre Savings Bank. He was trustee of Wyoming Seminary and the Drew Theological Seminary, and resigned the trusteeship of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., from inability to attend the meetings of the board. Until 1864, the Wyoming monument grounds remained in a neglected condition. At a meeting of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society that year, it was resolved "that Payne Pettebone, Hon. William S. Ross and Col. Charles Dorrance be a committee to collect funds to defray the expense of finishing Wyoming monument, enclosing and improving the grounds of the same." His duties on such committee Mr. Pettebone discharged with his accustomed ability, energy and success. In 1878 he was chairman of the committee on finances of the Centennial Memorial Association, and to his management was the success of the enterprise in no small measure due. A pleasant incident connected with this event was the entertainment at the residence of Mr. Pettebone of Presi-

dent Hayes and his family and cabinet, Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and his wife and suite, and many other prominent men of the State and nation. Mrs. Hayes, in giving expression to her pleasant recollection of the visit, sent Mrs. Pettebone the following spring a case of rare flowers. To the varied employments above mentioned, which have demanded his time, personal attention and financial support, from time to time have been added the care of interests in coal mines, farming operations and an extensive sugar plantation in Louisiana, where the experiment is being tried of keeping negro laborers in contentment by prompt pay and fair treatment. At the altar of prayer in the old Forty Fort church, at the age of twelve or thirteen, as a seeker after salvation, Mr. Pettebone received lasting impressions for good; impressions which sustained him through the critical period of boyhood and young manhood, and left indelibly upon his mind those principles of integrity which marked his whole career and contributed in no small degree to his success in life, though for years thereafter he was not a professor of religion. The most interesting and highly cherished event of his life was his conversion to God in March, 1848, at the great revival in the Methodist Episcopal church at Wyoming, under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas N. Pearne, assisted by Rev. R. Nelson. As a member of the church since that time, he has been continually in the official board, serving in the several departments as leader, steward, trustee, Sunday-school superintendent and delegate to the General Conference. It was a source of pleasure to Mr. Pettebone to recall the fact that in his younger and less prosperous days he was never ashamed of any kind of honest labor. Work of any kind was acceptable to him so long as it soiled his hands only, and not his character. On the solid foundation of industry, perseverance, integrity and respect for his fellow creatures, and reverence for sacred things, he built, and built surely. A marked trait of his character was gratitude to those who aided him with a helping hand, or cheered him with a friendly word during the rough experiences of his boyhood. The influences of kind deeds rendered him in childhood had so impressed him that as he approached the close of life he had a smile and a pleasant word for boys and girls entering upon its checkered experiences, and in grateful remembrance he held the friends of his youth and the wise counselors of his young manhood.

George D. Pettit, farmer, P. O. Sybertsville, was born in Mifflin township, Columbia Co., Pa., January 25, 1846, a son of Isaac and Lydia (Hutchins) Pettit. His paternal grandfather, Henry Pettit, a native of New Jersey, was a pioneer farmer of Mifflin township, where he lived and died; he was drafted during the war of 1812, but was not required to serve. His wife was a Miss Croll, and he was the father of three sons and four daughters. Isaac, father of our subject, was born in Columbia county, and in 1850 settled in Black Creek township, this county. In 1862 he removed to Sugar Loaf township, where he died in 1868 at the age of sixty-four. His children were: William, Eliza (Mrs. William Minnich), Henry, George D., Mary C. (Mrs. Henry Seiwell) and Harriet (Mrs. Robert Fogle). Our subject was reared in Luzerne county from four years of age; was educated in the common schools, and in early manhood worked at the carpenter's trade, since which time he has been engaged in farming, and he has resided in Sugar Loaf township since 1862. He was twice married, his first wife being Louisa Horn; his second wife was Lucella Miller, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Yost) Miller, of Sugar Loaf township, and by her he has two children: Harry D. and Lula A. Mr. Pettit is a member of the English Lutheran Church; in politics he is a Democrat, and served as school director of Sugar Loaf township six years.

Samuel M. Petty, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born in South Wilkes-Barre, April 26, 1865, and is a son of Matthias and Mary (Pell) Petty. His paternal grandfather, William Petty, a native of Germany, was an early settler of South Wilkes-Barre, and erected the gristmill now operated by Morris & Walsh. His wife was Lydia Stroh, by whom he had four children: Peter, Matthias, Levi and Amy (Mrs. Peter Wagner), all born in South Wilkes-Barre. Matthias was reared in his native city, for nine years was a resident of Salem township, and now resides in Briar

Creek, Columbia Co., Pa. His wife was a daughter of Samuel Pell, of Nanticoke, and by her he has ten children: Hattie (Mrs. James Smith), Amy, Samuel M., William, Charles, Margaret, Mary, Louise, Edith and Emily. Our subject was reared in Salem township from nine years of age, and married, February 27, 1884, Mattie, daughter of Isaac and Jenetta (Heavne) Martz, of Briar Creek, Columbia Co., Pa., and has three children: Mary, Edna and Charles. Mr. Petty in politics is a Democrat, and has held the office of supervisor of Salem township for two terms.

William Petty, M. D., Wilkes-Barre, was born in Hanover township, this county, March 11, 1861, and is a son of Matthias and Mary (Pell) Petty. His paternal grandparents were William and Lydia (Stroh) Petty, natives of Chester Hill, Philadelphia Co., Pa., and were among the early settlers of near Pittston, this county. They worked the Hollenback farm for several years; then removed to Hanover township, at the place now known as "Petty's Mills;" erected grist and flouring mills there, which they conducted many years, and later in life removed to Wilkes-Barre, where they died. Their children were four in number: Peter, Levi, Amy (Mrs. Peter Wagner) and Matthias H., the latter of whom was born in Pittston, was reared in Hanover township, and has always followed the occupation of a farmer. He resided in Luzerne county until 1876, when he removed to Columbia county, where he still resides. His wife was a daughter of Samuel and Margaret, (Lines) Pell, of Hanover township, and by her he had ten children, all now living: Hattie (Mrs. James Smith), Amy, Samuel M., William, Charles, Margaret, Mary, Louise, Edith and Emily. Our subject was reared in Luzerne and Columbia counties, receiving a public and normal school education. He began the study of medicine in 1883, and was graduated from Long Island College Hospital in 1886, immediately after which he located in Wilks-Barre, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession. In 1887 the Doctor married Lesty, daughter of Rinehart and Maria (Oblosser) Bergen, of Columbia county, Pa. (formerly of Germany), and by her he has one daughter, Annie.

P. P. Pfeiffer, M. D., Butler township, P. O. Drum's. This well-known physician and surgeon, of Luzerne county, is a Frenchman by birth, a German by education, and an American by adoption. He was born in France, June 23, 1830, and is a son of Michael and Catherine (Stohm) Pfeiffer, also natives of France. His father was a commissioned officer under Napoleon I, and served with him fifteen years. He died when our subject was quite a small boy. Dr. Pfeiffer was educated in Bavaria, near Heidelberg, in the German Empire; during the Bavarian rebellion, he, with the other students of the institution, took an active part in behalf of the rebels, and when the government subdued the revolt, the Doctor was compelled to fly from the country in order to insure safety to his life and liberty. He sailed for America, landing in New York May 23, 1850, with the paltry capital of fifty cents. He there found a friend of his father, who secured for him a position in a hospital, where he worked eight years. He then went to the University of Philadelphia, from the medical department of which he was graduated, in the class of 1859. After remaining in Philadelphia three years he removed to Pottsville, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession about twenty-seven years. Then, after an extended tour through the United States, Canada and Mexico, the Doctor came to Butler township, this county, where he has since been engaged in his practice. He has been twice married: For his first wife he wedded, immediately after landing in New York, Catherine Miller, of Bavaria, and she bore him eight children, viz.: Catherine, married to Louis Stores, of Pottsville; Philip, an engineer on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad; Daniel, also an engineer on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad; Franklin, a clerk in New York; George, a butler, in Terra Haute, Ind.; John, a heater, in Terra Haute, Ind.; William, a foreman, in New York; and Jacob, who resides with his father. Mrs. Pfeiffer died August 1, 1875, and the Doctor married, for his second wife, Maria Beiselwas, by whom he has one child, Pearl. Dr. Pfeiffer and all his family are firm supporters of the Democratic party.

Hon. Benjamin F. Prouts died at his residence at Buttonwood, Hanover town-

ship, this county, January 6, 1874. He was born in Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Pa., in 1809, and was a son of Leonard and Mercy (Conover) Pfouts. The father, who was of German descent, reared a family of nine children: Mary (Mrs. Joseph Barnes), Lucretia (Mrs. Leonard Eder), Benjamin F., Mary A. (Mrs. Joseph Bailey), Sarah (Mrs. Jonathan Pursel), Robert, Isabella (Mrs. Daniel Latcha), Lucinda (Mrs. William Lemon) and John. His grandfather Conover was a scout in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner by the Indians, and held by them for a time in captivity. Our subject remained at Jersey Shore with his father till he was seventeen, and then went to Tioga county, Pa., and later to Northumberland county, same State, where he was deputy sheriff, and in 1841 removed to Hanover township, where he engaged in farming on the Sively homestead. He was a man of the most sterling character, and a strong advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. He held nearly all the offices of the town in which he lived, and was one of the poor directors of Luzerne county from the organization of that department till his death. He was commissioner of the county at the time of the construction of the courthouse, and being the nearest resident officer chiefly superintended the work. He was associate judge of Luzerne county for several years prior to his death, and in the discharge of the duties of the office showed rare judgment, good common sense, and a knowledge of the law. He was also a good business man, and had accumulated a handsome fortune during his long and useful career. He was married February 5, 1841, to Miss Mary F. Sively, daughter of George and Frances (Stewart) Sively. She had one brother older, named Lazarus S., who died single at the age of sixty-eight years. Her grandfather, John George Sively, was born in Germany and came to America previous to 1788. He was a surgeon in the French army, and later a noted physician in Philadelphia, where he married Jane Baldwin, and died near Easton, Pa., in 1812. He had two children: George, born 1789, died in 1854 on the old homestead in Hanover township, about two and a half miles south of Wilkes-Barre on the River road, where he settled in 1809, engaged in clearing a farm, and reared two children, Stewart and Mary F. His sister Anna married Dr. John J. Rogers. Mr. Sively was a true type of the purity and nobility of pioneer character, and deserves much credit for hewing down the forests as well as battling with the wild beasts and savages, and establishing his family in the comfortable home which is still occupied by his posterity. Lazarus Stewart was born in Scotland; emigrated with his family, first to Ireland, then to Holland, and finally to America in 1729, locating in Lancaster county, Pa., where he died. He had (among other children) two sons, Robert and Alexander, the former of whom had two children, Capt. Lazarus and James, who came to Hanover in 1769 or 1770. [See pioneer chapter.] Alexander Stewart had three children: Lieut. Lazarus, George and Mary (Mrs. George Epsy). The first married Dorcas Hopkins, a relative of the Hopkins family, of Philadelphia, came to Hanover with the forty settlers from Harrisburg and his cousin, Capt. Lazarus Stewart, and had one child, Frances (Mrs. George Sively). He was killed in the Massacre, July 3, 1778. Mr. and Mrs. Judge Pfouts had born unto them one child, George Sively Pfouts, who also lives on the homestead. He married Miss Emma Quick, of Wilkes-Barre, and they had two children. Fannie L. and George Sively, Jr., who, their mother dying when they were young, have since lived with their grandmother, Mrs. Pfouts. Mr. George S. Pfouts married, for his second wife, Miss Adella Eckroth, of Bethlehem, and they have one child, Mary E. This family has always been identified with the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Pfouts is a member. Judge Pfouts was a very active worker in the Masonic Fraternity, and was also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Abia S. Philips, contractor and builder, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Hunlock township, Columbia Co., Pa., June 6, 1831, a son of George W. and Rhoda (Reese) Philips, and comes of Quaker stock. He was reared in his native county, educated in public schools, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the bricklayer's and plasterer's trade, in Danville, beginning in 1849. In 1852 he located in Berwick, Columbia county, and followed his trade there for fifteen years, when he

engaged in business as a contractor and builder, in which he has since continued. During that time (1852 53) he taught school two terms in Nescopeck, this county. He erected the Normal school and Masonic hall at Bloomsburg; the Methodist chapel, Wilkes-Barre; sixty houses for Charles Parrish, Wilkes-Barre; Methodist chapel at Dallas; courthouse at Honesdale; and City Hospital at Williamsport, besides other important contracts. In 1853 Mr. Philips married Amanda, daughter of John and Elnora Bertran, of Nescopeck, and has ten children living: Isabel, Clara (Mrs. Walter Taylor), Ella, Anna, Gertrude, Harry, George, Iola, Edwin and Eva. Mr. Philips has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre since 1885. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Edward Phillips, merchant and farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Hardpan, was born in Franklin township September 14, 1849, and is a son of Edward L. and Hannah (Vanderburgh) Phillips, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation; he died in 1880, aged seventy-one years. He was a son of Hosie Phillips, who came to this county from Connecticut, at an early day. Our subject is the youngest in a family of eight children, six of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when twenty one years of age began working the homestead farm on shares, continuing this for two years, when he rented the same until his father's death, after which he purchased it from the heirs. He opened his store on the farm in 1882, and in 1890 was made postmaster of the newly established postoffice, Hardpan. Mr. Phillips was married, July 4, 1870, to Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret (Shup) Murphy, by whom he has had children as follows: John W., born August 9, 1871; Mary A., born March 5, 1873, died June 28, 1887; Albert D., born February 14, 1875; Hannah M., born December 4, 1876; William A., born November 15, 1878; Eva B., born July 13, 1881; George R., born May 6, 1883, died May 10, 1887; Frank, born July 20, 1885; Grace, born July 24, 1889; and Edward H., born January 30, 1892. Mr. Phillips built his fine residence in 1891. His farm contains seventy acres, and his store is the headquarters for all kinds of country supplies. Politically our subject is a Republican.

Reverend Edward Stanislaus Phillips, pastor of the Church of The Sacred Heart, Plains, was born near Hawley, Wayne Co., Pa., October 4, 1851, and is a son of Edward and Mary (O'Hara) Phillips, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, where they were married in November, 1839, a few years later coming to America. They first located near Hawley, where the father worked and boated on the canal until 1852, in which year he removed to Pittston, where he was employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company until a few years before his death, which occurred July 25, 1890, when he was aged seventy-six years; his wife, Mary, died January 7, 1891. The Phillips family consisted of three children, of whom Michael died in Ireland when but an infant, and Mary A. married John J. Dougherty, of Pittston, by whom she had thirteen children, nine of whom are living, the eldest being Dr. A. F. Dougherty, of Ashley Luzerne Co., Pa. Father Phillips, who is the youngest in his father's family, when a youth attended the public schools at Pittston, and was tutored in his preparatory studies by Father Finnen, vicar-general of the Diocese of Scranton, and pastor of St. John's Church, Pittston. He finished his classical studies in St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md.; his philosophy and theology at St. Charles Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, and was ordained September 29, 1875, in the cathedral at Scranton by the Rt. Rev. William O'Hara, D. D. He was engaged in ministerial work at the cathedral for two years, after which he was located in various parts of the diocese, principally at Hazleton, and came to Plains June 30, 1888, as pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, which has a congregation of two thousand souls, and in connection with which there is a parochial school taught by the Sisters of Mercy, Sister Mary de Ricci, Superior, where 350 pupils are in attendance. There is also a very fine convent property enclosed in beautiful and spacious grounds. The spiritual efforts of Father Phillips have been crowned with most brilliant success, and he commands the respect and admiration of all denominations.

He is ably assisted in his Divine work by his genial curate, Rev. Father Anthony T. Broderick, who was born in Archbald, Lackawanna Co., Pa., June 6, 1866, and is the sixth of ten children of Anthony and Sarah (Melvin) Broderick, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Lackawanna county, Pa., and of Irish origin. He was educated at St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., and finished his philosophy and theology at St. Bonaventure's, Allegany, N. Y. He was ordained October 17, 1890, and in the following November came to Plains. His eldest brother, Father Patrick F. Broderick, is pastor of the Catholic Church at Susquehanna.

William H. Pickering, locomotive engineer, Hazleton. Among the many duties that mankind is called upon to perform, there are few more hazardous, or more exciting, than the occupation of a locomotive engineer on a fast-scheduled passenger train. The lightning engineer, whose name opens this sketch, was born in British America, September 6, 1848, a son of Richard and Ann (Horrocks) Pickering, natives of England. William H. was educated and reared in Hazleton and, in 1859, at the age of eleven years began work at the mines, continuing at it until 1862. He next entered the boiler shops at Hazleton, where he remained a short time, afterward being transferred to the machine shops, where he remained for about three years. In 1868 Mr. Pickering went on the Jersey Central road as a brakeman, and continued there and on the Lehigh Valley, in the same capacity, until 1875, when he began firing on the Lehigh Valley, Jersey Division. He remained there until 1876, when he went to Scranton and fired on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road one year, next to Alabama and fired on the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad for two years. In 1879 he returned to Hazleton, and after braking for a short time, began firing the "Franshaw," on the P. & N. Y. and Wyoming Divisions. After a short time he was transferred to the Hazleton Division, to fire the "Fred Mercer" (861), where he remained until 1882, and was then promoted to the position of engineer, and has since been running passenger trains between Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, White Haven and Penn Haven Junction. The life of our subject on the rail has not always been one of smooth sailing, and he has had many miraculous escapes from instant death, having been in several terrible wrecks, and having at five different times been so badly injured that it was necessary to take him home on a stretcher. He is a typical engineer, and when he mounts the foot-board and grasps the throttle one may depend on reaching their destination on time if the iron horse is capable of getting there. It is the duty of this engineer to take out all new engines on their trial trip, which is indicative of the confidence imposed in him as a machinist, by the company. September 15, 1870, Mr. Pickering married Miss Maggie, daughter of Robert and Ann (Brentley) Stevens, natives of England; and of this union have been born four children, viz.: Richard, who resides at Philadelphia; Edith May; James S. (deceased); and Nina E. Mr. Pickering is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and of the I. O. R. M. He votes the Republican ticket. The family attend the English Lutheran Church.

John Pickett, engineer at Parrish Mine, Plymouth, was born at Rock Port, Pa., November 27, 1857, and is a son of Fredrick and Nancy (Stewart) Pickett, both natives of Ireland. The family subsequently removed to Wilkes-Barre, where John, who is the sixth in a family of eight children, received his education at the public schools of Luzerne county. At an early age he began work about the mines, being engaged at the Empire, No. 9, Nottingham, Washington, Brodericks and Ashley Mines, during this time doing general work. The family removed to Forkston, Pa., where our subject spent one year farming, but, not fancying the occupation, he returned to Plymouth, and for six years fired at the Nottingham, going from there to the Washington Mine, where he became fan engineer. He remained there about one year, at the end of which time he went to McAlester, Indian Territory, where he was engaged as fan engineer at the mines of that place. At the end of seventeen months he returned to Plymouth, and was engaged as pump runner at the Parrish Mine, which he ran until 1891, when he was given charge of the large pair of hoisting engines, where he has since been employed. Mr. Pickett was united in mar-

riage, September 7, 1881, with Amanda, daughter of David and Harriet (Knapp) Major, natives of Pennsylvania. One child, David, has blessed this union, born May 27, 1883. In political matters, Mr. Pickett is independent; the family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Pickett, engineer at the Dodson Slope, Plymouth, was born at Rock Port, Pa., September 13, 1850, and is a son of Frederick and Nancy (Stewart) Pickett, natives of County Derry, Ireland. William is the fourth in a family of eight children, was educated in Luzerne county, and at an early age began working as a slate-picker. This vocation he followed for a number of years at the Ashley, Empire and Staunton Mines, until the family removed to Sugar Notch, when our subject took charge of and ran the breaker engine at No. 9 Colliery for a period of two years. He then did Company work at the Empire for two years, removing at the end of that time to Plymouth, where he was given a position as breaker engineer at the Washington Mine, working here for about one and one-half years. He then went to the right slope as hoisting engineer, where he remained two years, coming back at the end of that time to the Washington and operating the hoisting engines for eleven years. He was then transferred to the Dodson Slope where he now has charge of a powerful pair of hoisting engines, which he has run since 1885. Mr. Pickett was married, June 24, 1871, to Miss Jane, daughter of William and Sarah McDounott, natives of Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born ten children: John, Edward, Margaret (deceased), James (deceased), George, Frederick, Sadie (deceased), Willie (deceased), Lizzie (deceased) and Edith. In politics, Mr. Pickett is independent; the family attend the Episcopal Church.

W. B. Pier, physician, Duryea, was born in Scranton, Lackawanna Co., Pa., December 4, 1859, and is son of Dr. William H. and Frances D. (Throop) Pier, natives of New York and of New England origin. Our subject received his education at Merrils Academy, Scranton, Pa., and subsequently entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in the spring of 1884, and commenced the practice of medicine in Scranton. In 1890, seeing in the rapidly growing town of Duryea an opening for a good physician, he located here, and has since built up a very lucrative practice. Dr. Pier was united in marriage, October 9, 1889, with Kate, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Schumann) Schiebel, natives of Honesdale, Pa., and of German extraction. The Doctor is a member of the K. of P., and in politics he is a Democrat.

George E. Pierce, liveryman, Pittston. This popular and enterprising young man was born in Pittston, Pa., August 19, 1862, and is a son of Charles G. and Louisa (Afford) Pierce, the former a native of New York, the latter of German origin. The subject of our sketch is the eldest in a family of seven children; he was reared and educated in his birthplace, and began life as a slate-picker about the mines, where he worked for two years, when he returned to school. He then went to work for his father, who ran a livery stable, remaining with him seven years. In 1887 he accepted a position as clerk at the "Hotel Eagle," which at that time was conducted by the genial James Ehret. Mr. Pierce remained in that position for two years, when he went west and located at Denver, Colo., being there employed as clerk at the "St. James Hotel." He remained here but a short time, when he pushed farther west and donned the outfit of the typical western cow-boy in Wyoming territory. He was there with the Carter outfit for about five months, when he went to Ogden, Utah, for a short time; thence to Palo Alto, Cal., where he was employed taking care of trotting horses on the famous Leland Stanford Ranch, where he remained one season. He then returned to Pittston, and assumed charge of the livery business, which had been left without a proprietor by the death of his father, which occurred September 5, 1890. Mr. Pierce has ten good horses and a requisite number of rigs, which are all first class. He is a young man of good business abilities, and well merits the large patronage he receives.

Thomas Pocknell, farmer, P. O. Wyoming, was born in Hertfordshire, England, May 12, 1811, a son of William and Mary (Lee) Pocknell, both also natives of Eng-

land. They were honest, upright, and hard-working people, who lived to an advanced age and died in the land of their birth. They reared a family of three children: William, Elizabeth and Thomas, the last two named being twins. Thomas was reared and educated in his native land, and was twenty years of age when he emigrated to this country with his uncle, Thomas Lee, in 1833. He located in Philadelphia, spending about seven years in the city of "Brotherly Love." During his stay there, he gave an attentive ear and a ready obedience to that portion of Divine writ which says: "It is not good for man to be alone," and about 1838 took to himself a wife in the person of Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Frame. To this happy union there were born four children: William, Elizabeth, Milliance and Mary. Of these William married Miss Hannah La France; Elizabeth married Stuben Polen; Milliance married Brees Polen (brother of Stuben), Mary married William Townend. Mrs. Pocknell died in 1870. In 1841 Mr. Pocknell left Philadelphia for Harrisburg, entering the employ of William R. Griffith, who was the prime mover and instigator of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of which he was president for a number of years. At the instigation of Mr. Griffith, Mr Pocknell removed to the Valley, taking entire control of one of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's farms of ninety acres, a position he has held for over forty years. He has proved to be a good servant, a loyal citizen to his adopted county, and an obliging neighbor. There was only one shaft sunk when he came to the Valley, in the neighborhood of Pittston. Mr. Pocknell is a practical farmer, a hard-working and industrious man, upright in word and act. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for the last forty years.

Since the above was written, we are indebted to Mrs. William Pocknell for the following interesting bit of local history, which we give in about her own words: "The house the Pocknell family lives in is over one hundred years old, for Col. Jenkins' daughter, Aunt Rachel Goodwin, stated, in 1877, that it was ninety-six years old then. She could remember coming here to 'spinning frolics,' when they would burn back logs and wood fires. Her brother, James Jenkins, used to come here, and he said that at these frolics the women folks wore their linsey-woolsey gowns, and they would have a gay old time, dancing around. We have found in our garden two pennies 150 and 91 years old, respectively. We also found a 'Poor Richard Almanack,' dated 1818, which tells about Lorenzo Dow raising the devil. He set a barrel of cotton on fire, and a man jumped out and ran out of doors. All this serves to show that the Pocknell homestead is a pretty old place."

Edward Polgrean, chief of police, Hazleton. This popular young officer was born in Cornwall, England, March 15, 1861, and is the eldest in a family of six children born to Henry and Alice (Harvey) Polgrean, natives of England. The father came to America in 1870, and sent for the family in 1874, settling at Stockton, where he still resides. Edward received his early education in both England and this country, and at the close of his school life started to work in the mines. He did contract work principally, his first work consisting of driving a tunnel for G. H. Myers & Co., at Yorktown. In 1884 he came to Hazleton and engaged with A. Pardee & Co. to do general contract work. He remained with Pardee & Co. for two years, at the end of which time he engaged in huckstering, which he followed for one year. He was then elected patrolman of Hazleton for the term of one year. At the end of this time he went to Newport News, Va., where he was employed in the building of a great shipyard, thence proceeding to Philadelphia, where he was employed as a builder for a short time. He returned to Hazleton from Philadelphia, and in 1891 was appointed chief of police for one year, and after that term had expired, for three years. Mr. Polgrean was married March 23, 1892, to Miss Adella Yerrick, of Danville, Pa. In politics he is a Republican; he attends the M. E. Church, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Polgrean is a very popular and efficient officer, and is always to be found at his post.

David K. Pollock, farmer, P. O. Carverton, was born August 23, 1838, in Salem township, where he was also reared and educated. He is the son of Samuel and

Desire (Seeley) Pollock, the former born in Montour county, in 1801, the latter in Germany. Samuel removed to this county about 1821, locating in Salem township on a farm of 130 acres of wild land, seventy-five of which he reclaimed and brought under the plow. In conjunction with his farm he owned and ran a sawmill, working both summer and winter, and in his day he did much for the advancement of agricultural pursuits. He lived a life of usefulness, and died in 1886 at the age of eighty-three. His family consisted of twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and six of them are now living, David K. being the sixth in the family. Our subject remained in Salem township till he reached his twenty-seventh year. In 1868 he married Miss Eliza, daughter of George and Esther Brobst, and three children have been born to them: George, Fanny and Bruce, all living. After his marriage Mr. Pollock learned and worked at the blacksmith's trade with his father-in-law. In 1873 he removed to the Valley, where he continued at his trade for six years; and finally went to farming in Kingston township, on forty-five acres of well-improved land. Not only is he a first-class mechanic but a practical farmer withal. He has made many needed improvements, and still continues to embellish and adorn his neat home. Politically, he is a Democrat.

John Pollock, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born in Briar Creek township, Columbia Co., Pa., May 17, 1829, and is a son of Samuel and Desire (Seeley) Pollock. His paternal grandfather, John Pollock, was a native of Montour county, Pa., and a son of Samuel Pollock, who was a native of Ireland and one of the pioneers of Montour county, Pa., whose wife was Margaret Johnston. John Pollock settled in Salem township, this county, in 1822, and died there the same year. His wife was Mary Scout, and his children were eight in number: Samuel, William, Eliza (Mrs. John B. Courtright), Jane (Mrs. Thomas Edwards), John, Molly (Mrs. Isaac Courtright), Harriet (Mrs. Richard Harned) and Sydney J. Of these, Samuel was born in Montour county in 1801, settled in Salem township in 1823, and was married September 18, 1828, to Desire, daughter of John and Mary (Weltz) Seely, of Salem township, and by her had eight children, who grew to maturity: John, Mary, Stephen P., Jacob, James, David K., Sydney H. and Elsie. Our subject was reared in Salem township from three years of age, and has since been a resident of Luzerne county, where he has followed farming as his principal occupation, though he was proprietor of a hotel in Wyoming for thirteen years. Since 1890 he has occupied his present farm in Salem township. He married February 3, 1863, Agnes C., daughter of James and Margaret (Craig) McKee, of Montour county, Pa., and has two children living, Charles D. and William. Mr. Pollock is the possessor of the Pollock family Bible, purchased by his great-grandfather in 1803. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Samuel Pollock, farmer, P. O. Belbend, was born in Salem township June 25, 1835, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Freeman) Pollock. His paternal grandfather was John Pollock, a native of Montour county, Pa., and a son of Samuel Pollock, a native of Ireland, whose wife was Margaret Johnston, and who were pioneers of Montour county, Pa. John Pollock, whose wife was Mary Scout, settled in Salem township in 1822, where he died the same year; he had eight children, and William, father of subject, was the second child and second son. He was a farmer, and cleared the farm on which he resided until his death. His wife was a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Garrison) Freeman, of Salem township, and by her he had six children who grew to maturity: Lavina (Mrs. Joseph Walton), Edmund, Mary (Mrs. Lewis Lacher), Samuel, Benjamin F. and Alfred. Our subject was reared in Salem township, where, with the exception of two years of his life, he has always resided, engaged in farming. In 1861 he married Caroline, daughter of John and Susan (Seybert) Cope, of Salem township, and has five children: Effie, Lizzie, Martha (Mrs. Charles Cooper), James and Henry. Mr. Pollock is a member of the Evangelical Church; in politics he is a Democrat, and has held several local offices.

Amos T. Poole, lumberman, of Forty Fort borough, was born September 30, 1818, in Hanover, Plymouth Co., Mass., a son of William and Sarah (Pachard)

Poole, and a grandson of Deacon S. Poole, who was born in Abington, Mass., August 27, 1736, and lived to be ninety-four years of age. Our subject is the youngest in a family of eleven children, three of whom are now living. He was reared in Massachusetts, educated in the common schools, and in August, 1837, he moved to Philadelphia, thence in January, 1838, to Luzerne county, Pa. At the age of twenty-two, he engaged in the lumber business which he carried on till the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in the United States Army, in Company F, Fifty-third Regiment, P. V. He participated in the following battles: Fair Oaks, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, and other minor engagements. He received a sun stroke, also fell and injured his back while on duty, and was discharged February 14, 1863, on account of disability. He then came to Dallas, Luzerne county, but was unable to work for three years, at the end of which time he was then placed in charge of the machinery at the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad shops, at Kingston, where he remained ten years. After his second marriage he moved to Forty Fort, where he now resides, retired from active life. Mr. Poole was married June 14, 1840, to Melissa, daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Kent) Knox, natives of Vermont and Connecticut, respectively, and of English origin. By this union there were seven children, five of whom we have record of, as follows: Maria L. is wife of Phinney Watt, outside foreman at the East Boston Mine; William P. is a contractor, married to Nellie Furgason (deceased); George W. is a contractor, married to Jeannette Hutchinson (deceased) (for his second wife he married Nenie Stewart); Francis H. is an engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and is married to Virgie Keeler; Melissa E. (deceased) was married to Melvin Lake, a general workman. The mother of this family dying November 26, 1871, Mr. Poole married his second, in March, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Poole are Spiritualists. He is a member of the I. O. O. F, and in politics is a Republican.

Fred J. Pope, a leading merchant, of Nanticoke, ranks among the enterprising business men of Luzerne county. He was born in Cornwall, England, October 20, 1862, a son of James and Elizabeth (Nuncorrow) Pope, both of whom are natives of England. They emigrated to this country in 1866, and settled at Rockaway, N. J., where they resided until their deaths, the mother passing away in 1878, the father in 1881. Our subject is the youngest in a family of twelve children, and received his education in the public schools of New Jersey. At the close of his school days he engaged in clerking at Rockaway, which occupation he followed three years, when he went to Port Oram, N. J., at that place working in the iron mines. He followed this vocation about nine years, when he went to Ely, Va., where he worked in the copper mines for a time, after which he went to Sherbrooke, Canada. Here he was employed in the Gilbert River Gold Mines until 1885; in this year he came to Nanticoke and worked in the coal mines about one year, at the end of which time he engaged in clerking for B. Jackson, in whose employ he remained for three years. In 1888 he engaged in the grocery business with a Mr. Boone, under the firm name of Pope & Boone. They conducted a prosperous grocery business until January, 1891, when Mr. Pope bought out Mr. Boone's interest, and has since been sole owner and manager. His business has continued to prosper until he has become the leading grocer of Nanticoke. Mr. Pope was united in marriage December 9, 1891, with Miss Josephine, the accomplished daughter of John Post, of Cambra, Pa. Our subject is a member of the American Legion of Honor, the I. O. O. F., the K. of M., and the F. & A. M. His political propensities are of the regular Republican type.

Merritt H. Post, wholesale and retail dealer in harness and trunks, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Fairmount township, this county, April 30, 1834, a son of Gideon and Anna (Dodson) Post. His paternal grandfather, Gideon Post, a native of Connecticut and a soldier of the Revolution, was a pioneer of Huntington township, this county, where he resided until his death. His children were Gideon, James P., Josiah, Lewis, Betsey (Mrs. Charles Barrett) and Sabry (Mrs. Merritt Harrison). Of these, Gideon, the eldest, and the father of the subject of this memoir, was a native of Connecticut. He was reared in Luzerne county, and in early manhood

located in Fairmount township, where he cleared and improved a farm, and resided until his death, which occurred December 6, 1875, when he was in his eighty-fourth year. His wife, Anna, was a daughter of Squire John Dodson, a pioneer of Huntington township, and by her he had eight children: Sylvina (Mrs. Philip Fritz), Josiah D., Nancy (Mrs. Vastine Boom), John, Gideon, Sally A. (Mrs. Elisha Myres), Merritt H. and Eliza (Mrs. D. G. Larnard). Our subject was reared in Fairmount township until seventeen years of age, receiving his education in the common schools and Kingston Seminary. In 1852 he came to Wilkes-Barre, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the harness trade with James D. Laird; he located in Plymouth in 1856, where he carried on the harness business up to 1862, in that year returning to Wilkes-Barre, where, with the exception of two years, he has since been in active business. Mr. Post married on August 24, 1869, Anna L., daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Lines) Pell, of Hanover township, by whom he has four children: Edward H., George S., Grace A. and Florence May. Mr. Post is a member of the First M. E. Church, in which he is also steward. Politically he is a Republican.

Washington B. Poust, clerk, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, P. O. Shickshinny, was born at Muncy, Lycoming Co., Pa., October 2, 1841. He is a son of John and Julia A. (Shrarer) Poust, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. He was reared in his native county until sixteen years of age, receiving his early education in the common schools, and afterward taking a commercial course at the Iron City Business College, Pittsburgh, Pa. When sixteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship at the printing trade, but after serving two years gave it up on account of ill health, and engaged as clerk in a general store in Muncy, remaining there until October 6, 1861. On that date he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fourth P. V. At the second battle of Bull Run he was taken to the hospital with typhoid fever, which developed into rheumatism, and December 5, 1862, he was honorably discharged on account of disability. Since the war he has been employed in railroad business; nine years as station agent at Shickshinny; ten years as station agent at Bloomsburg; two years in the car department at Buffalo, N. Y., Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and, since 1887, with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Mocanaqua. He married, February 22, 1865, Mary B., daughter of Lot and Rosaline (Gordon) Search, of Shickshinny, and has four children: Harry S., Harvey L. and J. Howard (twins) and Edith M. Mr. Poust is a member of the Presbyterian Church; in politics he is a Republican, and has held nearly all the local offices in Shickshinny, being at present a member of the borough council; he is a member of F. & A. M. and G. A. R.

Abiathar B. Powell, supervisor of Plains township, Plains, was born in Bloomsburg, Pa., October 10, 1857, and is a son of Abiathar B. and Mary (Daniels) Powell, natives of South Wales, whence his grandfather emigrated when the father of our subject was but a year and a half old. Abiathar B. Powell, Sr., who was a miner and mine-contractor and is now engaged in mining in Dunmore, Pa., reared a family of five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Eliza, married to Philip Fritz, a harness-maker, of Wilkes-Barre; Mary, married to Jacob Lought, and after his death to a Mr. Pratt (she is living in Providence, Pa.); Abiathar B., who is the subject of this sketch; and William, a miner, in Dunmore; there is also a half brother by his father's second marriage, George, who is engaged in mining in Dunmore. The subject of this memoir received a common-school education, and at the age of twelve years began working about the mines, which occupation he followed till 1892, doing all kinds of work. He built his present residence in 1885. Mr. Powell was married, December 21, 1881, to Miss Mary Ore, who was born in Honesdale, Pa., March 17, 1859, daughter of John and Catharine (Scofield) Ore, natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Powell have had six children, as follows: George W., who died at the age of seven years; Hattie E., who died at the age of five years; John O., who died at the age of two years; Walter R.; Harry E., and May. Our subject is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and the I. O. O. F.; he is a close adherent of the principles of the Republican party; he was elected to his present position in 1892.

Charles Powell was born October 13, 1843, in the parish of Ystradfellte, in Breconshire, South Wales, and is the youngest of nine children, eight boys and one girl. His father's name was Roderick Powell, and his mother's name was Elinor Llewellyn, daughter of William Llewellyn, and granddaughter of Morgan Reese, of Caven Mais Car Ddyfynog, Breconshire, who was of a very honorable and wealthy family. About the time of Charles' birth, his father, who was a wealthy farmer, met with great financial disaster by endorsing some papers for an acquaintance, involving thousands of dollars, which he had to pay, and which completely ruined him and his family for life. In the spring of 1846, Charles' father moved with his family to Glynthynog Glynneath, Glamorganshire, and here Charles, under great difficulty, received a common-school education, but, at a very early age he was compelled to work in the mines, owing to the death of his father. When sixteen years of age he had saved enough money to enable him to go to school for one term, which was a great benefit to him in after years. In July, 1866, he joined the Glamorganshire Constabulary, and served four years, but, owing to an attack of pneumonia, he was compelled to resign and leave his native country in order to recruit his health, and in September, 1870, he landed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; and from there he proceeded to Boston, Mass., thence proceeded to New York, ultimately arriving in Providence, Lackawanna Co., Pa. (where he visited his brother Morgan who had preceded him to this country about twenty years, and who died July 30, 1891).

Shortly after arriving in this country, our subject was offered a position as night watchman at Bregg's Shaft, under the Lackawanna Coal & Iron Company, at Scranton, and was employed there during the great and memorable strike of 1870 and 1871, which lasted six months, and which was a great struggle between capital and labor. While employed here he learned the engineering trade, and finally leaving, was employed by William H. Richmond, at Dixon City, as breaker engineer; leaving Dixon City, he was employed as engineer by the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, at Mill Creek, Plains, in July, 1872. On January 1, 1873, Mr. Powell married Mary Jane, the eldest daughter of Henry Wedeman, of Fell township, Lackawanna Co., Pa. As far as known, Mrs. Powell's forefathers came from Germany, and her mother's forefathers, whose name was McDonald, came from Ireland. In September, 1873, Mr. Powell left the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, and was employed by J. H. Swoyer, at the Enterprise Colliery. Here he was employed for ten years, off and on, being obliged to lay off at times, owing to ill health. In 1879 he visited his native Wales, for the benefit of his health, and returned in three months greatly improved. After his return from Europe he was employed by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company as engineer at the Prospect Mines, but, engineering not agreeing with him, he resigned and embarked in the book business which he carried on with great success. When he became known, the popular publishers, Hubbard Brothers, of Philadelphia, induced him to sign a contract for one year to sell their publications, which he accepted, and carried on the business with great profit to himself and his patrons. After the expiration of the contract with Hubbard Brothers, he was sent for by C. D. Simpson, Esq., general superintendent of the Enterprise Colliery, to return as engineer for the shaft engine, which he accepted, remaining there nearly four years; while here he surpassed all records for hoisting coal, on two occasions hoisting the greatest amount of coal in ten hours that was ever hoisted at this colliery. The Scranton *Republican* the next day published the account, and termed it "extraordinary."

Mr. Powell remained here until the great cave-in and the drowning of the mine with water. He then left and was employed by the Lovell Manufacturing Company, of Erie, Pa., as agent and collector, and where, owing to his honesty and integrity, he gained great respect. When leaving he was urged to remain, being offered a splendid salary; but, preferring to go in business for himself, he declined. He is now dealing in all kinds of household supplies, and is doing well. Mr. Powell has three children, two girls and one boy, viz.: Ella A., aged eighteen; Anna May,

aged sixteen; and Charles Henry, aged fourteen, all born in Plains. Mr. Powell is a member of the M. E. Church, and has served as steward and trustee in the same. He has been a member of Sodi Lodge No. 670, I. O. O. F., for over nineteen years; is a member of Star of America Encampment No. 214, I. O. O. F., and is secretary and trustee of the last named lodge, is also a member of Valley Lodge No. 499, F. & A. M. at Pittston, Pa. In politics he is a Republican.

Daniel D. Powell, driver-boss in Pine Ridge Colliery, Plains, was born in South Wales, October 19, 1864, and is a son of Thomas J. and Mary (Davis) Powell. The father, who was a fire-boss, came to America in 1872, locating at Wilkes-Barre, and working in the Baltimore Mine; he removed to Plains in 1880, and worked in the Wyoming Mine, and died, March 21, 1891, at the age of sixty-seven years. The family consisted of nine children, eight of whom are living, of whom the subject of our sketch is the sixth; he embarked in life picking slate in the Baltimore, and has since been employed about the mines, including three years mining, being promoted to his present position in 1889. He removed to his present residence in 1880. Mr. Powell was married, June 6, 1888, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Joshua T. John, and to their union have been born two children, viz.: Gertrude and Elizabeth. Our subject is a member of the I. O. R. M. and the Ivorites, and in his political views is a Republican.

John Powell, butcher, Larksville, was born in Pottsville, Pa., in January, 1849, a son of Walter Powell, a miner by occupation, who became a resident of this county. He had but one child, John. Our subject was reared and educated in Plymouth township, and followed farming until he was twenty years of age, when he learned the painter's trade which he pursued for twenty years. This work not agreeing with him he abandoned it to work in the mines, and for the last two years, has been successfully engaged in the butcher business. In 1871 he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of J. R. and Jane Lynn, and of this union were born three children: James, Jennie and Blanche. Mr. Powell owns three houses in Larksville and is a practical business man. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and Knights of the Golden Eagle. Politically, he is a Republican.

J. C. Powell, of the firm of Powell & Johnson, proprietors of the Wilkes-Barre *Record*, Wilkes-Barre, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lansford, Carbon county, in 1854. He had no unusual advantages in the time of his youth, but when still young was a qualified teacher, and taught school in Schuylkill county for a continuous period of seven years; then being determined to push his education further, he attended the Millersville State Normal School, Chittenden College, Philadelphia, and the Bloomsburg State Normal School. He was then offered and accepted a desk in the office of the Shenandoah *Herald*, where he remained eight years. Subsequently he helped to establish the *Colliery Engineer*, now a prosperous publication in Scranton. In 1883 he came to Wilkes-Barre to find a more congenial and broader field, and from that time to the present has been one of the proprietors of the *Record*. At this writing Mr. Powell is making a tour of Europe, and frequently the columns of his paper bear evidences of his discriminating powers and facile pen.

Samuel Powell, justice of the peace, Nanticoke, is a native of Minersville, Schuylkill county, and was born October 8, 1852, a son of John and Choice Powell, both natives of Wales. Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native county, and when a youth began working in the mines as door-tender, which he followed for a short time, later working in various capacities, and it was not long before he became a miner. In 1867 his parents removed to Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, near Scranton. He then engaged in boating between New York and Baltimore, up the Hudson river, and various other places. After spending four years of his life on water, he returned to Taylorsville and again engaged in the mines, where he remained about six months, at which time he removed to Nanticoke, where he has since resided, with the exception of one year that he lived at Sugar Notch. During his first nine years at Nanticoke he was engaged in the mines. In 1887 he was appointed justice of the peace of Nanticoke borough, as successor to L. C.

Green (who then removed to Colorado), and in 1888 he was re-elected, his term expiring in 1893. In 1887 he was elected burgess of Nanticoke, and served as such one term; he has also served one term on the school board of the borough. Mr. Powell was married, August 19, 1875, to Miss Sarah Williams, of Sugar Notch. This union has been blessed with six children, four of whom are living: Choicey, Lizzie, George and Artimus. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Red Men. In politics he is a Republican.

William Powell, Jr., general inside foreman for the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, Upper Lehigh, is a native of Wales, and was born May 24, 1842. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Morgan) Powell, who now reside at Upper Lehigh. The family came to America the same year that William was born, and he received his education at Pottsville. William Powell, Sr., is one of the veteran miners of the anthracite coal regions; he worked in the iron mines and throughout the anthracite coal regions, and in 1865 located in Upper Lehigh, where he was general inside foreman until 1886, in which year he retired, being succeeded by his son William, Jr. Our subject is a self-educated man, and has not only trained himself in the common English branches, but has made an extensive study of the higher sciences and mathematics. At the age of six he began his career around the mines as a slate-picker at Lansford, where he remained seven years, working in various capacities. He then quit the mines for a short time, and went to Danville, where he worked for about eighteen months in a rolling-mill, when he went to Eckley and again engaged in working in the mines. Here he remained until September 1, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. During his term of military service he participated in the Seven Days' Fight, and was also in the Peninsula Campaign; he received two serious gun-shot wounds, and was then discharged on account of disability. He re-enlisted in Company F, Veteran Reserve Corps. On October 27, 1865, he was again honorably discharged, when he returned to Upper Lehigh and accepted a position as assistant mine foreman, which position he has since held. On May 14, 1864, Mr. Powell was united in marriage with Miss Jane Aubery, of Eckley, which union has been blessed with children as follows: William, of the firm of Powell & Harris, in Hazleton; Thomas, a physician in Wilkes-Barre; John, clerk for the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, at Upper Lehigh; Jacob, an operator in Wilkes-Barre; Elizabeth and Jane (the latter being deceased). Mr. Powell is a stanch Republican, and is a member of the F. & A. M. and the American Legion of Honor.

Evan A. Price, inside foreman at the Prospect Colliery, Plains, was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, October 28, 1851, and is a son of George D. and Cecilia (Nichols) Price. The father, who was a miner in Wales, and, later, in America, reared a family of eight children, two of whom are living, viz.: Evan A. and Llewellyn, the latter of whom is a fire-boss, in Miners Mills. Our subject began working in the mines at the age of nine years; he came to America in 1870, locating at Mill Creek, where he did Company work for six years, and then came to the Prospect Colliery, where he was driver-boss for seven years, and in 1883 was promoted to his present position. Mr. Price was married, September 10, 1874, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Reese and Catherine (Lewis) Richards, of Wales, and to their union have been born eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: David N., Catherine, Cecilia, George, Lydia and Evan B. Mr. Price is a member of the Ivorites, and is a Republican in his political views.

Fred H. Price, proprietor of the "Grand Central Hotel," Wilkes-Barre, was born in White Haven, Pa., February 18, 1860, and is a son of John Henry and Louisa C. (Fuehr) Price. The father was born in Hamburg, Germany, January 19, 1834, and at the age of sixteen became an apprentice to learn cabinet making and stair building, serving four years. Two years later he married his wife, who was born in Heidhoff by Dermetz, Germany, May 10, 1829. They emigrated to America in the fall of 1858, coming to White Haven, where he was employed in the boat yard until the Lehigh land freshet in the spring of 1862. Then he was employed

in the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad car-shops at that place, where he remained until 1864, at which time he engaged in the cabinet making and undertaking businesses, which he carried on successfully until 1881. He then sold out, removed to Wilkes-Barre and accepted a position with M. B. Houpt (the leading contractor and builder) as carpenter, where he remained for seven years, or until 1888, and then connected himself with Philip R. Raife, contractor and builder, in the capacity of carpenter-boss, where he still remains. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Mary S. (Mrs. Garman), born in Germany, March 4, 1858; Fred H.; Louisa C., born June 22, 1864; Annie, born September 6, 1868, and John Henry, born in 1862, and died in 1864. Fred H. Price was educated at the public schools of White Haven, also at Wyoming Seminary, and at the Commercial College at Kingston, attending the latter in the fall of 1880 and spring of 1881. He was also clerk at the "Wyoming Valley Hotel" (ex-Sheriff J. B. Stark, proprietor), from October 25, 1878, till May 1, 1884, and then accepted the position of chief clerk for ex-Sheriff Aaron Whitaker, at the "Exchange Hotel," where he remained until April 1, 1892, when he embarked in his present hotel business. On October 23, 1884, Mr. Price was united in marriage with Miss Emma J., daughter of William H. and Mary C. (Shiber) Tennant, natives of Pennsylvania, and of this union there are (1892) three children, as follows: Pearl Patience, born February 11, 1885; Etta May, born August 7, 1887, and Flora Henrietta, born July 30, 1889. Mr. Price is a member of the German Lutheran Church, his wife of the Franklin Street Methodist Church. He is a member of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 61, F. & A. M.; Wilkes-Barre Lodge No. 704, I. O. O. F.; Germania Castle No. 72, A. O. K. of M. C.; Washington Camp No. 408, P. O. S. of A. of Wilkes-Barre, and Diamond Council No. 132, Jr. O. U. A. M. at White Haven. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and was elected on February 18, 1890, at the age of thirty years, the first councilman of the Sixteenth Ward of the city of Wilkes-Barre, and he is, perhaps, the youngest man that ever was elected to such an important office; and, besides, he is nothing if not enterprising for he has erected eighteen tenement houses in that progressive city for himself within the past five years, and still only a young self-made man.

George D. Price (deceased) was born in Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, July 14, 1824, and was a son of Evan and Mary (Powell) Price. In their family there were ten children, two of whom reached majority, viz.: Eliza, who married John Leonard, a jeweler in Swansea, Glamorganshire, South Wales; and George D. Our subject, who had been a miner in his native country, came to America in 1868, and located in Providence, Pa., where he boarded with his sister-in-law till his family came in 1869, when he removed to Miners Mills; here he also followed mining till 1882, when he engaged in the insurance business, which he followed till the illness preceding his death. Mr. Price was married, April 14, 1849, to Miss Cecilia, daughter of David and Lydia (Evans) Nicholas, natives of Glamorganshire; nine children were the fruit of this union, two of whom are living, viz.: Evan A. and Llewellyn. The last named, who is unmarried and resides with his mother, is fire-boss in the Prospect Colliery; he is a member of the I. O. R. M., Ivorites, and the Miners Mills school board. Another son, David, was killed in the mines in Wales at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Price was a member of the Welsh Congregational Church, in which he was local preacher, deacon and trustee; he took the initial step in founding churches in Mill Creek, now, and Plains; he also helped found the church at Parsons, of which he was a member at the time of his death, which occurred May 25, 1891, at Miners Mills. The family are Republicans in their political views. Mrs. Price is a member of the Welsh Congregational Church.

Harrie Bertsch Price, secretary and treasurer of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, Upper Lehigh. This gentleman is a native of Carbon county, and was born September 25, 1857, a son of Judge S. B. Price, of Mauch Chunk, and Harriet (Bertsch) Price, the former of whom was born in Hunterdon county, N. J. He was chief

clerk for the Upper Lehigh Coal Company for several years, and previous to being elected judge, in 1889, he held the office of treasurer of Carbon county. The Price family is of German extraction. Mrs. Judge Price is a native of Mauch Chunk, and of German lineage also. On January 28, 1887, Judge Price resigned his position as chief clerk of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company in favor of Harrie B., and at the death of Fisher Hazard, secretary and treasurer of that company, which occurred September 7, 1888, Harrie succeeded him also, and has since held both positions. In the Price family there were three children, viz.: Harrie B.; Samuel, a coal operator in Johnstown; and John, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Hazleton. Our subject was educated at Swathmore College, from where he came directly to Upper Lehigh, and accepted his present position. He was united in marriage October 27, 1884, with Margaret Smith, of Cornwells, Bucks Co., Pa. There have been born to them three children, viz.: Marion, Harrie and H. Katherine. Mr. Price is a member of the Presbyterian Church; socially he is a Knight Templar; politically he is a Democrat.

William C. Price, druggist, Pittston. This gentleman was born in Wilkes-Barre June 19, 1849, and is a son of John and Ann Price, both natives of Luzerne county, and now residents of Plains township. Our subject received his education in Wilkes-Barre, and at the age of seventeen began work in the drug-store of Blakely Hall, at Pittston, remaining with him about fourteen years, when Mr. Hall went out of business. Mr. Price then went to Luzerne, where he remained until 1880, when he came to Pittston and opened a drug-store, where he has since enjoyed a very lucrative patronage—in a word, he is the leading druggist of the city, and a moment's observation of any practical druggist will convince him that his stock is as nearly complete in every respect as it is possible to be. Mr. Price was married, in 1877, to Miss Emma Warner, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have had one child, Laura Eugena (deceased). He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of the Golden Eagle. Mr. Price has many friends in Luzerne county, and, truly, it is no surprise that he should have friends, for he is at all times a gentleman either in a social or business way, and kind and obliging at all times.

William W. Prichard, farmer, P. O. Prichard, was born in Plains township, this county, July 2, 1839, a son of Leonard and Elizabeth (Dodson) Prichard, the former of whom was born in Connecticut, March 28, 1806, the latter in Ohio September 19, 1808. Leonard Prichard was a son of Benjamin Prichard, also a native of Connecticut, and who served in the war of 1812. He removed from the East to Susquehanna county, Pa., where he lived the remainder of his life, dying at the age of eighty-five years. His family numbered seven children, two of whom are now living. His son Leonard began his active life in the town of Springville, Susquehanna county, Pa., where he manufactured wooden clocks and also guns. He remained in Springville until 1836, in which year he removed to Mauch Chunk, where he followed blacksmithing. In 1838 he came to Plains township, Luzerne county, and here followed the same business until 1847, when he removed to Union township, where he purchased a mill property and blacksmith shop. He subsequently traded this off for a farm of 100 acres, on which was very little improvement. During his lifetime, however, he made many needed improvements on and about his farm, causing the golden harvest to succeed the forest. He was a first-class mechanic, a very energetic and tireless worker, a man of considerable influence in his township, and he held several offices in same. He was a stanch Abolitionist before and during the Civil war, and freely presented his three sons as an offering on the altar of his country, the eldest of whom was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. His education was above the average, of deep thought and refined mind. He died in 1881, at the age of seventy-five years, his wife in 1880, at the age of seventy-three years. There were five children born to them, three of whom are now living, viz.: W. W., John H., and Mrs. R. A. Harter, of Kingston township. W. W. is the second by birth, and was reared and educated in Union township, and also at Wyoming Seminary. He is by occupation a wheelwright, having served his time

during his minority, and he worked at same until 1881, when, after the death of his father, he took charge of the farm. In 1861 he became a private in Company L, Ninth Pennsylvania (Lochiel) Cavalry, for the term of three years, during which period he participated in all the principal battles of the army of the Cumberland. He re-enlisted in the same company and regiment as a veteran, for three years more, thus showing his patriotism and pluck. During his service, he worked his way up, step by step, from private to first sergeant, and at the expiration of the war was tendered a lieutenant's commission, which he declined. During his camp life he never lost two weeks' service, never entered a hospital as a patient, and he has never applied for a pension. On December 26, 1866, Mr. Prichard married Miss Helen, daughter of Shadrach and Elizabeth Gregory, and to them were born nine children, all of whom are living: Mason S., Mary, Herbert G., Kate A., Elizabeth, Leonard, Robert, Walter, and John S. Mason S. married Miss Estella Hunt, daughter of Jacob Hunt, of Kingston township. Mrs. Helen Prichard was born in Union township, June 10, 1843, and taught school many years previous to her marriage. Mr. Prichard is a man of marked intelligence, was correspondent in the army for the Louisville *Journal*, and *Record of the Times*, writes extensively for the press now, and is a practical, thorough-going gentleman. He is a stanch Democrat, and has been justice of the peace for ten years, and school director for three. He established the postoffice at his place, which is called after him, and he is an influential man in his township. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

William R. Pritchard, inside foreman at the Honora Colliery, Laflin, was born in South Wales, August 16, 1853, and is a son of William and Ann (Watkins) Pritchard. The family came to America in 1855 and resided at Shamokin, Pa., six years, and Hyde Park, Pa., thirteen years, and have since made their home at Larksville, same State. His father, who is a miner, reared a family of five children, three of whom are living, viz.: William R., John and Sarah (Mrs. Albert Avery.) The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and at an early age began working about the mines, which vocation he has since followed, including eight years mining and two years fire-bossing at Plymouth; he removed to Laflin in October, 1889. Mr. Pritchard was married, March 12, 1881, to Sarah A., daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Jones) Evans, natives of Wales. They have three children, viz.: William W., Frank and Cora. Our subject and wife attend the Baptist Church, of which she is a member. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Ivorites; he is a Republican in his political views, and has held the offices of tax collector and school director, serving his third term in the latter office.

Lloyd Protheroe, merchant, Miners Mills, was born in Pittston, Pa., September 25, 1863, and is a son of Morgan and Catharine (Richards) Protheroe, natives of South Wales. His paternal grandparents were David and Mary Protheroe, and his maternal grandparents were Owen and Mary Richards. The father of our subject, who was a miner, came to America in 1849, and located in Pittston, where he followed mining for twenty-five years, and then removed to Miners Mills; he worked in the mines till 1875, when he engaged in the mercantile business. He died January 22, 1892, at the age of seventy-two years; his wife, who survives him, is living on the old homestead. Their family consisted of nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: Mary (Mrs. Edward Bowkley, of Pittston), Roderick, Owen, Lloyd and Irene (Mrs. John W. Ruche, of Pittsburgh); they all attend the Welsh Congregational Church. Our subject, who is unmarried, resides with his mother in the old homestead; he is a member of the I. O. R. M., and is a Republican.

Reuben Prutzman, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born in Monroe county, Pa., March 2, 1841. He is a son of John and Julia (Walp) Prutzman, both of whom were born in Monroe county, and were descendants of German people. John moved from Monroe to this county about 1844, locating in Pittston. He is a prosperous farmer, now residing in Luzerne borough. His family consisted of ten children, seven of whom are living, Reuben being the fourth in the family. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Wyoming at the common schools, and

worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-two, when he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Rachel Anderson, by whom he had four children, three of whom are living: Asa, Ada and Walter. Mr. Prutzman is a general and industrious farmer, who, by hard and patient toil, has accumulated a competence for his old age. His farm consists of 114 acres, all improved. On October 19, 1883, he had the misfortune to lose his barn by fire; he soon replaced it, however, with a better and more commodious one. In 1872 he moved from Kingston to Jackson township, where he has since resided. He is honored and respected by all his fellow-citizens, who have honored him with several responsible township offices. Mr. Prutzman is not a member of any church, but has a preference for Methodism.

Artemus Pursel, liveryman, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Wyoming, Luzerne county, June 6, 1841, a son of Peter and Mary C. Pursel, natives of Pennsylvania. His parents came to this county in 1835, and the father followed banking and lumbering until the time of his death. They had four children. Our subject, the second in the order of birth, was educated at the Wyoming Seminary, and, in 1865, engaged in the livery business, which he has continued up to the present time. In 1867 Mr. Pursel married Miss Mamie Rosanna Gallagher, who died in 1878. In 1879 he married Miss Fannie Nilson, and by her has three children: Harry, a reporter on the *Evening Times;* Ada, aged four years; and Mamie, aged three months. Mrs. Pursel is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics our subject is in sympathy with the Democratic party.

William W. Pursell, carpenter, Berwick, was born near Simcoe, Canada, April 8, 1855, a son of Daniel and Experience (Young) Pursell. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Pursell, was a native of Columbia county, Pa., and was a blacksmith by trade. He resided in that county for many years, and died in Canada. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Abram Young, of Canada. Daniel R. Pursell, who was born in Montour county, Pa., was a farmer, and spent some years in Canada, dying in Luzerne county, Pa. His children were Benjamin O., Abigail, Emma A. (Mrs. George Johnson), Jonathan, William W. and Robert B. Our subject was reared in Pennsylvania from the age of one year, and received a common-school education. He learned the carpenter's trade at Berwick, which he still follows, and he has also been in the picture-frame business in that town since 1891. He is a natural genius, and has given to the world several inventions for which he has secured United States patents. On July 16, 1890, he married Catherine L., daughter of A. F. and Laura P. (Frisbie) Bachman, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., and a descendant of participators in the Wyoming Massacre. Mr. Pursell is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of the I. O. O. F. and K. of M., and in politics is a Republican.

John B. Quigley, constable, Freeland, was born in Philadelphia, in March, 1848, a son of Bernard and Anna (Galligher) Quigley, natives of Ireland. His father was a carpenter by trade, and died in New Philadelphia the year after his son John came to Jeddo, when the latter was about twenty-one years of age; his mother died when he was ten years old. John was educated at New Philadelphia, and at the age of twenty came to Jeddo, where he engaged at work in the mines, remaining there until 1885, in which year he removed to Freeland, where he has since resided. In 1888 he was elected constable, and has been re-elected once since; at present he is also a member of the Freeland police force. Mr. Quigley was married December 25, 1869, to Miss Harriet Amon, of Jeddo. There have been born to them eleven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Anna E., James B., Thomas, William and Leo. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church; his political views are decidedly Democratic.

Thomas F. Quigley, merchant, Miners Mills, was born in Carbondale, Pa., September 27, 1847, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (Farrell) Quigley, natives respectively of Counties Roscommon and Queen's, Ireland. They came to America in 1829, and were soon after married, locating in Carbondale, where the father worked at his trade, that of shoemaker, till his death, which occurred in 1850, when he was aged thirty-five years. The family consisted of three children, viz.: Mary A. (Mrs. Daniel

Trolan, Rose Bud, Wash.), Margaret (Mrs. Murthy Moore, Highland, Wis.) and Thomas F. Our subject received a common school education, and worked about the mines until the Civil war broke out. On September 6, 1862, he enlisted at Harrisburg in Company K, Forty fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was with Gen. Burnside chiefly while in the service, and was discharged July 25, 1865, when he returned to the Taylorville coal region, thence moving to Wilkes-Barre in 1866, and afterward locating in Plains township, where he worked in various mines until 1876. He was then elected assessor and tax collector in Plains township, which offices he held three years; then engaged in contracting and building, and dealing in real estate, which he carried on extensively in Plains township till 1884, when, upon being appointed the first postmaster at Miners Mills, he built his present place and engaged in mercantile business, having now a very large trade. Besides his real estate and other interests in Miners Mills, Mr. Quigley is treasurer of the Economic Printing Company of Wilkes-Barre. He was married March 30, 1880, to Miss Eva, daughter of Detrick and Mercy (Evans) Rines, natives of Germany and New Jersey, respectively; her father, who followed lumbering, and, later, farming, came to Luzerne county in 1835. This happy union was blessed with five children, viz.: Edgar (deceased in infancy), Mary, Eva, T. Francis (a bright, promising little fellow, and the only son, who died at the age of two years, deeply mourned by his parents) and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Quigley are members of the Catholic Church, she being a convert. He is an active Democrat, and has much county and State political influence; he was the first burgess of Miners Mills borough regularly elected for full term, and has been a member of the council. He took an active part in the world-renowned arrest and conviction of "Red-nosed Mike," pleading his case before the justice, securing his acquittal, and afterward obtaining the most exhaustive confession made by the doomed man.

George Raber, farmer, P. O. Nescopeck, was born in Salem township, this county, December 25, 1828, a son of Michael and Susan (Hess) Raber. His paternal grandfather, George Raber, a native of Northampton county, Pa., born of German parentage, settled in Salem township in 1814; he was a cabinet maker by trade, which he followed in connection with farming. His wife was Margaret Snyder, and their children were Jonas, Michael, Margaret (Mrs. Samuel Smuthers), Betsey (Mrs. Henry Thomas), Polly and Lydia (Mrs. William Harter). Michael Raber was reared in Salem township, was a weaver by trade, which he followed during the winters for fourteen years, making grain cradles in the summer time. He was the first lock-tender on the Pennsylvania Canal at Beach Haven, and held that position about fifteen years. In 1842 he settled in Nescopeck township, on the farm occupied by our subject, on which he made all the improvements in buildings; there he died November 25, 1891, at the age of eighty-four years. He served as one of the commissioners of Luzerne county for one term, and was an honored and respected citizen. His wife was a daughter of Jeremiah Hess, of what is now Conyngham township, and was the youngest of twenty four children. The children of Michael and Susan Raber were George, William, Margaret (Mrs. John W. Seely), Sarah J. (Mrs. Albert Smith), Lydia A. (Mrs. Thomas H. Smith). Our subject was reared in Salem and Nescopeck townships, and educated in the common schools. He has resided in Nescopeck township since 1842, has always followed farming, and succeeded to the homestead at his father's death. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary, daughter of Jacob Bittenbender, of Nescopeck township, and by her he has one son living, Michael F. His second wife was Ellen, daughter of John Shoemaker, of Shickshinny, Pa., by which union there were two daughters, Alice and Florence. Mr. Raber is one of the substantial farmers of Nescopeck township. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

Rev. James Lee Race, clergyman, Duryea, was born in Richmond, Yorkshire, England, July 4, 1830, and is a son of Rev. Daniel (a Methodist minister) and Mary (Lee) Race, natives of Scotland. They reared a family of six children, of whom James L. is the fourth in order of birth. Our subject was educated in the Rich-

mond Grammar School, and in 1846 received a license to preach four years before leaving school, being known as the "boy preacher." He left school in 1850, and received a charge in London. On February 22, 1858, he arrived in America, and since that time has served the following charges in the Wyoming Conference: Lackawaxen, Moscow, Paupac, Thompson, Damascus, Bethany, Beech Pond, Waymart, Tunkhannock, Nicholson, Smyrna, Plains, New Milford, Marathon, Mehoopany, Lehman and Lackawanna, his present charge. Rev. Mr. Race was united in marriage September 9, 1851, with Jane, daughter of Thomas and Jane Humble, natives of Yorkshire, England. She died March 15, 1868, leaving the following issue: Jabez W., born June 27, 1852; John H., born March 10, 1862, a graduate of Princeton College, and at present professor of rhetoric in the Wyoming Seminary; and Ulysius G., born May 10, 1864. Our subject was married again, on October 22, 1868, to Hattie E., daughter of Samuel A. and Ann (Brentnall) Abbot, natives, respectively, of Nottingham and Derby, England. This union was blessed with two children, namely; William F., born December 19, 1870, and Lillian, born November 28, 1874. Mrs. Race also has a son by a previous marriage, who is a professor of music in Havre-de-Grace, Md. His name is Charles E. Wright, and he was born June 1, 1860. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., and is a Prohibitionist.

John W. Raeder, blank-book manufacturer, Wilkes-Barre, was born at White Haven, November 8, 1858, a son of William and Maria (Baltz) Raeder, natives of Germany. They were the parents of five children, of whom John W. is the eldest. Our subject received his education between the ages of five and eight years, having for his instructor the late William Dow. On October 21, 1872, he started out as an apprentice in a blank-book making establishment, in the old Slocum building on the Public Square, now Brown's bookstore. On April 6, 1881, he branched out for himself, and at this writing has the largest plant in northeastern Pennsylvania; in fact it is larger than all the rest combined. He is recording secretary of the Y. M. C. A., also of the First Presbyterian Church Sunday-school, of which he is a member. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, belonging to Landmark Lodge No. 442, and holds several other positions.

William La Fayette Raeder is a son of John and Melinda (Wendell) Raeder, the former of whom was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1841, coming direct to Luzerne county, Pa. He has lived alternately at White Haven, Ransom, Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, finally achieving a competence. At Pittston he was a director of the bank, and of the Street Roadway Company; in Wilkes-Barre, since 1873, he has owned and conducted the "Washington Hotel," on Northampton street. The Wendell family from which Mrs. Raeder is descended is among the oldest and best known in what was once New Amsterdam (now New York), where the founder of the American branch, Everett Jansen Wendell, came from Hanover (now a Province of Prussia) in 1642. Very many distinguished men and women have traced their lineage back to this man. William La Fayette Raeder was born at Ransom (then in Luzerne county, now in Lackawanna), November 27, 1854. His father having removed to Pittston, our subject attended the public schools at that place, and the West Pittston Seminary. Later he took the course of civil engineering at the Lehigh University, and after graduating he served for a term as a civil engineer under the Wyoming Valley Coal Company. In 1877 he began the study of law in the office of E. P. and J. V. Darling, and was subsequently admitted to practice in the several courts of Luzerne county in June, 1881. Meanwhile, in conjunction with L. C. Kinsey, he organized the Wilkes-Barre Telephone Exchange (since merged into the Northern Pennsylvania Telephone & Supply Company), and until his admission to the bar was employed as its solicitor and collector. Mr. Raeder is the publisher of the *Real Estate Intelligencer*. He married, February 17, 1885, Elizabeth, a daughter of George and Eunice Worrel, of Elmira, N. Y. The Worrels were among the earlier settlers of lower Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Raeder have two children, both daughters. In politics, Mr. Raeder is a Democrat.

Otto K. Raeuchle, proprietor of the "Lehigh Valley House," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 3, 1849, a son of John and Dorothea (Bollinger) Raeuchle. He was reared in Germany, where he served a three years' apprenticeship at the confectioner's trade, in Stuttgart, and later worked as a journeyman two and one-half years in that city. In 1869 he sailed for America, landing in New York City July 3. He remained there a little over a year, then removed to Philadelphia, where for nearly eight years he was employed as cook in some of the leading hostelries of that city. In December, 1878, he located in Wilkes-Barre, where for seven years he was employed as cook in the "Wyoming Valley House." In 1885 he embarked in the hotel business, in which he has since continued, occupying his present stand since 1887. He was married, June 21, 1874, in Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Anna, daughter of William and Margaret (Schneider) Koehler, of Germany, and by her has three children living: William, Annie and Charlie. Mr. Raeuchle is a member of the German Protestant Church, of the K. of P., the Mystic Chain, the O. R. M., I. O. O. F., the Schuetzenverein, and of the Saengerbund and Concordia Societies. In politics he is a Republican.

Joseph Ralston, miner in the Keystone Colliery, Plains, was born in Whiflet, Scotland, January 1, 1856, and is a son of James and Isabella (Johnston) Ralston. The father, who was a miner, left "Old Mauchline" in 1871 and came to America; he located on Scotch Hill, where he still resides, being the first Scotchman to locate there; from this fact the place received its name. He was married, October 4, 1845, to Miss Isabella, daughter of John and Isabella (Frasier) Johnston; her father, who was a weaver by trade, served twelve years in the British army, during which time he participated in the battle of Waterloo and the Peninsular War. James and Isabella Ralston had ten children, seven of whom are living, viz.: William, a miner in Clearfield county, Pa.; Isabella (Mrs. Thomas Cook); John, a miner in Plains; Joseph, the subject of this memoir; Sarah, married to Isaiah Morris, a miner in Plains; James, outside laborer at the mines, living at home; and Jessie, married to John I. Alexander, a miner at Ralston, Pa. Alexander was burned in the mines at Plymouth, in February, 1889, and died from the effects about a year later. Mrs. Ralston died suddenly December 1, 1891, at about eight o'clock in the morning. Our subject tended door for the Rosall Mining Company, Scotland, for about two years, and then came to America; here he has been engaged in driving, door tending, running, laboring, firing and mining in the Wyoming, Enterprise, Baltimore, Waddell and Midvale Collieries, and went to the Keystone in February, 1891. Mr. Ralston was married, January 25, 1882, to Ida May, daughter of Emanuel and Mary Jane (Festmaker) Smith, natives of Columbia county, Pa., and of early German origin. They have four children, viz.: Alfred F., Mary I., Jessie Irene and Minnie G. Mr. Ralston and family, and also his father's family, are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the Tuckalula Lodge No. 173, I. O. R. M., Mill Creek, of Sodi Lodge No. 670, I. O. O. F., Plains, and the Caledonian Club of Wilkes-Barre. Politically he is a Republican.

Silas Randall, stationary engineer, Mill Creek, was born in Wyoming, September 23, 1856, and is a son of George and Rachel A. (Low) Randall, natives of New Jersey, and of Dutch origin. In their family there were six children, of whom Silas is the fourth. Our subject began life picking slate in the breaker at the age of fourteen, and in two years worked himself up to his present occupation. He came to Plains in 1869, and has followed engineering here since. Mr. Randall was married, July 4, 1875, to Ella T., daughter of Jonas and Sarah (Hine) Schlabach, of Plains, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. To their union have been born three children, viz.: Rachel A., Ella and Allen F. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the O. U. A. M.; he is a Republican in politics, and has held the office of school director three years. In 1875 he built and occupied his present residence.

Francis D. Ransom, farmer, Forty Fort borough, was born October 13, 1847, in Jackson township, Luzerne Co., Pa., son of William and Clara (Davenport) Ran-

som. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and Scotch origin, respectively. Our subject is the fourth in a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools and a select school at Huntsville, Pa. He started in life for himself at Plymouth, at the age of twenty-three, where he remained five years farming on shares. He then moved to Forty Fort and engaged in general work for three years, when he returned to Jackson township, where he farmed for five years, thence removing to Wyoming, farming there for one year. He then moved back to Forty Fort and purchased two lots, on one of which he built his present residence. Mr. Ransom was married, October 16, 1870, to Isabella, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Santee) Culp, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. This happy union was blessed with six children, viz.: Catherine, who is a dressmaker and lives at home; Herbert D., weighmaster at the Pettebone Mines; Clara B., a student at the Wyoming Seminary; Eva M., Arthur J. and Grace E. Mr. and Mrs. Ransom and the four oldest children are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Ransom is a Prohibitionist.

Ira Ransom, farmer, P. O. Plymouth, was born in Plymouth, October 11, 1822, a son of George P. and Elizabeth (Lamareux) Ransom, both of whom were born in Plymouth. George P. was a son of Capt. Samuel Ransom, who was slain at the Wyoming Massacre. Both the Ransoms and the Lamareux are of the oldest settlers in the Valley, coming here in the county's early history, and were by occupation farmers, honest, sturdy and industrious, whose descendants now hold prominent positions in the county. George P. Ransom had seventeen children by two marriages—four by the first and thirteen by the second—Ira being the thirteenth member of the second marriage. Our subject was reared and educated in Plymouth, and has always followed the example of his ancestors in tilling the soil, and now occupies the farm on which his maternal grandfather, Thomas Lamareux, settled 100 years ago. In 1844 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Smith, by whom he had six children, four of whom arrived at maturity, viz.: Edwin, Ellen, Emeline and Lira, the latter of whom remains single, all the rest being married and in good circumstances. Mr. Ransom is a well-to-do agriculturist, and has resided on his present farm for the last thirty-six years. In the fall of 1862, when his country was threatened by invasion, he patriotically enlisted in Company D. One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the term of three years, serving to the close of the war. He passed through some of the most severely-contested battles, viz.: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, etc., without receiving a wound. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 109. He has been called upon to fill trusted and responsible offices in his town, discharging the duties of the same with credit and fidelity.

Peter J. Rarich, farmer, P. O. Conyngham, was born in Sugar Loaf township, this county, August 20, 1847, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Maury) Rarich. His paternal grandfather, Peter Rarich, settled in Sugar Loaf township in 1827, cleared and improved a farm and died there. His children were Peter, Charles, Martin, Lydia A., Barbara (Mrs. Nathan Barria) and Daniel. The father of subject was a native of Lehigh county, Pa., and was reared in Sugar Loaf township from eight years of age. He was a pioneer farmer, and died May 24, 1890, at the age of seventy years six months and twenty-five days. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Maury, by whom he had three children: Mary A. (Mrs. George Drasher); Sarah (Mrs. George Kisthart) and Peter J. His second wife was Mary Magdalena Wert, by whom he had one son, Daniel (deceased). Our subject was reared on the old homestead, whereon his grandfather settled in 1827, and to which he succeeded by will at his father's death. His wife is Emma, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Rockel) Zellner, of Sugar Loaf township, and his children are Carrie, Daniel, Abraham, Edith, William and George. Mr. Rarich is a member of the Reformed Church, is a Democrat in politics, and served one term as school director.

Andrew G. Raub, miller, farmer, coal operator, and lumber dealer, Luzerne

borough, was born in said borough, March 5, 1861, and is a son of Samuel and Caroline (Bisel) Raub, also natives of Pennsylvania. The father was one of the early pioneers of the Valley, and did much to develop the resources of what is now known as Luzerne borough. There are four children in the Raub family, viz.: Anna C., Addie B., Moriah B. and Andrew G. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and also at Wyoming Seminary. After completing his education, he embarked in the milling business, which had been established by his father, and has since been operated by him, together with his mining and lumbering interests. He was married in May, 1888, to Maud B., daughter of Andrew J. and Mary H. (Collings) Baldwin, of Trucksville, Pa., to which union have been born two children: Samuel J., born May 17, 1890, and Edwin H., born May 8, 1892. Mr. Raub has always followed the precepts of the Republican party, but, like his father, he looks to principle for the governing test.

Rev. T. J. Rea, pastor of St. Charles Borromeo's Catholic Church, Sugar Notch, was born in Charleville, County Cork, Ireland. He was graduated in philosophy from Allhallows College, Dublin, in 1869, when he came to America and entered the college of St. Bonaventures, from which he was graduated in 1872, and was ordained at Scranton by the Right Reverend William O'Hara on July 14 of the same year. He was then appointed assistant at Archbald, which position he filled for two years, after which he served two years at Wilkes-Barre in the same capacity. He was then to have gone to Hazleton, but a sudden decline in health compelled him to travel. He spent a year in Ireland and continental Europe, and after his return he was appointed pastor at Montrose, Pa., also supplying Meshoppen, Tunkhannock and Auburn, and in 1879 came to Sugar Notch, where he built the pastoral residence the same year, and completed the church which was commenced by Father O'Hearn in 1881, thus affording the congregation an elegant and commodious property, which is free from encumbrances.

Ira K. Read (deceased) was born in Warren county, N. J., December 14, 1828, a son of Richard and Rebecca (Howell) Read, natives of New Jersey, and of English origin. In his father's family there were ten children, of whom he was the sixth; he began life farming in his native State, which he followed till 1858, when he removed to Dallas, and there continued farming for seven years. His health failing him he removed to Kingston, and engaged in the hardware business there for three years, afterward going to Wilkes-Barre, where he lived six years. He traveled two years for William Bertels, and then engaged with Payne & Co., as agent, in whose employ he remained until his death June 14, 1890; he removed to Miners Mills in 1881. Mr. Read was married December 3, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and Margaret (Bought) Howell, natives of New Jersey, and of English and German lineage, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Read had three children, viz.: Sarah M., married to Henry Bachman (she and her only child, Arthur R., live with her mother, where she conducts a large dress-making establishment); Anna Rebecca, married to James L. Ribble, a harness-maker in Wilkes-Barre (they have one child, Willard A.); Emma A., married to William Allen, boss plasterer for Charles Shiver, Wilkes-Barre (they have one child, Ira W.). Mr. Read was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which the family is also connected; he was a Republican in his political views.

Joseph C. Reap, doctor of dental surgery, Pittston. This well-known and highly esteemed dentist is a native of Pittston and was born May 3, 1866. He is a son of Michael and Mary (Bolin) Reap, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. His father, who was one of Pittston's most successful business men, and a very highly respected and influential citizen, died in 1885. The Doctor received his preparatory education in the Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes Barre, and later attended the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the class of 1888, taking the degree of D. D. S. He immediately came to Pittston and engaged in the practice of his profession, where he has since enjoyed a large and eminently successful practice. The Doctor is a member of the Dental Protective Association, and his political views are of a thorough Democratic nature.

JOHN R. REED, miner, Plymouth, was born November 3, 1851, in Schuylkill county, Pa., and is the sixth in a family of fourteen children born to Daniel and Mary E. (Howtz) Reed, also natives of Pennsylvania. John R. was educated and reared in Luzerne county, and started life as a workman at the mines, where he remained but a short time. He then went to Harleigh, and engaged in firing and running an engine for six years at No. 2. He then did company work, inside, at the same mine for four years, afterward going to Highland, where he was engaged as a track-layer for two years, coming at the end of that time to Plymouth, and has since worked as a practical miner at Delaware & Hudson No. 2. Our subject was twice married: first, on January 4, 1872, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Mason) Caswell, natives of England, to which union were born three children: Ann, Mary E. and Leona. Mrs. Elizabeth Reed died March 3, 1889, and he married, for his second wife, on June 25, 1890, Alice, daughter of Thomas Wylie, of Plymouth. One child has blessed this union, Ernestine. Mr. Reed is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

HERBERT Y. REES, reporter, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Bristol, England, April 2, 1843, a son of John and Jane (Evans) Rees, both natives of Llangadock, Wales. His father was a tallow chandler, and carried on an extensive business at Merthyr Tydvill, South Wales, for forty years. They were the parents of two children: Herbert Y., and Harry J., of Pocahontas, Virginia. Our subject was educated at Bristol, England, and at the age of twenty-five he left Wales for Johnstown, Pa., where he remained two years in the position of clerk in Wood Morrell & Co.'s store. He left there for Jermyn, Luzerne Co., Pa., and accepted a position with John Jermyn & Co., as clerk. From there he came to Wilkes-Barre, to fill a position as clerk in Conyngham & Paine's store, known as the "Empire Store." From there he left for Sugar Notch, where he remained several years, as clerk for the same firm. He finally again came to Wilkes-Barre, and accepted a position as reporter and circulation manager, on the Wilkes-Barre *Record*, which positions he still holds. On August 31, 1862, he was united in marriage with Miss Isabella, daughter of John and Margaret (Pearson) Moody, both born at Newcastle, England, and of this union there are six children as follows: Edith, John M., Harry P., Jennie M., Bella H. and Gertrude. He is a member of the Methodist Church, the F. & A. M., the Cambro American Society, Royal Arcanum, I. O. R. M., and of the Chicago Cymradorion Society. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is the United States correspondent for the *Western Mail*, Cardiff, Wales.

MORGAN J. REES. This gentleman, who is one of Nanticoke's most enterprising merchants, is a native of Carmarthenshire, South Wales, born May 7, 1851. At the age of nineteen he bade farewell to his mother land, set sail for America, and became one of her adopted sons. When he arrived in this country he located at Frostburg, Md., where he found employment as clerk in a grocery store. He remained there about one year and six months and then came to Luzerne county, where he accepted a position as mine foreman, at Jamesville, for the Spring Mountain Coal Company. In the employment of this company he remained some fifteen years, with the exception of three years he spent in California. In 1887 he came to Nanticoke, and embarked in the grocery business, since which time he has increased his stock in every line until he has well earned the title of "General Merchant." His place of business is on Market street. Mr. Rees was united in marriage at Jamesville, in 1881, with Miss Almena Meek of that place. This union has been blessed with five children, viz.: John Howard, Morgan G., Anna Brooks, Alfred and Leroy. Mr. and Mrs. Rees are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially, he is a member of the S. P. K. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist.

MORGAN T. REES, general merchandise, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, October 31, 1864, and is a son of Morgan T. and Elizabeth (David) Rees, who came to America in 1871, locating in Scranton. In 1874 they came to Wilkes-Barre, where the father engaged in general merchandising, establishing, in 1878, the business now conducted by our subject. This he followed until his death,

which occurred in 1883, when he was succeeded by his widow, with our subject as manager. His eight children were: Bessie (Mrs. A. Rhoads), Mary (Mrs. William T. Smith), Catherine (Mrs. William E. Jones), Morgan T., William I., Alice, Edith and Mabel. The subject of this sketch was reared in Wilkes-Barre, up to fifteen years of age, being educated in the public schools. He learned the trade of tinsmith and plumber; and, as before stated, at the death of his father in 1883, became manager of the store. He is a member of the K. of P. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM S. REES, miner in the Wyoming Colliery, Miners Mills, was born in Merthyr Maur, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, South Wales, December 24, 1835, and is an only son of William and Mary Rees, his father being a shoemaker by trade. He came to America in 1865, located at Providence, and engaged in the vocation he has always followed; he remained there three years, then worked at Mill Creek seven years, and at Prospect eight years, since which he has been employed at Wyoming. He built his present residence in 1871. Mr. Rees was married, December 28, 1857, to Miss Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Gwenllian (Price) Thomas; she was born in Tafswell, near Cardiff, August 27, 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Rees had two children, viz.: Gwenllian, who died in Wales at the age of two and one-half years, and Benjamin, who died at the age of five years, and was buried in Hyde Park. He and his wife are members of the Welsh Congregational Church at Plains; he is a member of the Ivorites, and in politics is a steadfast Republican.

A. REESE, general mine foreman, Nanticoke, one of the most respected citizens of Luzerne county, was born December 14, 1847, near Clifton, Carbon Co., Pa. He is the youngest but one of five children born to Daniel and Mary (Morgan) Reese, natives of Wales. When the subject of this sketch was but two years old, his father, who was a miner, was killed in the mines at Clifton by a fall of rock. Being thus early left an orphan, entirely dependent upon his poor widowed mother who had a family of five children to support, his early advantages were very limited, and at the tender age of seven years he began picking slate at the Sugar Loaf Mines, near Hazleton, and very soon after engaged at work inside. He continued working in the mines until March 4, 1864; then, when but little over sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Penn-sylvania Cavalry. He was in the fight at Weldon Railroad and engaged in several sharp skirmishes at Reems Station. He was under Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley raid, and took part in all the engagements in that locality during the fall of 1864, and remained with that general until the spring of 1865, when he was among the troops left in the valley while Sheridan moved towards Petersburg, where he was when Lee surrendered. His company was then sent from Winchester, then to Cumberland, Md., and in July, 1865, it was sent to Cannon, W. Va., and there Mr. Reese was one of a detachment of fourteen who were sent to Beverly, W. Va., in command of a lieutenant, to assist the sheriff in enforcing the laws of the Federal Government. He received his discharge November 1, 1865, and engaged in mining at Providence, Lackawanna Co., Pa., which he followed a short time, when he went to work at the carpenter's trade with E. L. Riggs. After following that business about two years, he went to Jeddo, where he worked one year again engaged in mining, and next removed to Wanamie, where he remained until 1872. Our subject then accepted the position of mine foreman for the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company at Plymouth. On January 1, 1874, this company was succeeded by the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, but Mr. Reese continued in the employ of the new firm in the same capacity, until August, 1874, when he went to Wanamie, also in the employ of the same company, where he was given charge of the general underground work. Mr. Reese remained there until 1875, when he entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Pleasant Valley and West Pittston, remaining there until November 1, 1885, when he accepted the position of general mine foreman for the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke, which position he now holds. Mr. Reese was married, December 29, 1868, to Miss Harriet Davies, of Providence, Pa. Mrs. Reese died December 2, 1889, leaving five children, viz.: Alfred B., Victor E., Anna May, Eva and

Ethel. He is a member of the G. A. R.; politically he is a Republican, and has been a member of the borough council, at present a member of the school board.

Abraham Reese, merchant, Wilkes-Barre, was born February 15, 1840, and is a son of Caspary Reese, a native of Prussia. Our subject came to America in 1856, and located in Dubuque, Iowa, a short time, from there going to the city of New Orleans. Here he was employed as a salesman in one of the largest houses in the South, remaining there twelve years. At the beginning of the Civil war our subject enlisted, in 1861, in the Confederate service with the Crescent Regiment, of New Orleans, Louisiana Volunteers (Infantry), and served for the lost cause three years and a half, during which time he became an officer on Allen Thomas' staff. After the war closed he went to Mexico, where he was offered a commission in Maximilian's army. He did not accept this, however, but after remaining in Mexico about two months proceeded to Galveston, Tex., and thence returned to New Orleans, where he remained as salesman in a large wholesale house until 1870, in which year he came to Plymouth, Pa., and established a business, which he carried on in a commodious double store, one department being filled with a large assortment of gents' furnishing goods, the other containing a full line of boots and shoes. The subject of this sketch was married March 23, 1870, to Miss Sarah Reese, daughter of Louie Reese, who, it will be remembered, was foully murdered and robbed, in 1852, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The murderer was subsequently apprehended, tried, found guilty and executed. Louie Reese's daughter, Sarah, was soon after this sad tragedy adopted by Isaac Livingstone, with whom she lived until married to Mr. Abraham Reese. Eight children have been born to this union: Ella, Ruth, Ettie, Harry, William Cleveland, Fannie, Gertrude and Marion. Our subject has always been identified with the Democratic party. After a successful business career of over twenty years, Mr. Reese removed to the city of Wilkes-Barre, where he now resides in his beautiful mansion on the corner of South and Franklin streets.

Evan Reese, proprietor of the "Black Ridge Hotel," West Hazleton, was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, March 26, 1834, a son of David and Gwennie (Reese) Reese. He was reared in his native county, and at seven years of age began work about the ore mines; from 1844 to 1863 he was employed in the coal mines of his native county. In the latter year he came to America, and worked in the mines of Schuylkill county, Pa., five years; then for seventeen years was employed at the Yorktown Colliery, Carbon county, Pa., during fifteen years of which time he was inside boss of the colliery. On his retirement from the mines, he received a recommendation from the company as being thoroughly competent to take any position about mines he might be called upon to fill. Since 1886 Mr. Reese has been the popular proprietor of the "Black Ridge Hotel," and his friends are legion. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Price, of Wales, by which union he had fifteen children, of whom eight grew to maturity: Gwennie (Mrs. Charles Tanner), Mary (Mrs. John Thomas), Thomas, Sarah A. (Mrs. Evan Davis), Maggie (Mrs. August Wonderlich), William, Lizzie (Mrs. E. E. Fisher) and Evan D. His second wife was Mrs. Josephine (Charles) Young, of Carbon county, Pa. In politics Mr. Reese is a Republican.

George F. Reese, conductor on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Hazleton Division, Hazleton, was born January 23, 1848, in Glamorganshire, South Wales, and is the eldest in a family of five children born to John and Martha (Brown) Reese, natives of Wales. The parents came to America in 1852, settling at Pottsville, Pa., where they resided four years, afterward removing to St. Clair, Pa., where the children were reared and educated. Our subject at the age of twelve, left school and began working about the mines, and did all kinds of work that relates to the mining of coal. His services extended throughout the mines of St. Clair where he worked four years as a practical miner. In 1871 he came to Hazleton, and after working a short time at Mt. Pleasant Mines began railroading, as a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Road, and after about two years' service in that capacity was promoted to conductor of a

freight train. He continued to conduct freight until 1889, when he was again promoted, to the position of passenger conductor, running between Hazleton, White Haven, Eckley and Lattimer Mines. In his business relations with the public, Mr. Reese is always obliging and pleasant, and looks to the safety and comfort of those who are patrons of the trains he runs. Mr. Reese was united in marriage, December 24, 1874, with Miss Susan, daughter of Robert and Ann (Bertley) Stevens, natives of England, to which union have been born nine children. In political matters Mr. Reese is a firm Republican; he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

B. C. Reeve, farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born February 16, 1849, in Kingston township, where and at Wyoming Seminary he received his education. He is a son of David and Martha (Chandler) Reeve, the former born in Orange County, N. Y., and the latter in Hope township, Warren Co., N. J. They are now living in Kingston township on a place of 220 acres, and are prosperous farmers, highly respected by all who know them. The father is an honest, industrious and upright man; politically he is a stanch Republican. There were five children born to them, all of whom are living. B. C. is the only son, and has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1871, at the age of twenty-two, he began life for himself in Dallas township as a farmer, working the farm he now owns, but which then belonged to Joseph Frantz. After the lapse of two years he moved back to Kingston township, and finally, in 1877, he again moved to Dallas on the farm he formerly worked, and which he had purchased from Joseph Frantz, his father-in-law. It consists of 100 acres of land which he is fully able to manage. He is a man of tact and energy, always keeping abreast of the times. His stock is of mixed grade, but fine; it numbers thirty-nine, and this is accounted for by the fact that Mr. Reeve is an extensive dairy-man. In other respects he is a general farmer. He hauls his milk to Wilkes-Barre, where he sells it to wholesale dealers. Mr. Reeve was married, at the age of twenty-one, on February 22, 1870, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Frantz. To this union there were born children as follows: Joseph, David, Charles, Emma and Mary E., all of whom are living. Politically, Mr. Reeve is a Republican.

Stephen J. Regan, a popular liveryman of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Ransom, Lackawanna county, October 7, 1861, a son of Daniel and Mary Regan, natives of Ireland. His parents came to America about 1855, and settled in what was then Ransom township, now Lackawanna county, Pa., where the father was employed by the Reading Railroad system. Their children who are living number seven: Mary, Kate, Stephen J., William, Ellen, Margaret and Elizabeth. Our subject was reared in Ransom township, educated in the public schools, and began life as a farm hand. In 1881 he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he was employed as teamster two years, and where, in 1883 he embarked in the teaming business on his own account. In 1888 he established a livery business, which he has since successfully conducted. June 11, 1890, Mr. Regan married Miss Anna, daughter of Patrick and Mary Lenahan, of Long Eddy, Sullivan county, N. Y., and by her had one daughter, Mary. He is a member of the Catholic Church and St. Aloysius Society, and in politics is a Democrat.

Col. George N. Reichard, of the well-known firm, Reichard & Co., brewers, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., October 13, 1834, a son of John and Wilhelmina (Schrader) Reichard. The father came, an immigrant, to Wilkes-Barre in 1833, and soon after purchased the old brewery of his cousin. [See history of the first brewery in Wilkes Barre elsewhere.] There were sixteen children born to the parents, eight of whom grew to maturity (the others having died in infancy), and six are now living, in the order of births as follows: George N. (our subject); Henry C., in the employ of the brewery; Kate (Mrs. Leonard), of Wilkes Barre; Lena (Mrs. Swoyer), whose husband in his lifetime was one of the prominent coal operators of Wilkes-Barre; John, a real estate agent of Denver, Colo., whither he had removed on account of his health, and Charles W., who owns and operates a

cattle ranch in New Mexico. Our subject was educated in the public schools and Deacon Dana's Academy, of Wilkes-Barre, and at the President's call for volunteers in the spring of 1861 he enlisted, and was made captain of Company G, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; he served his three months, was discharged, and returned home. In August, 1862, he helped to organize the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, was elected captain of Company C, and as such served two years, when he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and thus continued in the service to the end of the war, experiencing all the trials and vicissitudes in camp and field and bloody battle-ground. He was twice wounded in battle: at Gettysburg, and June 18, 1864, in the storming of Petersburg; he was honorably discharged with his command in June, 1865. In 1870 he became associated with his father in the brewery, when the name and style of the firm became Reichard & Son, and so continued until the death of the father, which occurred August 19, 1884. Soon after this John Reichard was admitted to the firm, when it became known as Reichard's Sons until January 1, 1889, at which date, owing to failing health, John Reichard retired from the firm, and George Weaver and J. G. Reichard were admitted, the style of the new firm being Reichard & Co., as it stands to-day.

On October 27, 1875, our subject was united in matrimony with Miss Grizzy E., daughter of Peter McC. and Elizabeth (Horton) Gilchrist, natives of New York State, the former born in Saratoga, the latter in Windsor, Broome county. Mr. and Mrs. Reichard have no children. They are members of the Episcopal Church, Mr. Reichard affiliates with the Democratic party, and has held the office of assistant United States assessor, and has been a member of the city council. He is a director of the Anthracite Savings Bank, and is a F. & A. M.

William A. Reichard, of the firm of Reichard & Trethaway, prominent grocers of Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city June 14, 1868, a son of Henry and Jennie G. (Griffin) Reichard. He was reared in his native city, educated in public schools and Harry Hillman Academy, and began his business career as a civil engineer, which profession he followed three years. In September, 1890, he embarked in the grocery trade as a member of the firm of Reichard & Trethaway, in which he has since successfully continued. Mr. Reichard is one of the popular young business men of Wilkes-Barre, and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Landmark Lodge No. 442, F. & A. M., Shekinah Chapter No. 182, R. A. M., and Dieu Le Veut Commandery No. 45, K. T.

Franklin S. Reick, jeweler, Ashley, was born in Cressona, Pa., July 22, 1865, son of William E. and Catherine A. (Heiser) Reick, of Ashley, natives respectively of Germany and Pennsylvania, the latter being of early German origin. His father, who is a carpenter by trade, reared a family of four children, two of whom are living, Franklin S. and Esther. Franklin S. was educated in the Ashley public schools, and at the age of fourteen began learning his trade which he has since followed. He engaged in business in 1888. Mr. Reick was married March 5, 1890, to Miss Lida, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Kilmer, of Wilmington, Del., natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Scotch origin, respectively. Mr. Reick and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and is a Democrat in his political views.

Thomas H. Reid, proprietor of a meat market, Pittston, was born at Yatesville, Pa., and is a son of John B. and Grace Reid, natives of Staffordshire, England. His parents came to America in 1849, settling at Pittston, Pa., where they resided until 1851, when they removed to Yatesville and purchased a farm which they tilled for thirty-six years, and where they reared a family of twelve children. The father soon after removed from the farm and took up his residence in the village, and was engaged in carrying mail up to the date of his death, which occurred in 1886. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Yatesville, and until eighteen years of age worked on the farm owned by his father. He then moved to Wyoming, Pa., and served an appenticeship of four years with a carriage builder. In the

fall of 1882 he came to Pittston, Pa., and engaged in the meat business with W. A. Reid, a brother who started the business at Pittston in 1880. It was conducted from 1880 until 1890 under the firm name of Reid Bros., and at the latter date W. A. retired from the business and William Gowan took his place. The firm is now known as Reid & Gowan. They are enterprising men and are doing an extensive business. Mr. Reid attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a stanch Republican.

Philip Reiley, late merchant in Wilkes-Barre, passed into eternity January 6, 1892, and was followed by his kind and dearly beloved wife, May 15, of the same year, both being survived by their four children: Peter, Cornelius, Mary A. (Mrs. P. E. Flood), and Katie A. Much has been written concerning the early settlers in Luzerne county, but in recording the history of the wise, industrious, important and ambitious families of a more modern time, none can be found more worthy of note and a place in the annals of the county than that of Philip Reiley, as one among thousands of his countrymen who emigrated to this country to seek their fortunes. He was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1824, and was a son of Peter and Catherine (Waters) Reiley, in whose family there were two sons and two daughters, of whom Michael, a wealthy prospector and speculator, residing at Placerville, Boise Co., Idaho, is the only survivor. Philip Reiley came to America in 1847, and for two years was employed on a farm in New Jersey, where, in 1849, he met Miss Mary Masterson, of Newark, N. J., daughter of Cornelius and Catherine (Coyle) Masterson, natives of County Cavan, Ireland. In October of the same year he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he found employment on the coal docks, and accumulated a sufficient sum to purchase a comfortable home. Meantime he was very prompt in his attention to Miss Masterson, and the following year sought and obtained her hand in marriage, after which they located in their new home in Cleveland, where is now the central part of that great city. Becoming dissatisfied with his employment there, he sold his property, and in 1851 removed to Wilkes-Barre, where, in March of that year, he entered the employ of a Mr. Lippencotte, of the Baltimore Mines, having charge of the loading of boats and wagons in the capacity of weighmaster for about thirty years. Mr. Reiley's education was scant, but his rare judgment and good common sense won for him the greatest confidence of his employers during that long term of service, and was his unerring guide in his mercantile and real estate business in which he was, lately, extensively engaged. He was a kind father, a loving husband and an excellent financier and business man. Mr. and Mrs. Reiley were noted for their industry and good management, kind and charitable disposition and neighborly conduct, to which may be largely attributed their success in mercantile business from 1883 to 1892. Another great component of their success was the fact that they reared a good family who always worked for a common interest, and to whom they gave a liberal education. When Mr. Reiley embarked in mercantile business, his daughter, Mary A., took charge of his books and accounts until her marriage in 1885, when she was succeeded by her sister, Katie, who was educated in the Wyoming Seminary, including the commercial department, and in the Sisters of Mercy Convent, Wilkes-Barre. Being a very accurate accountant, she opened a systematic and comprehensive set of books for her father, and was otherwise of great aid to him in the management of the business until his death, when she became interested with her brother, Peter, in the management of their present business, the style of the firm being known as P. Reiley & Co. The Reiley family have been widely known in Luzerne county, and among their business fraternity, as they were always considered very charitable to the poor, devoted advocates of Catholicity and Democracy, and supporters of every worthy enterprise in the community in which they live.

Peter Reiley, of the firm of P. Reiley & Co., No. 471 Hazle street, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city, January 5, 1853, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Masterson) Reiley. He was educated in the public school, and then worked in the breaker and about the mines for several years, was for a short time variously

engaged in the draying, retailing cigars and in the bottling business, after which he returned to the mines where he was for seven years stationary engineer until January, 1892 At that time he joined his sister Katie in the continuance of the well-established business of their father. Mr. Reiley was married January 27, 1881, to Miss Mary O'Brien, daughter of Michael and Catherine (Walsh) O'Brien, natives of County Waterford, Ireland, and they have five children, as follows: Mary, Philip M., Catherine, Edward J. and Irene. Mr. Peter Reiley and his family are members of the Catholic Church; he was a charter member of the St. Aloysius Society, and the E. B. A., and in his political views is a Democrat.

Cornelius M. Reiley, merchant, No. 215 Parrish street, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Masterson) Reiley. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at the Wyoming Seminary, where he finished the commercial course. Was then car dispatcher at the Franklin Mine, five years; county detective of Luzerne county, three years; railroad detective for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Wilkes-Barre to Sunbury, one year; and in 1887 built his beautiful place of business, with residence attached, and engaged in his present business which he has since carried on with a marked degree of success. Mr. Reiley was married September 25, 1889, to Miss Katie M., daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Walsh) Fitzpatrick, of West Auburn, Susquehanna Co., Pa., natives of New Jersey and of Irish origin. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Reiley are both members of the Catholic Church; in his political views he is a Democrat.

James T. Reilly, merchant, Ashley, was born in Towanda, Pa., November 10, 1838, and is a son of Hugh and Anna (Reilly) Reilly, natives, respectively of Counties Longford and Cavan, Ireland. His father, a weaver by trade, came to America about 1830 and located in Towanda, later in Montrose, and then at the red mill on the Ashley Planes, where he was stable-boss for many years; thence removed to Newtown, where both he and his wife died. The family consisted of four children, viz.: Mary A. (Mrs. Patrick Smith); Sarah (Mrs. Patrick McGraw); James T.; and Margaret (Mrs. John Shea). Our subject was educated in the old log schoolhouse which stood where the Central machine shop does, and commenced work in the blacksmith shop on the Plane where he remained until 1858, after which he was successively engaged as brakeman on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, two years; brakeman on the Bloomsburg Railroad, one year; fireman on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, one year; fireman on the Reading Railroad, six months; engineer on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, fifteen years; engineer on the Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, five years. In 1884 he came to Ashley and engaged in his present business. In April, 1863, Mr. Reilly married Miss Anna, daughter of James and Anna (Deleavy) Mulligan, natives of Ireland, and by her had the following children: Hugh V., collector for Coslet & Co., Wilkes-Barre; William S., clerk for Coons & Co., fourteen years, and now for Hoffimier, Wilkes-Barre; Annie T., clerk in Coons & Co., four years, married John Rain also a clerk in the same store; Agnes; Alice; James; Thomas; Edward; Austin; and Emmet (the last was instantly killed by a street car in front of his home at the age of two years; there was also one child that died in infancy). Mr. Reilly and family are strong advocates of Democracy, and zealous adherents of the Catholic Church.

John Reilly, of Hanover township, while riding down South Main street, Wilkes-Barre, with Andrew Lenahan, was shot and killed by the latter about half past six on the evening of September 15, 1874. The body was carried to the Newtown bridge, and thrown down the bank where it was soon after discovered. The murderer escaped to Rock Island, Ill., where he assumed the name of Patrick Reilly; but murder will out, and he was discovered by a decoy letter and brought to Wilkes-Barre for trial. The jury were out but twenty minutes when they brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and he paid the just penalty of his crime. Mr. Reilly was a man well liked by all, and held the office of justice of the peace at the time of his death. Even his murderer and he were friends, and the motive that prompted the deed is difficult to locate, unless it was for money paid by some

politicians to destroy the life of one whom they imagined had wronged them, or at least defeated their purposes. Mr. Reilly was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1841. After coming to America he enlisted in Company D, Ninth P. V. I., served during the entire war and was discharged as corporal; afterward he was captain of a company of Shield's Home Guards. When he returned from the war he embarked in the grocery business, which he followed until within about two months of his death, when he engaged in the saloon business in Wilkes-Barre but continued to live in Hanover township. April 4, 1867, our subject married Miss Margaret, daughter of James and Mary (McGonigal) Meighan, natives of County Donegal, Ireland, where the family are wealthy and influential, and whence her parents emigrated in 1839. Of this union were born three children: Mary E. A., a graduate of the Bloomsburg State Normal School in 1886, and teacher in Wilkes-Barre schools; Anna B., graduate of the same school in 1891, and teacher in Hanover township and assistant principal; and Alice, who lives with her mother. The family have always been devoted advocates of Catholicity and Democracy.

Augustus Reisenweave, proprietor of the "Phœnix Hotel," Conyngham, was born in Sachsen Coburg, Germany, July 11, 1851, and is a son of George and Margaret (Laesterin) Reisenweave, who came to America in 1852, locating in Sugar Loaf township, this county. The father, who was a mason by trade, which he followed in connection with farming, died in Hazleton March 17, 1888, in his sixty-sixth year. His children were five in number, viz: John, Augustus, Peter, Amelia (Mrs. Leroy Gavitt), and Jacob (deceased). Our subject was reared in Sugar Loaf Valley, learned the shoemaker's trade which he followed seven years; then learned the carpenter's trade, which he carried on four years. In 1883 he embarked in the hotel business, and has been owner and proprietor of the "Phœnix Hotel," the principal hostelry in Conyngham, since 1886. On December 23, 1873, Mr. Reisenweave married Sarah, daughter of William and Sophia (Benninger) Houseknecht, of Sugar Loaf township, and they have two children living: William W. and Esther F. Our subject is a member of the Lutheran Church, of the I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a Democrat.

George Reith, farmer, P. O. Carverton, was born in Kincarndineshire, Scotland, near the city of Aberdeen, on the banks of the River Dee, January 19, 1841, where he was partly reared and educated. He is the son of George and Ann (Esson) Reith, both of whom were born in Scotland, the former near the castle of Fyvie, the history of which dates back about nine hundred years to the time when the Norman Conquerors invaded Great Britain. George was a son of Alexander Reith, who was in his day a practical farmer, serving seven years to fit him for all the various branches of horticulture. His son, George, Sr., was an overseer on the estate of a large landowner, where he became thoroughly acquainted with agricultural pursuits. He removed to this country with his wife and son, George, Jr., when the latter was eleven years of age. After a voyage of six weeks he located in Wilkes-Barre in June, 1852, engaging as a farmer, and taking a deep interest in all its branches. His long practice and knowledge of farming on scientific principles became so widely known that his counsel was sought after and acted upon by the thinking men of his community. He was a man of pure life; one in whom his fellow-men could place confidence without fear of betrayal; he was honest and industrious, and loyal to his adopted country. In religious doctrine he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an elder in that body at the time of his death, which event occurred February 17, 1866, when he was aged fifty years. His family consisted of four children, two of whom are living. His son, George, Jr., began life in Kingston township, on the John Dorrance estate, on which his father labored five years previous to his death, and on which our subject labored five years subsequently. In 1871 he removed to Franklin township, where he purchased of D. H. Frantz a farm of 125 acres. On December 20, 1865, Mr. Reith was married to Miss Eliza J., daughter of Aaron and Zibee La Bar. This union resulted in the birth of one son, George, born October 3, 1866. Mrs. Eliza J. (La Bar) Reith was born in Mt.

Bethel, Northampton Co., Pa. The La Bars are a numerous family, and are of French descent. Mr. Reith is a practical man in every sense of the word; a man who reads and remembers what he reads, keeping well abreast of the times in civil and social matters. He is a self-made man, who, by a close application to business, has succeeded in accumulating for himself a sufficiency of this world's goods. He has made many visible improvements in his place, and many others, not quite so apparent, perhaps, but which are appreciated in harvest time. He has held nearly all the town offices with credit, and is a man of influence in his neighborhood.

H. S. Remaly, farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Huntington Mills, was born February 13, 1852, in that township, and is a son of George and Lucy (Smith) Remaly, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English origin, respectively; the father is a farmer and resides near Huntington Mills. Our subject is the fifth in a family of eight children, six of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when seventeen years of age went to work as fireman in Koons Bros.' paper-mill, where he remained for nine years, after which he went to Canada with Prof. Robert, prospecting for coal for three years. He then returned to his native township and rented the Monroe farm, which he worked in this way until the spring of 1889, when he purchased the same. It is a property of 110 acres, between the turnpike and Huntington creek, one-half mile from the postoffice. Mr. Remaly was united in marriage, April 17, 1887, with Miss Edith, daughter of Perry and Martha (McCafferty) Monroe, natives of Pennsylvania and of English origin. Mr. and Mrs. Remaly attend the M. E. Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.; has held the office of school director, and in politics is a Republican.

William J. Renniman, druggist, Avoca, son of Justus and Mary (Miller) Renniman, was born at Honesdale, Pa., November 10, 1854. His father and mother are both natives of Germany, where they were educated. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Justus Renniman left Germany and came to this country, in 1849 taking up his residence in Honesdale, Pa., where he remained as a canal boatman and teamster until 1880; at this time he removed to Avoca, where both he and his wife now live. Thirteen children were born to their marriage, viz.: William J. (the subject of this sketch); Justus, Jr. (deceased); Win; Anna (deceased); Mary, married to James Bell, a barber at Avoca, Pa; Margaret, a teacher at Avoca; Magdalene, residing with her parents; Carrie, married to P. H. O'Brien, a miner at Avoca; Elizabeth, living at home; and four who died while quite young. Mr. Renniman was educated in the schools of Honesdale. When thirteen years of age he left school and began working in a rolling-mill at Scranton, Pa., remaining until 1869, and then entered the drug-store of Matthews Bros., of that place. In 1874 he matriculated at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., as a special student, and graduated in 1876. Mr. Renniman then returned to Scranton, to his old place in Matthews Bros., and remained with them seven months. In the latter part of 1876 he removed to Avoca and opened a drug-store of his own, which he is still conducting. In 1890 he was appointed deputy coroner. Our subject is a member of Valley Lodge No. 170, Avoca, Pa., of the Knights of Honor. He sustains an honorable reputation and has prospered in business because of his unflagging industry, his courteous bearing and manly qualities having won for him many friends.

Theodore Renshaw, ice dealer and liveryman, Plymouth, was born in that town November 11, 1836, and is a son of William and Martha (Jenkins) Renshaw, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled at Plymouth before the mining industry was developed and when the place was simply a little country town. They, like many other early settlers, were compelled to endure many privations connected with that period. There were seven children in this family, the subject of this sketch being the second in order of birth, and there are five now living. Mr. Renshaw was educated in the public schools of Plymouth, and commenced life by engaging in the ice trade with the Plymouth Ice Co., finally succeeding to the entire business, and afterward establishing a livery, which is carried on in connection with his ice trade. He keeps

between fourteen and eighteen fine horses. In 1880 he built and launched the river steamer "May Flower," and also purchased the "Marshland." These steamers ply the river from Wilkes-Barre to Nanticoke, making regular trips except during the winter season. Mr. Renshaw was first married January 9, 1839, to Miss Emily, daughter of Samuel Bangs, a native of Luzerne county, and one child was born to this union, William Elmer, who resides in Colorado. Mrs. Renshaw died in 1860, and Mr. Renshaw was married in 1862 to Charity C., daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary E. (Hicks) Smith, natives of Jackson township, Luzerne county. This marriage has been blessed with children as follows: Emily (deceased), Ira Marvin, John J., Charles Irwin, Celia, Blanche, Theodore Raymond and Gertrude H. Mr. Renshaw was chief of police for some years when Plymouth borough was first incorporated. The family attend the Christian Church. Mr. Renshaw is a member of the F. & A. M., and of the Order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican.

Fred Reutelhuber, flour broker and councilman of the Twelfth Ward, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Lambsheim, Rhine, Bavaria, Germany, March 2, 1846, a son of Peter and Gretchen (King) Reutelhuber. He was reared and educated in his native country; came to America in 1865, and in 1870 located in Wilkes-Barre where he has since been a permanent resident, carrying on flour business in that city. On March 10, 1874, he was married to Anna, daughter of Herman and Christiana (Werling) Frank, of Hawley, Wayne county. They have three children: Fred, Willie and Mamie. In politics, Mr. Reutelhuber is a Republican, and is now serving his second term as a member of the city council.

Fred L. Reynolds, engineer at No. 5 Shaft, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, Plymouth. Among the many trusted engineers employed by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company is the young man whose name heads this sketch. He was born, January 24, 1860, at Factoryville, Wyoming Co., Pa., and is a son of Elias S. and Caroline (Spencer) Reynolds, natives of Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at the Keystone Academy at Factoryville. In 1880 our subject came to Plymouth, where he was engaged as fireman at the Nottingham, and worked at the Howell Drill Company Machine Shop during slack times at the breaker. At these places he continued for nine years, and then took a position as pump engineer at the Delaware & Hudson No. 2 Shaft, where he remained until February, 1892, when he was promoted to the position of hoisting engineer at Colliery No. 5, which place he has since creditably filled. Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage, March 25, 1884, with Miss Jennie Weisley, of Plymouth, and three children have been born to them, viz.: Ashley S., Edith and Caroline. Our subject is the second in a family of three children as follows: Steward E., a machinist employed at Howell's; Fred L.; and Emma E., now Mrs. F. L. Bailey, of La Plume, Pa. Mr. Reynolds in his political preference is a Republican. The family attend the Baptist Church.

John Butler Reynolds is a scion of the numerous family of the name, several of whom are sketched in this book, and one or more of whom have been closely and prominently identified with the history of Wilkes-Barre, and near-by towns, during every period thereof, from its earliest settlement to the present time. His father was Elijah W. Reynolds, who was long a leading merchant in Wilkes-Barre, and his grandfather was the Benjamin Reynolds, who in the early "thirties" was sheriff of Luzerne, and was otherwise conspicuously concerned in the affairs of the county and city. John Butler Reynolds, descended, through his mother, from Col. Zebulon Butler of Revolutionary fame. She was a daughter of Pierce Butler, who was a grandson of Zebulon Butler. John Butler Reynolds was born in Wilkes-Barre, August 5, 1850, and after a course at the Wyoming Seminary, entered La Fayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania. He read law with W. W. Lathrope, and was admitted to practice November 15, 1875. Mr. Reynolds soon achieved a good reputation in the profession, as was demonstrated when, in 1881, he was chosen one of the examiners of the Orphan's Court of Luzerne County, a position he held continuously for a number of years, being, for a part of the time, the only examiner.

He was the prime mover and energetic spirit in the organization of the companies by which the New North Street Bridge connecting Wilkes-Barre with upper Kingston, and the West Side Railway Company were, respectively, constructed. One project was a collateral of the other, and Mr. Reynolds was the official head of both. He is a Democrat in politics, and was frequently spoken of as a candidate for district attorney and other offices. In 1888 he was the Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket for the XIIth Congressional District, Pennsylvania, and in 1890 was nominated by his party as their candidate for Congress in the same District. His Republican opponent, Hon. George W. Shonk, was returned as elected, but Mr. Reynolds instituted a contest for the seat, on the ground that his defeat had been consummated by a corrupt use of money, which contest is still (May, 1892) pending in the Committee on Elections, though it has already been ably argued by distinguished lawyers for both sides. Mr. Reynolds married, October 21, 1879, Emily Bradley Dain, a daughter of Nathaniel Dain, who is a native of Maine, a graduate of Bowdoin College, and was for a time a medical practitioner, but later, owing to ill health, he abandoned the profession and became a large and successful lumber dealer at Peekskill, N. Y. Five children have come of this union.

John F. Reynolds, inside foreman at the Pennsylvania Colliery, No. 6, with residence in Sebastopol, where he was born March 8, 1858, is a son of William E. and Anna (Jones) Reynolds, natives of South Wales. The family came to America in 1850, lived a short time in Hughestown and then removed to Sebastopol, where his father was foreman at No. 6, for ten years, and where he died in 1886, at the age of sixty-eight years. The mother died in 1888, at the age of sixty-six years. The family consisted of eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Ann (Mrs. Isaac James), Miriam (Mrs. Thomas Pierce), John F., and Edward E., mine foreman for Simpson & Watkins, Carbondale, Pa. Our subject was educated in the public schools, and began working in the mines at an early age, which occupation he has since followed, working chiefly inside, and has held his present position six years. In December, 1886, he was nearly burned to death. Mr. Reynolds was married, April 21, 1891, to Miss Nettie M., daughter of Frank Boon, of West Pittston, and to their union has been born one child, Anna. Our subject and wife are members of the First Baptist Church of Pittston. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Republican in his political views.

Sheldon Reynolds is descended from James Reynolds, of Plymouth, Mass., 1643, and who moved twelve years later to Kingston, Rhode Island, where three generations of the family continued to reside. About 1750 a branch of the family removed to Litchfield county, Conn., and came thence with the first settlers of the Wyoming Valley under the Connecticut charter in 1769. The family name is conspicuous in the records of the events of those early years, figuring in connection with the famous battle of Wyoming, and in the first lists of taxables in Plymouth, where Benjamin, grandfather of Sheldon Reynolds, was born February 4, 1780. On his mother's side he came of the Greenes, of Rhode Island, of which stock, Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, was a notable example. Benjamin Reynolds married Lydia Fuller, a descendant of the "Mayflower" Fullers; was justice of the peace many years; sheriff of the county, and in other ways a prominent and useful citizen. He had five sons and three daughters. The eldest son, William C. Reynolds, was born in Plymouth in December, 1801, and educated at local schools and at Wilkes-Barre Academy. He taught school, and in 1820 began the shipping of coal to Harrisburg. Four years later he associated himself in business with his kinsman, Henderson Gaylord, and the firm of Gaylord & Reynolds continued the shipping of coal and other products, the conduct of two large general stores—one in Plymouth, the other in Kingston—until 1835. The shipments were wholly by river and turnpike, until the completion of the canal to Nanticoke. In 1835 the firm dissolved, and Mr. Reynolds continued the business in his own name until 1854. He was a prime mover in the securement of the charter for, and the construction of, the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, from Sunbury to Scranton, now an important branch of the

extensive Delaware, Lackawanna & Western sytem. He was its first president, holding the office until the completion of the road, when he resigned, though continuing a director until 1865. He was a Democrat, and served in the State Legislature 1837–38, during which time he introduced the bill under which the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company's railroad, connecting the head of navigation, on the Lehigh river, with the North Branch Canal at Wilkes-Barre, was constructed. He was associate judge of Luzerne county 1841–46, for thirteen years a trustee of the Wyoming Seminary, and held many other important places in the community. He was a Democrat and a Presbyterian. His wife's father was John Smith, who came from Derby, Conn., and with his brother Abijah began the shipment of coal to Columbia in 1807—or thirteen years before coal shipments are popularly supposed to have begun—continuing in the business through a long life. He was the first to use powder in mining coal. In 1834 he placed the first steam engine ever used in the county, in a gristmill he owned. Sheldon Reynolds was the fourth of five children—four sons and a daughter—and was born in Kingston, February 22, 1845. His earlier studies were pursued in the Luzerne Presbyterian Institute at Wyoming, and the Wyoming Seminary, and he was prepared for Yale at the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, Conn. He was graduated A. B. from Yale in 1867, and later received the degree of A. M. He read law in the Columbia College Law School, and afterward with the late Andrew T. McClintock, LL. D., and was admitted to the bar October 16, 1871. He has given his attention rather to general business and scientific pursuits than to the practice of the law for which, however, he is regarded as admirably adapted. He has for a number of years been the secretary, one of the trustees and a mainstay of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, among whose publications are many valuable papers from Mr. Reynolds' pen. He is also one of the trustees of the Osterhout Free Library, and a member of many Historical and Scientific Societies through the country; he has been president of the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company for several years, and is a director of the District Telegraph and Messenger Company; is president of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company; was for many years a director of the Wyoming National Bank, and is now its president. He was a school director in 1875 to 1876; was chairman of the Democratic Committee of the city of Wilkes-Barre in 1880, and of the Democratic Committe of Luzerne county in 1881. During his term in the latter position, he introduced a number of reforms in the party management, and a new code of rules for the party was adopted, which have proven very advantageous in many particulars, and are still in force. He has been repeatedly solicited, but has persistently refused, to become a candidate for State, Senate or Congress. On November 23, 1876, Mr. Reynolds married Annie Buckingham, only daughter of the late Col. Charles Dorrance, and has one son, Dorrance, born September 9, 1877.

Simon Reynolds, merchant, Plymouth, was born in Cornwall, England, August 8, 1842, and is a son of Simon and James (Samson) Reynolds, also natives of England. Our subject was educated at his birthplace, and at the age of twenty years came to America, locating in the State of Michigan, where he was engaged in mining seven years. He then removed to Dover, N. J., where he worked in the iron mines for one year, afterward removing to Philipsburg, Pa., and there engaged in coal mining for a short time, coming from there to Plymouth, same State, where he continued his occupation as a coal miner at various collieries in the Valley. During the time of his residence in Luzerne county, Mr. Reynolds made two distant trips, the first one being in April, 1875, from Plymouth to Georgetown, Colo., where he worked in the silver mines a short time, and then returned to Plymouth; his second trip was in May, 1879, when he proceeded from the same borough to Newfoundland, where he worked in the copper mines one and one half years, at the end of which time he once more returned to Plymouth. In 1889 he established his present business, occupying the basement of his neat brick block as a general store, where he commands a growing trade. Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage, in January, 1881, with Miss Lizzie, daughter of William and Anna (Brunt) Ellis,

natives of Nottinghamshire, England, and two children have blessed this union, namely: Simon Fuller, born September 5, 1886, and John Stewart, born October 24, 1889. In politics, Mr. Reynolds is a Republican. The family attend the Primitive Methodist Church.

Jacob Rhinehart, outside foreman, Stanton Shaft, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city July 29, 1846. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Steinhauer) Rhinehart, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who came to America in 1842, settling in Wilkes Barre, where the father worked as carpenter until 1889, when he retired. Their children were: Elizabeth, Matilda (Mrs. Anthony Baker), Jacob and John. Our subject was reared in his native town, educated in the public schools, learned the carpenter's trade and engineering. For ten years he was a stationary engineer at the Franklin, Hartford and Sugar Notch Shafts. From 1868 to 1871 he was outside foreman of the Germania Breaker at Ashley; was outside foreman at Sugar Notch three years, and has been at the Stanton Shaft in Wilkes-Barre since 1886. He was married, July 29, 1869. Mr. Rhinehart married Miss Catharine, daughter of William and Mary (Devenny) Gillen, of County Sligo, Ireland, and has five children: Harry, Josephine, Carl, Theodore and John E. Mr. Rhinehart and his family are members of the St. Nicholas German Catholic Church of Wilkes-Barre. In politics he is a Democrat.

Edward F. Rhoades, pumpman at the Henry Shaft, Plainsville, was born at Port Carbon, Pa., June 6, 1857, and is a son of Samuel and Lucy (Frain) Rhoades, natives of Pennsylvania, and of New England origin. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, reared a family of six children, of whom our subject is the third. He received a common-school education, and at the age of twenty-one began his present business, which he has since followed; he has resided in Plainsville since 1869, and built his present residence in 1881. Mr. Rhodes was married, February 23, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Rosanna (Park) Curtis, and to their union have been born seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Rosanna, Oscar O., Mary, Viola M., Warren A. and Olive. The family attend the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Rhoades is a member; in his political views Mr. Rhoades is a Republican.

Captain Sylvester D. Rhodes, line inspector for the Wilkes-Barre Water Works, was born in the borough of Parsons (then Plains township), December 6, 1842, a son of John and Mary A. (Rothrock) Rhodes, the former a native of Monroe county, the latter of Northampton county, Pa., both being of German lineage. Our subject was educated at the common schools of Plains, and April 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Eighth P. V. for ninety days, which term he served. On September, 2, 1861, he re-enlisted, this time in Company L, Twenty-third P. V., and March 7, 1862, was transferred to Company D, Sixty-first P. V. He was first assigned to Williams' Brigade, Cadwalader's Division, Patterson's army, and later to the First Division, Fourth Corps, army of the Potomac, and in October, 1862, was again transferred, this time to the Second Division, Sixth Corps, army of the Potomac, later, to the Fourth Division, Sixth Army Corps, and finally to the Third Brigade, Second Division, of the Corps of the Army of the Potomac. In November, 1861, he was promoted to corporal; on July 23, 1862, to fourth sergeant; on April 25, 1864, to third sergeant; on July 12, 1864, to second sergeant; on September 15, 1864, to first sergeant; on October 20, 1864, to second lieutenant; on December 20, 1864, to first lieutenant, and on April 27, 1865, he was commissioned captain of Company D, Sixty-first P. V. During his term of service he participated in the following engagements: Falling Waters, Keys Ford, Siege of Yorktown, the reconnoissance to Bottom Bridge, Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, Seven Days fight before Richmond, Seven Pines, White Oak Swamp, Turkey Bend, Malvern Hill, Williamsburg, in the expedition up the Potomac, Fredericksburg, St. Mary's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Fairfield Gap, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Locust Grove, Brandy Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bloody Angle, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, the Weldon Railroad raid; was injured near the Yellow tavern,

June 22 (1864), and was taken to City Point Hospital, where he remained until September 15 following, when he rejoined his regiment. Afterward he participated in the following battles: Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, second siege of Petersburg and fall of that city, Sailors' Creek, and Appomattox; he also did provost duty at Danville, Va., and was mustered out June 28, 1865. He then returned to Plains, and followed various pursuits, chiefly that of stationary engineering. Mr. Rhodes was married May 12, 1865, to Susan A., daughter of George and Margaret (Courtright) Huffman, of Plains, and they had six children, viz.: John S., born March 19, 1867, a conductor on the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Fred C., born October 16, 1868, died August 19, 1870; Charles S., born June 3, 1871, died May 3, 1875; Allan O., born April 19, 1873; Daisy B., born April 23, 1875, and Paul B., born July 27, 1878, died October 16, 1884. Captain Rhodes has been a soldier nearly all his life, having been a member of the Wyoming Artillerists, prior to the war, since when he has been second lieutenant of Company E, Ninth Regiment N. G. P., and during the Pennsylvania riots of 1869–70, was appointed to the coal and iron police. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a liberal Republican.

William H. Rhodes, carpenter, Parsons, was born at Nanticoke, January 22, 1834, a son of John and Mary A. (Rothrock) Rhodes, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. His parents removed from Nanticoke to Parsons, then a part of Plains township, when he was one year old, and here he has since resided. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one began life for himself at the carpenter's trade, in the employ of the Lehigh Valley and the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. He continued in their employ until within the last few years, during which time he has devoted himself to general carpenter jobbing. April 1, 1855, Mr. Rhodes married, for his first wife, Miss Hannah, daughter of George Yale, of Parsons. She died October 15, 1877, leaving six children, viz.: William A., born January 8, 1858, died May 12, 1859; George E., born February 1, 1860, died July 13, 1861; Mary A., born April 19, 1862, died December 19, 1890; Delilah, born August 3, 1865, died October 28, 1869; Ovid, born August 3, 1868, married Elizabeth Fletcher, of Parsons; and Burdie, born October 23, 1872, died February 20, 1874. He was again married, April 24, 1879, to Mrs. Elizabeth Sigman, daughter of Richard and Catherine (Hough) Hinkle, of New Jersey. Mr. Rhodes and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; politically he is a Republican, and has held the office of school director.

Hon. Charles Edmund Rice was born at Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., September 15, 1846, a son of Thomas Arnold and Vienna (Carr) Rice, and of old New England stock. His paternal grandfather, Moses Rice, a native of Wallingford, Conn., in early life removed to Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he died. His wife Roxanna, was a daughter of Atwater Cook, a descendant of Henry Cook, a native of Kent, England, who was a resident of Plymouth, Mass., prior to 1640. The father of subject was a resident of Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., for many years, was one of the leading men of the town, and served as trustee of Fairfield Academy and Fairfield Medical College. His wife was a daughter of Eleazar and Hannah Carr, natives of Herkimer Co., N. Y., and of an old Connecticut family. The subject of this sketch was prepared for college at Fairfield Academy, and was graduated from Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1867. He then taught school one year at the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, Bloomsburg, Pa., and at the same time read law; and in 1869 he was graduated from the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the State of New York. He then located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, and February 21, 1870, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county. In 1876 he was elected district attorney of the county. In 1879 he was elected law judge, re-elected in 1889, and is now president judge of Luzerne county. Politically Judge Rice is a Republican. He was one of the charter trustees of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, and is one of the trustees of the Wilkes-Barre Female Institute. On December 18, 1873, he married Maria Mills Fuller, daughter of Henry M. Fuller, of Luzerne county, and has two children living, Charles Edmund and Philip Sidney.

Charles N. Rice, farmer, Lehman, was born June 11, 1848, in Trucksville, and was reared and educated partly in Trucksville and partly in Lehman. He is a son of Levi C. and Elizabeth (Carle) Rice, both born in this county, the latter in Kingston township. Levi was a son of Jacob, who came from New Jersey in the early history of the county, and owned most of the territory adjacent to Trucksville, where he first located, lived and died. He was a Methodist minister of some ability in his denomination. His family numbered five sons and three daughters, three of whom are now living: Charles L., a minister of the Gospel; Mary Ann, wife of Rev. L. James Phœnix; and Caroline, wife of Dr. J. J. Rogers, of Huntsville, Pa. His son Levi C., settled at Trucksville, but after a few years moved, in 1860, to Lehman, where he lived up to his death, which occurred in 1880. His family consisted of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. Although a deaf mute he was a good business man, and especially when the disadvantage under which he labored was considered. Charles N. is the sixth in his family, and has always confined himself to tilling the soil, at which vocation he has become an expert. At the age of twenty two, April 2, 1871, he married Miss Emma J., daughter of Rev. Stephen A. and Dorinda C. Edwards, in Lehman. There were born to them four children, three of whom are living: Walter E., Clarice D. and Thomas M. Mrs. Rice was born in Ross township in 1849. In 1873 Mr. Rice moved on his present place, a farm of fifty acres, where there was no clearing, no building, nor shelter of any kind. He has succeeded by hard work and perseverance, and with the assistance of a helpmeet for him in the person of his estimable wife, he has a well-cleared and fertile farm, upon which are a neat house and a commodious barn. Mr. Rice began life with nothing, but by a close application to business principles, he has succeeded in overcoming all obstacles. His entire surroundings, both indoors and out, show taste and refinement. He is a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and his wife is in full fellowship with the Christian Church. Politically he is a Republican.

Jacob Rice, retired, Dallas borough, was born, June 16, 1817, in Dallas, where he was reared and educated. He is son of Chriseon and Sarah (Mackferrin) Rice, both of whom were born in New Jersey, the former, December 25, 1780, the latter, February 20, 1780. They came to this county in 1812, locating first in Trucksville, Kingston township, where they resided for several years. The father was a wagon-maker by trade, and at various times followed milling. In 1816 he removed to Dallas, where he purchased a tract of land on which he built a sawmill propelled by water power, said to be the first mill in Dallas. He was a man of sober and industrious habits, and lived to be over eighty-four years old; he reared a family of three children, two of whom are now living. Jacob is the youngest in the family, and confined himself to farming and lumbering for the first thirty years after reaching his majority. He kept store in Dallas for about twenty years, and at one time kept the "Lake Grove House," which he built on Harvey's Lake, that beautiful summer resort. Our subject was married, June 25, 1837, at the age of twenty, to Miss Susan, daughter of Alexander and Margaret Ferguson. By this union there were born six children, five of whom grew to maturity, and four of whom are now living: Zibe B., George H., William H. and Sarah J. Mr. Rice owned the first painted house, and used the first spring-wagon in Dallas township. Jacob Rice has an interesting and honorable military record, and is the representative military man of Dallas. In May, 1839, he was commissioned first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Militia. On August 20, 1849, he was commissioned captain of the Dallas Artillery; in 1857, lieutenant-colonel of Col. Rhoads Regiment; on May 1, 1861, quartermaster of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and on October 12, 1861, of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, thus showing a record of which he may be proud. At the expiration of his term of service in the Civil war, he received many recommendations from line officers of the brigade and regiment to which he belonged, to Gens. Hancock and Ingalls, for promotion; but pressure of business at home prevented him from presenting them, or desiring to return to camp life. Capt. Rice, as he is familiarly called, is a man of much

influence in his town, both in civil and religious circles. He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the M. E. Church, holding the office of trustee in the same. Politically, he is a Republican.

Dan C. Richards, fire-boss, Hillman Vein Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales, August 25, 1844, and is a son of William P. and Hannah (Williams) Richards, who came to America in 1860, and located in Pittston, where the father engaged in mining; later he removed to Springbrook, now Lackawanna county, where for several years he was farming, after which he once more moved to Pittston, where he now resides. His children were seven in number: David, Harriet (Mrs. Edward Harris), Dan C., Sarah (Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan), Lettice (Mrs. John Mathews), Maria (Mrs. T. B. Evans) and Maggie (Mrs. William W. Mathews). Our subject was reared in Wales until sixteen years of age, when he came to America with his parents in 1860. He has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre since 1868, where he has been engaged in mining, and has held the position of fire-boss under the Hillman Vein Coal Company since 1883. Mr. Richards was married June 20, 1869, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Mathews) Kidney, of Wilkes-Barre, and has seven children living: William, George, Joseph, Eddie, Albert, Lewis and Arthur. He is a member of the First M. E. Church of Wilkes-Barre, and of the Mystic Chain and K. of G. E. In politics he is a Republican.

David L. Richards, retired, Wilkes-Barre, was born near Swansea, Glamorganshire, South Wales, May 26, 1834, a son of David L. and Sarah (Lloyd) Richards. He was reared in his native country, where, at seven years of age he entered the coal mines, working in the various positions up to 1860. He then came to America, locating in Scranton, Pa., and was employed in the mines of that vicinity two years. In 1862 he came to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, and for eighteen years was in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, as miner, inside and outside foreman and contractor, retiring in 1880. His wife was a daughter of David and Charlotte (Davis) George, of Wales, and by her he has one daughter, Charlotte (Mrs. Thomas Oliver), a resident of Wilkes Barre, and who has three children living: Gertrude, Edith and Alice. Mr. Richards is one of the old and respected Welsh residents of Wilkes-Barre; is a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican.

David T. Richards, mine contractor, Hanover township, was born in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, March 2, 1857, a son of Reese and Mary (Thomas) Richards. The father, who was a farmer, reared a family of nine children, four of whom are living, viz.: Mary (Mrs. Henry G. Jones); William T., farmer, Vermont; David T., and Jane (Mrs. John Richards, Wales). Our subject was educated in South Wales and followed the occupation of jockey until 1878, at which time he came to America, locating in Wilkes-Barre. He engaged in mining, which he has since followed, and in 1881 removed to Ashley, where he built his present residence, at the corner of Ridge and Liberty streets in 1888. January 12, 1883, Mr. Richards married Miss Hannah, only daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Thomas) Hughes, natives of North Wales, and by her had five children, viz.: Mary, Joslin, William B., Rees T. and Julia Lena. Mr. Richards is a member of the I. O. R. M. and of the Ivorites. He is independent in his political views, but in sympathy with the Republican party.

Edward Richards, of the firm of Richards & Fry, dealers in wall-paper and stationery, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., August 25, 1852, and is a son of Oliver and Harriet (Peterson) Richards. The father was a native of Manchester, England, a carpenter by trade and in early life located in Luzerne county, where he followed his trade for several years; in 1853 he removed to Fayette county, residing there until his death in 1861. His wife was a daughter of Isaac Peterson, of Luzerne county, and by her he had four children: Emeline (Mrs. William Baur), Edward, William (deceased) and Albert (deceased). Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre from nine years of age, was educated in the public schools, and served an apprenticeship of three years at painting, also two years at paper-hanging, and fol-

lowed his trade from 1869 up to the present time, six years in Oil City. He has been a permanent resident of Wilkes-Barre since 1884, and September 1, 1890, he formed a partnership with E. K. Fry, under the firm name of Richards & Fry, dealers in wall-paper and stationery, ranking among the prominent firms of the city in that business. Mr. Richards was married, May 8, 1876, to Clara, daughter of John Boehmler, of Hazleton, this county, and has six children living: Mable, Grace I., Emma, Ida, William and Walter. Our subject is an adherent of the Baptist Church; politically he is an advocate of Prohibition.

George P. Richards, retired, Plymouth. This genial gentleman was born April 17, 1820, at Ahesyshen, Monmouthshire, South Wales, and is a son of David and Mary (Parey) Richards, the former a native of Carmarthenshire and the latter of Breconshire, South Wales. The subject of this sketch was educated in Wales and in 1860 came to America, locating at Dunmore, near Scranton, Pa., where he engaged in mining, which he followed for nearly two years. Removing from Dunmore to Wilkes-Barre, in 1852, he put in the ponderous machinery for the Black Diamond Breaker, this being among the first to be erected in the Valley. In 1854 he removed to Mauch Chunk, Pa., and was employed by Bradley & Butler as machinist one year, at the end of which time he returned to Wilkes-Barre and assumed charge of the mechanical work in the mill then operated by O. B. Hillard & Son. From Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Richards proceeded to Plains, where he had charge of a hoisting engine, and where he remained a short time, coming in September, 1865, from there to Plymouth, where he at present resides. There he was engaged in running the river steamer "William Patton," which plied between Plymouth and Nanticoke, which he followed for about fifteen years, although he was connected with the line for twenty years. During the time he was with the steamship line our subject was also employed as salesman by Patton, Fender & Co., coal operators. At about this time Mr. Richards purchased the steamer "Windhoken" and launched her on Harvey Lake, it being the first boat of the kind ever floated on that picturesque body of water. It was transported by sleighs from the Susquehanna overland through what was then called a dense wilderness. Mr. Richards kept it on the lake three years, during which time it was well patronized. He then sold it to Col. Wright, who transferred it to New Jersey (this was in 1865), and since then Mr. Richards has been extensively engaged in the real estate and hotel business. In 1887 he erected the imposing brick block situated on the corner of Main street and Center avenue, which is occupied by James Eley and is known as the "Eley House," one of the finest regulated and best kept hotels in northern Pennsylvania. Mr. Richards has been twice married, first time in Wales to Miss Sarah, daughter of William and Ann (Thomas) Thomas, natives of Wales, and to this union were born fifteen children. The three eldest are deceased, and those living are: Mary Ann (now wife of E. E. Fletcher, of Plymouth, Pa.); Sarah (who married Reese D. Williams, druggist, Plymouth), David, Ida (who married John Appleton, of Plymouth), Martha (now Mrs. John B. Phillips), George W., Harriet (wife of Joseph Griffith, merchant, Danville, Pa.), John (married and residing at Plymouth), and Maggie, Cora, Josie and William at home. Mr. Richards was again married May 5, 1880, this time to Alice, daughter of Julius and Sarah (Whittaker) Mulford, granddaughter of Rev. John Whittaker, who emigrated from England and settled at Dingman's Ferry, Pike county, of which county he was one of the early pioneers. Mr. Richards is a Republican, and in 1870 was elected clerk of the Luzerne county courts. Charles Robinson was his opponent, but the gray-haired veteran downed him by 624 votes. In 1874 he was also elected to the office of justice of the peace. He has done much to develop and build up Plymouth, and it can be truthfully said that he was here early in the history of the borough, and has always been ready to assist in any enterprise that would add prosperity to the town. Mr. Richards and family attend the M. E. Church.

Henry J. Richards, inventor and mining timberman, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Merthyr Tydvill, Glamorganshire, South Wales, November 14, 1845, a son of Will-

iam H. and Martha (Jones) Richards. His father came to America in 1856, locating at Danville, Pa., where he remained about fifteen months, and returned home. In 1873 he came back, located in Plymouth, this county, and engaged in mining up to the time of his death, in 1882. His children were: Catherine (Mrs. John Davis), William, Jane, Henry J., Miriam (Mrs. John Evans), Arthur, Hiram, Jane (second) (Mrs. William Walters), Anna (Mrs. John W. James) and Frank. Our subject was reared in Wales, and educated in the public schools. He began life in the mines at six years of age in his native country, where he was employed sixteen years. He started for America in October, 1867, but three days out from Queenstown was ship wrecked, and was rescued by a ship sailing for Quebec, Canada, where he landed. At a later date he spent five months in Pittsburgh, and from there moved to Danville, Pa., in 1868, and to Kingston, this county, in 1869. Since that time he has been a resident of Luzerne county, and of Wilkes-Barre since 1880. He has been in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company twenty years, as timberman, and has worked for other companies. Mr. Richards is an inventor of note, having taken out inventions of particular interest for mining purposes, the most important being miners' lamps, patented June 16, 1885, November 23, 1885, November 6, 1889; a drilling machine patented in 1886, and a safety gauze lamp patented May, 1892. All of these inventions are pronounced by competent critics superior to any others used. May 15, 1865, Mr. Richards married Miss Ann, daughter of Theophilus and Charlotte (Charles) Lloyd, of Merthyr Tydvill, South Wales, and by her has six children living: Martha A., Margaret, William H., Theophilus H., Arthur H., and Harry J., Jr. Mr. Richard's wife and sons are members of the First Welsh Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, and his daughter of the First Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Mystic Chain, and I. O. R. M. In politics he is a Republican.

Thomas E. Richards, Baptist minister, Edwardsville, was born in South Wales, in 1860, and is a son of Evan and Elizabeth (Evans) Richards, also natives of Wales. He was educated in London, and at the age of eighteen began the ministry, preaching in both England and Wales. In 1886 he came to America, and embarked in his ministerial work in New York City, where he remained about two years. In 1890 he came to Edwardsville, this county, where he has since been pastor of the Baptist Church. Mr. Richards was married to Miss Elizabeth Steeksma, of England, and they have two children, Ruel and Mary Belmont.

J. H. Ricketts, Pittston. This gentleman is well known in business circles as "Ricketts the Hatter," and he is not only the leader in his line in Pittston, but in Luzerne county. He was born in Danville, Montour Co., Pa., September 6, 1855, a son of Samuel and F. (Hacker) Ricketts, natives of England. His father came to America in 1853, and located at Danville, where he has since resided. Our subject is the fifth in order of birth in a family of six children. He was educated in the public schools of Danville, and at the age of twelve entered the employ of Waterman & Beaver at Danville, as a cash boy. A short time after he took charge of their shoe and hat departments, and remained with them seventeen years, when he came to Pittston and engaged in his present business, which consists of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods and hats. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Coxey, one of Danville's most accomplished young ladies. This happy union has been favored with three children: Howard, Mary and John. Mr. Ricketts is a Republican, and a member of the P. O. S. of A.

William T. Ridall, a prominent farmer of Huntington township, P. O. Waterton, was born in that township June 26, 1844, and is a son of William T. and Elizabeth (Robinson) Ridall, natives of Nottinghamshire, England. The father was a minister by profession, and came to America in 1842, settling in Huntington township, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred October 18, 1871. The subject of this memoir is the fifth in a family of twelve children, nine of whom are now living. He was educated in the common schools, and when twenty years of age enlisted in Company I, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. R. J. Millard.

He participated in the following battles: Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, North Ann and Petersburg; he was wounded in the back by a piece of shell, in front of Petersburg, and received his discharge in October, 1865. On his return Mr. Ridall engaged in lumber business for one year; then worked rented land for four years, when he bought a farm on Buck Hill, which he sold one year later, and then purchased one at the foot of Knob Mountain, which he sold in 1876, and purchased his present farm of ninety acres on Huntington creek, one mile below Waterton post-office. Our subject was married August 30, 1866, to Sarah A., daughter of William and Catherine (Delamater) Thomas, natives of Connecticut, and by her he has nine children, viz.: Cora M., born January 27, 1868, a dressmaker, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; John T., born January 18, 1880, at home on the farm; Jennie B. (Mrs. John Chapin), born February 14, 1872; Bertha L., born May 31, 1874; Robert B., born April 7, 1877; Walter C., born May 6, 1880; Harry S., born April 22, 1883; Myrtle, born January 23, 1886; and Maud L., born May 23, 1888. The family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Ridall is serving his third term as supervisor of his township. He is one of the sound men of his section, and politically is a Republican.

Frederick Riechers, retired, Miners Mills, was born in Hanover, Germany, August 16, 1822, and is a son of John and Louisa Riechers. The father, who was a farmer, reared a family of seven children, of whom Frederick is the second. Our subject came to America in 1847, and for thirty-six years was engaged in laboring, mining and mine contracting, in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. He built his present large and beautiful residence in 1865. Mr. Riechers was married, February 28, 1853, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Conrad and Sophia (Herman) Killian, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany; three of her brothers served in the Civil war, viz.: John, Philip and Peter, the last named being killed in the battle of Bull Run. This happy union has been blessed with nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Martin, Mary (Mrs. Otto Kiel), Fred P., Jacob, Margaret (Mrs. Henry J. Stark), John and George. Mr. Riechers and family are members of the German Lutheran Church at Wilkes-Barre, and he is a Republican in his political views.

Fred P. Riechers, liveryman and contractor, Miners Mills, was born November 9, 1859, in a log house near his present residence, and is a son of Frederick and Catharine (Killian) Riechers. He was educated in the public schools and the German schools at Wilkes-Barre, and at the age of eight years began working about the mines, which vocation he followed till 1881. He then engaged in teaming for his father, and two years later, engaged in his present business, at first on a small scale, but now has twelve horses and two mules, and employs twelve men; besides his livery he does a general delivery and moving business, and furnishes sand and building stone from his sandpit and quarry. Our subject is unmarried and lives with his parents; he attends the German Lutheran Church at Wilkes-Barre; he is a member of the I. O. R. M. and the I. O. O. F., and is a Republican in his political views, but votes for the best candidates and principles, irrespective of party lines.

John J. Riechers, merchant, P. O. Hudson, Plains township, was born in Miners Mills, August 10, 1865, and is a son of Frederick Riechers, of that place. He was educated in the common schools and the German school in Wilkes-Barre, and at the age of seven years began working about the mines, which occupation he followed chiefly for seven years, doing every kind of work about the mines except that of a foreman. He embarked in his present business in 1888. Mr. Riechers was married, April 4, 1889, to Miss Margaret, daughter of John and Catherine (Schaeffer) Adolph, natives of Germany; they have two children, viz.: Margaret Caroline Mary and John George Fred. Mr. Riechers and his wife attend the German Lutheran Church at Wilkes-Barre; he is a member of the I. O. R. M. and the P. O. S. of A.; politically he is a Democrat, but votes for the best candidates and the best principles, regardless of party lines.

Martin Riechers, mason, Miners Mills, was born in that place May 14, 1856, and is a son of Frederick and Catharine (Killian) Riechers. He was educated in the common schools and the German school in Wilkes-Barre, and began working in the

breaker, following all the different stages of mining for nineteen years, after which he learned his trade, which he has since chiefly followed; he built his present residence, on part of the old homestead, in 1888. Mr. Riechers was married, October 15, 1884, to Miss Isabelle, daughter of Jackson and Elizabeth (McDonald) Faulkner, of Tioga Centre, Tioga Co., N. Y., natives of England, and of Scotch origin. They have three children, viz.: Mary, Frederick and Martin. Mr. Riechers is a member of the German Lutheran Church at Wilkes-Barre, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Parsons; in his political views he is a Republican.

Jacob Rieg, musician and proprietor of restaurant, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 8, 1836, and is a son of Generos and Catherine (Bernthaler) Rieg. He was reared and educated in Germany, and served six years as a musician in the German army. In 1866 he came to America, and in July, 1867, located in Wilkes Barre, where he has since resided. He was a music teacher, but for the past eight years has been proprietor of a restaurant on South Main street, and this is the headquarters for the musical talent of the city. In 1866 Mr. Rieg married Miss Christiana Rieder, of Germany, and by her has had seven children: Fannie, Rosa, William, Nicholas, Mary, Doren and George. Mr. Rieg is one of the most prominent musicians of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Catholic Church, his family of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

E. Riley, farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born in Morris county, N. J., September 13, 1817, and educated in Dallas township. He is son of Joseph and Jane (Doty) Riley, both of whom were also born in Morris county, N. J.; they moved to this county about 1813, locating in Dallas township, where they passed the remainder of their lives, dying in 1858; Joseph was at that time seventy-three years of age. He had nine children, four of whom are now living. Our subject is the fourth in the family. He came to Dallas when nine years of age, and has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. He began life as a farmer, and has never left the plow nor turned back from his chosen vocation. On March 23, 1841, he married Miss Jane, daughter of Edward and Esther McCarty, and ten children were born to them, eight of whom grew to maturity: William J., Adeline D., Edward, Almond, Marvin, Julia, Esther, Mary E., Ida and Josephine. William J. married Miss Mary S. Nulton; Almond married Miss Clara Bisher; Marvin married Miss Emma Randall. In 1884 Mr. Riley moved from another farm in Dallas township on his present farm of seventy-five acres. He is a practical farmer, and possesses the entire confidence of his neighbors; he is a hard-working and honest man. In politics, our subject is a Democrat, and has been honored with several offices in his township.

George W. Rimer, county auditor, Kingston, was born in Wilkes-Barre, March 8, 1845, a son of John H. (an engineer and farmer) and Sarah J. (Ruggles) Rimer, both natives of Hanover township; Mrs. Rimer's parents were born in Connecticut. John H. and Sarah J. Rimer were the parents of thirteen children, as follows: George W., Jennie, Carrie, Louisa, Perlina, Sadie, Rhoda, Rettie, R. M., F. J., J. E., Rejenia and Flora J. George W. Rimer was educated in the public schools and at New Columbus Academy, at New Columbus, Pa. He worked on his father's farm until his sixteenth year, when he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and later in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Gen. Osborne, and was discharged June 29, 1865. After the war he engaged in the lumber business until 1884, when he had his spine fractured, since when he has had no particular occupation. He was confined to the house for three years. In 1887 he was elected county auditor, and has filled that office ever since. On September 13, 1868, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Mary, daughter of George and Eliza (McSherry) Armstrong. Of this union there were eleven children, as follows: Elzora May (deceased), John A., Elsie, Flora (deceased), Jennie (deceased), Reese M., Rettie Maude, Rilla May, Hazle, George D. and Warren J. (the latter being deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Rimer are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the G. A. R., S. of V., P. O. S. of A., Golden Rule, Conclave No. 20, S. P. K., and politically he is a Republican.

John Ringsdorph, laborer in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at the Henry Colliery, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., October 20, 1818, and is a son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Coon) Ringsdorph, natives of New York and of Dutch origin. The family came to Scranton in 1831, where they remained three years, and then removed back to New York State, where they remained four years, and then returned to Scranton. His parents resided there until their decease, except the time, between 1856 and 1862, when they lived near where the Plainsville Church now is. Simeon and Elizabeth Ringsdorph had five children, of whom John is the third. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and began life farming, which occupation he followed fifteen years. Our subject enlisted at Brooklyn, January 20, 1864, in Company K, Forty-eighth New York Volunteers; participated in the engagement at Lake City, Fla.; was on the skirmish line at Petersburg, and at Drury's Bluff; and was also in many minor engagements; he was mustered out September 1, 1865, since which time he has been employed around the coal works in the vicinity of Plainsville. Mr. Ringsdorph married, for his first wife, Miss Harriet, daughter of Jacob E. Everett, of Laurel Run, and by her he had four children, one of whom is living, Edgar Ringsdorph, of Plains. Mr. Ringsdorph married, for his second wife, Mrs. Rosella (Smith) Brownell, daughter of Robert and Harriet (Benedict) Smith, natives of Luzerne county and of Dutch origin, and widow of James Brownell, by whom she had five children, viz.: Charlotta, Anna, Edgar, John and George. By this union there is one child, John. In politics our subject has been identified with the Republican party.

E. Ringsdorph, foreman of the Wyoming Breaker, Plains, was born in Jenkins township, this county, and is a son of John and Harriet (Everett) Ringsdorph. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education, and at the age of sixteen began driving mules in the mines, and has worked himself up through all the different stages, doing Company work, and being then employed as assistant driver-boss, and driver-boss, until he received his present position, which is ample proof of his ability and trustworthiness as a workman. Mr. Ringsdorph was married, April 2, 1882, to Miss Helen, daughter of James and Rosella (Smith) Brownell, natives of Luzerne county, and they have two children, viz.: Harriet and Edith P. Our subject has always given his political support to the Republican party.

Abram Rinker, Jr., farmer, Wyoming borough, was born November 25, 1839, in Eaton, Wyoming Co., Pa., son of Abram and Susanna (Young) Rinker, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English origin, respectively. They reared a family of eight children, seven of whom are now living, and Abram is the sixth in order of birth. Our subject was educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and, at the age of twenty, began teaching. He taught two terms, and September 26, 1861, enlisted in Company B, Fifty-second P. V., Capt. Jayn; he participated in the following battles: Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Lees Mills, Williamsburg, Chickahominy, White Oak Swamp, and many other minor engagements. Mr. Rinker served nearly two years in South Carolina, and was in the siege of Fort Wagner. The flag of his regiment was the first hoisted over Fort Sumter, after it was surrendered; he served five months in the signal corps in Morris Island, and was discharged November 5, 1864. Returning home, he taught school one term, and then rented the Thomas P. Hunt farm, where he has since resided. Our subject was married November 22, 1865, to Miss Frances, daughter of Seth and Eliza (Allen) Burgess, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. This happy union was blessed with two children, viz.: Eva M., born January 20, 1868, and Thomas H., born October 23, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Rinker are members of the Baptist Church of Pittston; he is a member of the G. A. R.; in politics he is a sound Republican, and served as school director from 1879 to 1887.

William Rittel, butcher and greengrocer, Pittston, was born in that town, August 7, 1863, a son of Jacob and Clara Hermman Rittel, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Luzerne county. His father came to America in 1848, locating in New York City, and was employed in boating on the Rondout Canal

until 1857. He then came to Pittston and engaged in butchering most successfully until 1887, when he was succeeded in business by William. Mrs. Rittel died in 1875. Our subject is the fifth of a family of ten children, was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, and in the meantime learned the butchering trade with his father. At the age of twelve he went to Syracuse, N. Y., where he worked at his trade, and soon after this entered the employ of the King Bridge Company of Cleveland, Ohio. He followed bridge construction for various companies in the United States and Canada until 1866, during which time he worked in nearly every state in the Union. He then came to Pittston and engaged in his present business. He was married, in 1887, to Miss Mary Kingan, of Pittston. They have two children, Clara and Mary. Mr. Rittel is one of Pittston's most highly respected citizens, and in politics is a solid Democrat.

John Rittenhouse, retired, P. O. Sybertsville, was born in Sugar Loaf township, this county, May 21, 1824, and is a son of Charles and Rachel (Wenner) Rittenhouse, the former of whom was a son of Jacob Rittenhouse, formerly of Philadelphia, and a Revolutionary soldier. He (Jacob) was among the pioneers of Sugar Loaf township, where he died at the age of ninety-two years; his wife was Catherine Orner, and he reared a large family, of whom Charles, the father of subject, was the eldest. The latter lived and died in Sugar Loaf township; his wife was a daughter of Christian Wenner, of that township, and their children were: Joseph, John, Charles (who died in the United States service during the Civil war), Maria (Mrs. James Kester), and Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Arrow). Our subject was reared in Sugar Loaf township, where he has always resided, and for many years he worked at the carpenter's trade, after which he followed farming fifteen years, when he retired. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Orner) Houseknecht, of Sugar Loaf township, and by her he had twelve children, as follows: Stephen, Marietta (Mrs. Nathan Spade), Maggie (Mrs. William Daubert), Sallie (Mrs. Charles Richard), Franklin, Libbie (Mrs. Peter Reisenweaver), Polly A. (Mrs. Henry Bohlander), John, Ella (Mrs. William Cogan), Aggie (Mrs. Francis Schaffer), Miranda (Mrs. Otto Beithaupt) and Lina (Mrs. Edward Heller). Mr. Rittenhouse is one of the oldest native-born residents of Sugar Loaf township. He is a member of the Reformed Church; in politics he is a Democrat, and was supervisor of his township two years, and school director three years.

Joseph W. Rittenhouse, farmer, P. O. Mountain Grove, was born in Black Creek township, July 26, 1838, a son of Amos and Anna (Wolf) Rittenhouse. His paternal grandfather, Martin Rittenhouse, formerly of Montgomery county, Pa., was a pioneer miller of Black Creek, and erected the mill now operated by Enoch Rittenhouse. His wife, Amelia, was a daughter of William Rittenhouse, who purchased land at Sheriff's sale in what is now Black Creek township, and who built the first gristmill in the township. He was a prominent miller of Briar Creek, Columbia Co., Pa., where he died. The children of Martin Rittenhouse were: Amos, William, Anna (Mrs. William Wolf), Sarah (Mrs. Jesse Johnson), Phœbe (Mrs. John Hauze), Nicholas, Mary (Mrs. Elias Smith), Susannah (Mrs. William Shellhammer). Of these Amos was a farmer and lived in Black Creek township, where he died in 1882. His wife was a daughter of Andrew and Louisa (Hassa) Wolf, of Black Creek, and his children were: Mary A. (Mrs. Enoch Rittenhouse), Caleb, Joseph W., Jesse and Sarah. Our subject was reared in Black Creek township, where he has always resided, engaged in farming. He operated a sawmill up to 1886. In 1867 he married Eliza A., daughter of Henry P. and Catherine (Getting) Yost, of Sugar Loaf township, and has two children, Anna C. and Mary Etta. Mr. Rittenhouse is a member of the Reformed Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held the offices of supervisor, auditor and school director.

Martin J. Rittenhouse, telegraph operator, Shickshinny, was born in Fairmount township, Luzerne Co., Pa., and is a son of Peter and Susan (Wyant) Rittenhouse, natives of New Jersey and Luzerne county (Pa.), respectively. His father came to this county in 1845, and has been a resident of Shickshinny since 1872. His

children are: D. Edward, Elizabeth (Mrs. W. J. Enke), Frances (Mrs. C. W. Bulkley), Evaline (Mrs. D. H. Jones), and Martin J. Our subject was reared in Shickshinny from six years of age, was educated in the public schools of the borough, and has been telegraph operator for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. Since 1888 he has been shipping clerk for the West End Coal Company. Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a stanch Republican.

William H. Rittenhouse, farmer, P. O. Prichard, was born in Nescopeck February 6, 1814, a son of Henry and Margaret (Dull) Rittenhouse, both of whom were born in this county, and were worthy farming people. Henry was a son of William Rittenhouse, an old pioneer in Columbia county, where he owned 300 acres of land and was a practical and extensive farmer in those days. His son Henry began life as a farmer, in which pursuit he was well experienced; he also owned and operated a carding, grist and sawmill. In fact, Mr. Rittenhouse was an energetic business man, always keeping ahead of the times. He was twice married, and by the two unions reared a family of ten children. He lived to be eighty years of age. William H. is the only son by the first marriage. He was reared and educated in Union township, and has always confined himself to lumbering and farming; he now owns a neat little place in Hunlock township. On April 3, 1837, he married Miss Ann, daughter of Adam Cragle, who bore him ten children, eight of whom are living: Samuel, Sarah, James, Emily, Frank, Harry, Mary J. and William. Mrs. Ann (Cragle) Rittenhouse was born in Hunlock township, August 15, 1821. Mr. Rittenhouse is an honest, upright and worthy citizen, and has the full confidence of his fellows.

John Roach, retired, Inkerman, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, August 13, 1818, and is the youngest in the family of eleven children of John and Mary (Doyle) Roach, natives of the same place. His grandfather, also named John Roach, was an extensive farmer, who in 1798, during the rebellion in Ireland, was one of the first to lay down his life at the famous battle of Vinegar Hill. The father of our subject, believing with the poet that "Whether on the scaffold high, or in the battle's van, the noblest place for man to die is where he dies for man," also volunteered, and saw his country's hopes go down in defeat at the battle of New Ross. With such ancestry, no wonder that our subject is a fervent lover of this glorious Republic and its free institutions. He received his education in Ireland, and in 1836 was apprenticed to learn the trade of a carpenter, at which he labored until September 24, 1850, when, after having seen the hopes of the young Ireland party again destroyed, he sought a home and freedom in the land of Washington. He settled in Pittston, Pa., where he worked as a wagon builder until 1853, when he was employed as a car builder by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, until his retirement in 1885. He was united in marriage February 2, 1840, with Ann, daughter of Martin and Julia (Breen) Morris, natives of County Wexford, Ireland. She died January 28, 1882, leaving the following issue: John, born March 11, 1841; Mary E., born August 14, 1844, married August 21, 1865, to Michael O'Neil, a cooper of Sebastopol, this county; Kate, born February 15, 1847, married September 3, 1866, to Patrick Leahy, a tinsmith of Pittston, who died July 11, 1882 (she was again married, this time February 14, 1889, to Charles Swetland, agent, Pittston); Thomas, born December 30, 1850; Elizabeth, born December 6, 1854; James and Annie (twins), born July 9, 1856; Margaret, born June 29, 1858, married December 15, 1878, Michael Gilroy, a mine carpenter, of Pittston; Matilda, born July 9, 1861, married April 5, 1885, to Thomas Connell, livery stable proprietor at Duryea, this county. Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

Cyrus B. Roberts, a prominent lumberman of Shickshinny, was born in Sugar Loaf township, Columbia Co., Pa., January 1, 1860, and is a son of Edwin and Eliza Jane (Kile) Roberts. His paternal grandfather, William Roberts, and maternal grandfather, James Kile, were pioneers, respectively, of Jackson and Sugar Loaf

townships, Columbia Co., Pa. His father was a native of Jackson township, Columbia county, a carpenter by trade, and died in Plymouth, Luzerne Co., Pa., in April, 1879, where he had located in 1874. Our subject was reared in Columbia county, educated in the common schools, and, after attaining his majority, worked at farming and lumbering. He located at Shickshinny in 1886, where he has since been engaged in the lumber business. In January, 1889, he married Fannie A., daughter of Charles and Lydia (Adams) Dodson, of Salem township, this county. Mr. Roberts is a member of the M. E. Church; in politics, he is a Republican.

Jonah Roberts, farmer, P. O. Pike's Creek, was born in Union township, February 27, 1815. He is the son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Fink) Roberts, the former born in Connecticut, the latter in Pennsylvania. Ephraim was a son of Stephen and Rebecca (Richards) Roberts; the latter was twelve years of age at the time of the Wyoming Massacre, and, in company with her mother and a child, escaped from the Indians after the death of her father, Elisha Richards. About 1810, Stephen Roberts, accompanied by his wife and two children, removed from Connecticut to Plymouth, where he remained a few years, then removed to Union township, where he purchased seventy-five acres of unimproved land, most of which was under cultivation at his death. He was a man of marked influence in society, a leading spirit in politics and in religion, and held all the responsible offices in the town. He was seventy-five years old at the time of his death. He reared a family of eight children. His son, Ephraim, began life in Union township as a farmer, on seventy-five acres of land, on which he built and which he improved to a great extent. He was a man of industry and enterprise, and during his life did much for the advancement of agricultural pursuits. Ephraim Roberts died November 30, 1862, at the age of seventy-seven years. His family consisted of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and four of whom are now living. Jonah is the sixth in the family in order of birth, and has always confined himself to farming. In his younger days he was an inveterate hunter, and succeeded in killing as many as two hundred deer, one of which weighed two hundred and sixteen pounds with the hide on. In November, 1836, he married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Stephen and Myra Evans. This union resulted in the birth of eight children who grew to maturity, six of whom are now living: Ephraim, Elizabeth, Eveline, Rachel A., Francis A. and Samantha L. Mrs. Roberts was born in Plymouth, October 23, 1815, and in early life was a competent school teacher. They removed from Union to Lake township, in 1839, on a lot of sixty acres of wild land which, by hard and honest toil, he brought under cultivation. He made many marked improvements then, which to-day attract attention. Mr. Roberts is a worthy citizen of his native county, who has served her well in various offices. Politically, he is a Republican.

Peter C. Roberts, justice of the peace, collector and real estate agent, Plymouth, was born December 5, 1832 at Bodfarry, Denbighshire, North Wales, and is the son of Robert and Ann Roberts, also natives of North Wales. This highly respected citizen was educated in Wales, and in 1864 came to America and began mining in Luzerne county. This he followed until 1885, when ill-health compelled him to seek lighter work, and he accepted the position as janitor of the Plymouth high school, and discharged the duties connected therewith for the following three years. In 1889 Mr. Roberts was elected to the office of justice of the peace, on the Republican ticket, his term expiring in 1894. In 1890 he was appointed, by order of the court, burgess of Plymouth, and, after the expiration of this time, he was elected to the same office on the Citizens' ticket in February, 1891, being re-elected in 1892. He also served three years on the school board. Mr. Roberts was married, in Wales, to Maria, daughter of Herbert and Mary (Walts) Herbert, natives of Breconshire, Wales. Four daughters were born to this union, all of whom are at present living at Wheeling, W. Va., where three of them have married. His first wife died at Irondale, Ohio, in 1872. He was again married in September, 1875, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bowen, a native of Cefn Mawr, Wales. One child was born to this union, but died in infancy. Mr. Roberts and family are members of the Baptist Church.

Silas Roberts, farmer, P. O. Muhlenburg, was born in Union township, February 5, 1831, a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Harvey) Roberts, the former born in Union township, the latter in Plymouth. Stephen was a son of Ephraim Roberts, who was also born in Union township. Ephraim was a son of Stephen Roberts, who removed from Connecticut in the very early history of the county. He first located in the Valley, making his residence there a number of years, finally removing to Union township, where he, with Mr. Marvin, bought a tract of land, most of which is still in the possession of their descendants. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, doing good service in the cause of independence. He lived to a good old age, after rearing a family of eight children, who became prominent citizens of the county. His son, Ephraim, began life in Union township, on a tract of land adjoining his father's place. He was a hard-working man, of sober, quiet habits, whose life was uneventful, and had the honor of holding several township offices, having the full confidence of his fellow citizens. He owned 310 acres of land, and was a practical farmer. He died in 1862, at the age of seventy-seven years, and there were nine children in his family, who came to maturity. His son, Stephen, began life in Union township, on a farm of seventy acres. He was not only a practical farmer, but a practical man, whose goodness was exemplified in his life. He died June 22, 1891, aged eighty-six years. His family consisted of eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and seven of them are living now. Silas, who is the eldest in the family, was reared and educated in Union township, of which he has been a life resident. He is an honest, hard-working man, having begun life at the bottom round of the ladder, and by industry and perseverance has reached a commendable height, both socially and financially. He is a practical farmer, owning seventy-five acres of valuable land. In 1864 he was mustered into the United States service for the term of one year, and showed his heroism at the first battle of Fort Fisher. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, and has since ingratiated himself into the good graces of his fellow citizens. In 1858 Mr. Roberts married Miss Elmira J., daughter of John and Eliza Marvin, by which union were born eleven children, nine of whom are yet living: Rachel, Eliza, Elsie, Frank, Elmer, Harry, George, Laura and Mary. Mrs. Roberts was born in Huntington township, October 14, 1838, and is descended from the Marvins, an old and prominent family of that county. Politically, Mr. Roberts is a Republican.

Peter Robertson, miner in Shaft No. 14, Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in Scotland, April 9, 1848, and is a son of James and Agnes (Black) Robertson. The family came to America in 1854, resided one year at Port Griffith, and then removed to Inkerman, where the parents died. The family consisted of twelve children, eleven of whom came to America, seven of whom are living, and of whom Peter is the eleventh. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and at an early age began working about the mines, which occupation he has since followed; he has been mining since 1869. Mr. Robertson was married, March 27, 1872, to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Williamson) Harvard, natives of South Wales. The fruit of this union was ten children, five of whom are living, viz.: Thomas, Agnes, Martha, Marion, and Clarence. He has also adopted into his family William Peters, an orphan boy, of Slatington, Pa. Mr. Robertson has always given his political support to the Republican party.

William Robertson, who in his lifetime was a prominent citizen of Inkerman, Jenkins township, and who had worked in the mines in Scotland and America for forty years without receiving any injury, died at his residence, October 7, 1874, at the age of fifty-two years. He came to America in 1854, and followed mining till the time of his death. Mr. Robertson was married September 30, 1841, to Miss Barbara, daughter of Edward and Jane (Beverage) Laird, natives of Scotland, and the fruit of this union was as follows: William; Jane, married to Alexander Latta, a miner, of Inkerman; John, engaged in mining, and living at home; Barbara (Mrs. William Jones), who died at the age of twenty-six years; Marien, married to William F. McIntyre, a boiler maker, in Ohio; Alexander, engaged in

mining, and living with his mother; Edward, who died at the age of five years; Edward (second), engaged in gold and silver mining in Colorado, and David, living at home. This family have been identified with the Presbyterian Church, and are Republican in their political views. [Since the above was written, information has been received of the death of Mrs. Barbara Robertson.—Ed.]

William Robertson, miner, Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in Scotland October 28, 1848, and is a son of William and Barbara (Laird) Robertson. The family came to America in 1854, where they resided in Hazleton one year, and then removed to Inkerman. Our subject received a common-school education, and at the age of fifteen began working about the mines, which occupation he has since followed, including twenty-four years mining; he was never injured till March 23, 1892, when he was struck by a fall of rock and nearly killed. Mr. Robertson was married, March 19, 1875, to Miss Jane, daughter of Graham and Margaret (McFarland) Simpson, natives of Scotland, and they have seven children, viz.: William, Margaret, John, Nellie, Barbara, Agnes and Elizabeth. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P., and in his political views is a Republican.

B. E. Robinson, outside foreman, No. 3 Colliery, Susquehanna Coal Company, West Nanticoke, was born in the County of Durham, England, October 11, 1840, being educated and reared in his birthplace. At the age of fifteen years he began working about the mines, doing general outside and inside work. He followed mining in England until the year 1879, when he came to America, locating at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he followed mining for one year. In 1880 he came to Nanticoke, and worked for the Susquehanna Coal Company about the breaker at No. 2 until 1887, when he was made foreman at No. 3, in which capacity he is at present engaged. He has about sixty men and boys to oversee, who work on the outside, and the daily output is 200 tons. Mr. Robinson was married in England, in April, 1862, to Anna Pringle. Three children have been born to this union: Mary, Jennie and Lilly. In politics Mr. Robinson is a Republican. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor, the Knights of Malta, and the Improved Order of Heptasophs. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Robinson, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Salem township, this county, November 2, 1837, a son of William P. and Elizabeth (Raught) Robinson. He was reared in Fairmount township, educated in the common schools, and by occupation has always been a farmer. On June 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves; on July 26, 1861, was promoted to sergeant; on November 12, 1861, to first sergeant; on August 1, 1862, to second lieutenant; on March 1, 1863, to first lieutenant; on July 20, 1863, to captain, and on March 13, 1865, to brevet major. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service June 16, 1864. After his return from the war, he engaged in farming in Fairmount township until January 1, 1889, when he was appointed deputy sheriff, under his brother R. P. Robinson, for a term of three years. On January 22, 1865, Mr. Robinson married Sallie C., daughter of John and Rachel (Creveling) Buckalew, of Fairmount Springs, this county, and they have two children: Stewart E. and William B. Mr. Robinson is a member of the M. E. Church and G. A. R. He was twice elected to the office of justice of the peace of Fairmount township, and served eight years. Politically he is a Republican.

Robert P. Robinson, sheriff of Luzerne county, was born in Fairmount township, this county, October 17, 1849, a son of William P. and Elizabeth (Raught) Robinson. His great-grandfather, William Robinson, came from Ireland to America in 1771, settling in Delaware, and his grandfather, John Robinson, was born during the voyage July 22, 1771, and married Jane Stewart April 3, 1800. William P. Robinson, father of subject, was born in Delaware, January 29, 1805. Left an orphan at an early age, he went to live with his grandfather on a farm, with whom he remained most of the time until he became of age, and during this period he learned the book-binder's trade. He was well educated in the common branches of

learning, having taken advantage of every opportunity to improve himself, both in and out of school. During the construction of the North Branch Canal, he came to Pennsylvania and held a position as bookkeeper in that enterprise, and about this time he married and settled in Salem township, this county, teaching in the winters and farming the rest of the year. A few years later he removed to Fairmount, where he cleared and improved a farm. For several years he taught school during the winter months, and his reputation as a teacher was such that he never wanted for a position as long as he was willing to follow this profession. He was a prominent member of the M. E. Church, and he filled the office of justice of the peace three terms. He died in Fairmount May 4, 1888. His children were fourteen in number, as follows: Susan J. (Mrs. A. S. Rittenhouse), Sarah (Mrs. Dennis Wyant), J. Stewart (killed at Benton, Columbia Co., Pa., by deserters in 1864), John, George (deceased), Mary E. (Mrs. W. J. Robbins, deceased), Jerusha (Mrs. J. S. Koons), William F. (who enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers August 22, 1862, and died at Belle Plain, Virginia, March 12, 1863), Thomas, Elizabeth A. (Mrs. B. F. Pollock), J. Downing (deceased), Robert P., Gilbert H. (deceased) and Edward F. Our subject was reared in Fairmount, and was educated in the common schools. He followed farming until twenty-five years of age, during which time he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed to some extent, taught school winters and also clerked in a general store. He was married July 4, 1874, to Jessie E., daughter of John H. and Rachel B. (Koons) Smith, of Fairmount township, and they have two children, Lizzie and Robert B. In 1882 Mr. Robinson was mercantile appraiser of Luzerne county; the same year was appointed by the court county auditor to fill a vacancy, and served over two years. In 1885, at the expiration of his term of office, he was appointed commissioner's clerk, and held that position until September 1, 1889, when, having received the unanimous nomination of his party for sheriff, he resigned to look after the interest of his canvass, and was elected for a term of three years by a plurality of 1,292 votes. Politically, he is a Republican, and the first of that party ever elected to the office of sheriff in Luzerne county.

Lieut. James Stewart Robinson was born March 10, 1835, in Salem township, Luzerne Co., Pa., and was educated in the common schools and Pine Grove Seminary in Centre county, Pa., and followed farming. On June 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves (Thirty-Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers) as private; promoted to sergeant July 26, 1861, to sergeant-major April 1, 1862, to second lieutenant March 1, 1863, to first lieutenant July 20, 1863, mustered out with company June 16, 1864. He was wounded in the battle at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862, also at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862, and was taken prisoner in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864. On the evening of July 30, 1864, less than two months after his arrival home, he went with a deputy provost-marshal to assist in arresting deserters and drafted men who failed to report, in Benton township, Columbia Co., Pa. (a locality strongly tainted with secession doctrines, a majority of the citizens having been led to believe that the Government had no business to interfere with their liberties by compelling them to take up arms against their wishes), and was shot and mortally wounded by one of a party of armed men whom they attempted to arrest, dying from the wounds November 3, 1864. Immediately after the occurrence a body of U. S. soldiers was sent into the locality, and a number of arrests were made, principally of persons who had aided and abetted the actual participants in the affair, and taken to Fort Mifflin, where they were confined for some time; but by reason of the near close of the war, and upon recommendation of loyal citizens, they were released without trial. Those who were suspected of doing the shooting left the country at once, and others who had been evading the draft immediately reported to the proper authorities, to escape arrest. At this time it seemed impossible to fix the crime upon the guilty ones, so no arrests were made by the civil authorities, and the matter was dropped for the time. On March 16, 1891, nearly twenty-seven years after the shooting,

Elias Young, of Jackson township, Columbia Co., Pa., was arrested for the crime and committed to the jail in Luzerne county without bail. He was indicted for murder April 7, 1891, and arraigned for trial September 16, 1891. The trial lasted three days, and the defendant admitted having been one of the party of three who did the shooting, but denied that his gun was loaded with the kind of bullets that made the fatal wound. The jury, probably taking into consideration the long time elapsed between the crime and the arrest, also the age of the accused as well as the fact that he had been urged on and encouraged by the people of the neighborhood, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Isaac Robson, miner, Duryea, was born in the County of Durham, England, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Nixon) Robson, natives of the same place. They reared a family of seven children, of whom our subject is the eldest. He received his education in the free schools of his native city, and in the year 1844 began work in the mines. In 1864 he came to the United States, settling in Pittston, where he remained until 1882, when he bought a house in Duryea, and removed hither. Mr. Robson was united in marriage June 16, 1870, with Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Thomas, natives of Wales. Their union has been blessed with the following issue: Thomas, born March 15, 1871; Edward, born January 20, 1873; and Isaac, born June 17, 1875. In politics Mr. Robson is a Republican; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Sons of St. George.

F. V. Rockafellow, banker. The subject of this sketch was born near Somerville, Somerset Co., N. J., a son of Christopher and Mary (Vossler) Rockafellow. He was educated in his native county. In 1855 he came to Wilkes-Barre, and entered the employ of his uncle, C. B. Fisher, as clerk in his store, where he remained four years. He then entered the bank of Charles B. Drake, as cashier, with whom he remained two years. He subsequently formed a partnership with A. H. Emley, and they established a banking business which continued until 1869, when he established his present bank. Mr. Rockafellow is the oldest living banker in Wilkes-Barre. He married Miss Julia, daughter of Sylvanus Ayre, of Boundbrook, New Jersey, and by this marriage they are the parents of two children: Charles Frederick and Grace Ferdinand. In his political views Mr. Rockafellow is a Democrat. He has served in the city council, has filled the office of school director, was treasurer of the borough of Wilkes-Barre four years, and has been city treasurer since its incorporation. Mr. Rockafellow is one of Wilkes-Barre's leading and progressive citizens, and has always taken a deep interest in its public and social development.

Richard Rodda, manager of hotel and drug-store at Glen Lyon, is a native of St. Clare, England, where he was born April 3, 1860. His parents were Benjamin and Mary (Grosworethey) Rodda, also natives of England. The father of our subject was a machinist, and died December 27, 1874, at the age of fifty-three years. Richard is one of a family of eleven children—seven brothers and four sisters—of whom only seven are now living, the names of those living being as follows: Thomas, Richard, Albert, Frederick, Malenda, Mary Grace and Eliza. The subject of this memoir is the second eldest living. He was educated at the common schools in England. Mr. Rodda was married, July 7, 1881, to Mary Gluyes, daughter of Oliver and Elizabeth (Andrews) Gluyes, natives of Cornwall, England; Oliver Gluyes died in Scranton in 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Rodda were born five children, of whom two are dead; the survivors are Frederick C., Richard E. and Sidney W. The wife of our subject was born at Port Orem, New Jersey, June 5, 1855. Mr. Rodda has, for a great many years of his life, been mining and traveling on the road. He has been engaged for six years in his present situation, manager of S. M. Sutliff's hotel and drug-store, in Newport township. He is a member of the M. E. Church. He came to this country in 1875, and in 1876 joined the J. H. P. A., which is now the L. K. of America; he belongs to the Sons of St. George, Knights of Malta, also the I. O. R. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

D. J. Roderick, mine foreman, Stockton, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales,

January 23, 1864, and is a son of Richard and Ellen (Jenkins) Roderick, natives of Wales, who emigrated to America in 1865, settling at Wilkes-Barre. The children, seven in number, of whom David J. is third, were educated in Wilkes-Barre. When the subject of this sketch was fifteen years old the family removed to York county, where they spent three years on a farm. They afterward removed to Plymouth, where the father was engaged at contracting on rock work. During this time our subject acquired his knowledge of mining. Mr. Roderick remained nine years at Plymouth, and then went to Stockton, where he successfully worked rock contracts a year and a half. In 1891 he was appointed foreman at No. 5 Colliery, of Linderman, Skeer & Co., which position he still holds; he has 250 men under his charge, the output of coal being 600 tons per day. Mr. Roderick was united in marriage, in November, 1886, with Miss Frisswith, daughter of David P. and Rachel (Lloyd) Davis, of Plymouth. Two children have been born to this union, Richard and Ida. In politics Mr. Roderick is a stanch Republican; he is a member of the Mystic Chain and Knights of Pythias; the family attend the Presbyterian Church.

James E. Roderick, general superintendent for Linderman & Skeer, Stockton. Among the men who have had vast experience in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, none are more prominent than the subject of this sketch. James E. Roderick was born January 14, 1841, in Cardiganshire, South Wales, and is a son of Edward and Eleanor (Edwards) Roderick, also natives of Wales. He was educated in the land of his birth, and in 1864 came to this country, settling at Pittston, where he engaged in mining for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, with whom he remained, however, but a short time; then went to Wilkes-Barre and engaged with the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, mining coal for them until February, 1866, when he was given the position of mine foreman at the Empire Shaft. In June, 1870, he accepted a position as general superintendent under A. J. Davis & Company, Warrior Run, with whom he remained until June, 1881, when he was appointed by the State to the position of mine inspector for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania; he served the term of five years, and at its expiration was re-appointed. At the end of three years of his second term, he resigned to accept a more lucrative position as general superintendent for Linderman & Skeer, which position he has held since May, 1889. He is in charge of six collieries, employing in all about 1,400 men, and mining 2,000 tons of coal daily. Mr. Roderick has been thrice married: first, to Miss Sarah Davis, of New York, by which union were born four children, namely: Nellie, Edward, James and John. After the death of this wife Mr. Roderick was married in September, 1881, to Mrs. Mary Lloyd, who died in September, 1883, leaving no children. Mr. Roderick's third marriage was in October, 1885, with Mrs. Ulmer, of Hazleton. In 1879 Mr. Roderick was a candidate for county treasurer on the Labor-Greenback ticket, but at all other times he has been closely identified with the Republican party, and is at present an earnest worker in the ranks. He is a shrewd political worker, nevertheless one of those who believe that hard-fought political battles can be won without resort to unfair methods. With this principle for a foundation, Mr. Roderick has a very large following in this county, and his influence is of vast importance to the party which he represents.

Rees D. Roderick, general merchant, Wilkes Barre, was born in Carmarthenshire, Wales, May 29, 1850, and is a son of Daniel and Ann (Lewis) Roderick. He was reared and educated in his native country, where he began his business life in the lead mines. In 1870 he came to America and settled in Wilkes-Barre, where, with the exception of three years during which he lived at Scranton and Dunmore, he has since resided. He followed mining eight years, and for five years was a contractor in shaft sinking and tunnel driving, and since 1885 has been engaged in his present business. Mr. Roderick was married, October 30, 1869, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Williams) Thomas, of Wales, and has two children living: Daniel and Ariel. Mr. Roderick is a popular merchant; he is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, and of the K. of P., and in politics is a Republican.

Richard Roderick, contractor in shaft sinking and tunnel driving, Wilkes-Barre,

was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, January 2, 1832, a son of Edward and Eleanor (Edwards) Roderick. He was reared and educated in Wales, where he worked in the lead mines from twelve years of age. He spent three years in the same capacity in Spain, and came to America in April, 1864. He settled in Wilkes-Barre and worked in the coal mines until 1875, being for three years inside foreman of the Stanton Mine No. 7, Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Company. He has since been engaged in his present business. On April 12, 1854, Mr. Roderick married Miss Ellen, daughter of David and Ellen (Williams) Jenkins, of Wales, and by her had nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity: Ellen (Mrs. David R. Morgan), Edward, David J., Mary A. (Mrs. John E. Hughes), John, Richard and Lizzie. Mr. Roderick and his family are members of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

Joseph Rodgers, engineer at No. 2, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, Plymouth, was born January, 15, 1843, and is the youngest in the family of ten children born to John and Elizabeth (Casona) Rodgers, natives of England. In early life our subject learned engineering and followed it in his native country until 1863, when he came to America, locating at Houghton, Mich., where he worked six years as a miner in the copper mines. He then came to Pennsylvania, locating at Jefferson, York county, where he remained a short time in the mines, and coming thence to Plymouth, engaged in firing at No. 12, which he continued for two years. He then fired at No. 3, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company for one and one half years, afterward going to No. 2, same company, as pumpman, and remained there two years, then taking charge of the hoisting engines, which he ran for seven years. At the end of that time Mr. Rodgers took a position at No. 1, Delaware & Hudson, where he was engineer for about one year, and then he accepted a similar position at No. 2, where he has since been employed. Mr. Rodgers was married, July 23, 1874, to Miss Isabella, daughter of James and Ann (Hope) Kennedy, natives of Scotland, to which union have been born four children: James A., Josiah H., Bessie and Harry. Mr. Rodgers is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Foresters. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Isaac M. Rogers, farmer, P. O. Idetown, was born August 5, 1845, in Lehman township, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of David and Sarah M. (Newman) Rogers, the former born in Plymouth, the latter in Lehman township, on February 28, 1811, and June 7, 1821, respectively. David was a son of Joseph, who was a native of Connecticut, and who came to Plymouth soon after the Massacre; he was a mason by trade. He was married three times and reared twelve children, all of whom are now dead. He lived to be eighty-two years old. His son David, lived with B. Reynolds of Plymouth until he was twenty-one years of age, when he became a soldier and participated in the Indian war of 1832, being stationed at St. Anthony's Falls, Wis. He served three years and re-enlisted for three years more, serving his country with honor; he was wounded in the left hand, having part of it shot away. On his return in 1838, Mr. Rogers married Miss Sarah Newman, by whom he had three children, two of whom grew to maturity and one of whom is now living. He first located in Jackson township, but did not settle permanently until 1854, when he bought a farm in Lehman township, southwest of Harvey's Lake, consisting of forty acres of land, which he cleared and beautified. He died August 16, 1885. His son, Isaac M., the subject of this sketch, was nine years of age when he came hither with his father, and has remained on the same farm ever since, beautifying and embellishing it, year after year; at the same time adding acre after acre to the original forty until now it comprises seventy-five acres. He has built a neat little house and a commodious barn. Mr. Rogers is a thorough-going and practical farmer, energetic and thrifty. In 1862, at the age of seventeen years, prompted by that spirit of patriotism, latent in every true and loyal citizen, he became a member of Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, for nine months. After serving his time faithfully, he was honorably discharged and now enjoys a pension. His brother, Jacob Rogers, was a member of

the same company and regiment, and after serving his time re-enlisted in Battery M, Heavy Artillery, serving to the close of the war. He was honorably discharged, but died from the effects of exposure six months afterward. On June 25, 1866, our subject married Eveline, daughter of Abijah Baird, and by her he has had twelve children, eleven of whom are living: William S., Enre J., Hester A., Mary E., Miranda D., James G., Dora R., Richard W., Apple I., Cahrles H. and George W. William S. is married to Miss Phœbe Garnett; Hester is married to George Garnett, her brother-in-law. Mrs. Rogers was born in Lehman township, January 15, 1845. Politically, Mr. Rogers is a Republican.

John W. Rogers, farmer, P. O. Meeker, was born in Huntington township, August 13, 1825, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Jonah and Mary (Whitman) Rogers, both born in 1795, the former in Plymouth the latter in Columbia county. Jonah was a son of Jonah, who was born in Connecticut, and removed to the Valley before the Massacre. One day, when he was a boy of thirteen summers, he and a man were making sugar at Nanticoke; the man was killed by Indians, while the boy was captured and taken in the direction of South Mountain; there were two other men, named Pike and Van Campen, captured by the same Indians, and they, through the cunning of the boy and the oversight of the Indians, contrived to convey a knife to Pike, who liberated himself and his companion, who slew the Indians. They then made their way back, Pike swimming streams with the boy on his back. After this lad Rogers reached his majority, he settled in Plymouth, where he resided until 1825, when he removed to Huntington township, locating on a farm of 100 acres, some of which was improved, and here he lived until his death, which occurred when he was at an advanced age. His family consisted of four children, all of whom are deceased. His son, Jonah, lived on the old place nineteen years, when he removed to Lehman township, where he died in 1859, at the age of sixty-five years. His life was uneventful. He was a hard-working, honest man. There were six children born to him, three of whom are now (1892) living, John W. being the fourth in the family. He always confined himself to farming, and has lived all his life in his present neighborhood. In 1849 he married Miss Susan Ann, daughter of Ezra and Sarah Ide, and eight children were born to them, six of whom are now living: Sarah L., Winfield S., Melville E., Franklin J., Edward B. and Emma, all married except the latter. In 1862 he entered the army, becoming a member of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-ninth P. V. I., for the term of three years. He served two years, and was then honorably discharged on account of disabilities. In 1850 he removed to his present residence, on a farm of one hundred acres. Mr. Rogers is a practical farmer, is a man of sound principles, and has served his term in various offices with credit. He has worked hard for his property, and has succeeded in accumulating sufficient for all needs, all by his own hands. On February 15, 1881, Mr. Rogers married, for his second wife, Mrs. Montgomery. Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., politically, he is a Republican.

Stephen F. Rogers, farmer, P. O. Outlet, was born in Huntington township, July 23, 1836. He is the son of Jonah and Mary (Whiteman) Rogers, the former of whom was born in Plymouth, the latter in Fishing Creek, Columbia county. Jonah was a son of Jonah, a native of Connecticut, who was taken captive by the Indians at the age of thirteen years. Subsequent to the Wyoming Massacre, after his capture, there were two others (Pike and Van Campen) taken prisoners with him, and by the carelessness of the Indians and the watchfulness of the captives, they succeeded in escaping, after slaying all the Indians but one. He afterward settled in Plymouth, where he lived most of his life. Some time before his death he removed to Huntington township, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1834. His family numbered six children. Jonah, Jr., was thirty years of age when he removed with his father to Huntington; in 1844 he removed to Lehman, where he bought a farm of fifty acres. Here he died at a ripe old age. His family consisted of six children, all of whom grew to maturity; three are now (1892) living: Jack-

son J., John W. and Stephen F. The latter is the youngest of the family, and was reared and educated in Lehman township. He always confined himself to agricultural pursuits, though in his early life he was extensively engaged in the lumber business. On November 20, 1856, he married Miss Sarah A., daughter of Robert and Lucy Major, by whom he has had three children: Henry M., now aged thirty-four; Emogene A., now aged thirty-one; and May L., now aged twenty-three. The two former are married. Henry M. married Miss Amelia Huff; Emogene A. married John R. Crispell. Mr. Rogers removed from Lehman to Lake township in 1860, and, after working six years in a sawmill, he bought his present place of fifty acres, some of which was under improvement. The effect of years of incessant toil are seen in his well-planned fields and commodious outbuildings, for he is a practical farmer in the full sense of the term. In 1864 he entered the army for the term of one year, serving in Company E, Two Hundred and Third P. V. I., serving to the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He, with his wife and daughter May, are members of the Baptist Church. Miss May is an accomplished young lady who has been educated at Dallas high school; from thence, to Wilkes-Barre. She is now attending the Wyoming Seminary; she has taught seven terms of school in her own and adjoining districts, where she has endeared herself to the pupils, and proved herself a proficient instructor, to the directors.

T. M. Rogers, superintendent of Hollenback Cemetery, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Broome county, N. Y., July 14, 1816, a son of Alexander and Nancy (Mann) Rogers, the former born in Massachusetts March 13, 1776. They settled at Forty Fort, this county, prior to 1820, and later at what is now Laflin, also in this county, where they were offered sixty acres of land, at $1.00 per acre, with ten years to pay for it without interest. There they remained six years, and then removed to Sullivan county, Pa., where the father helped to build the Delaware & Hudson Canal; then removed to Honesdale, Wayne Co., Pa., where they passed the remainder of their days. Our subject was reared in Pennsylvania, and his first business ventures were farming and lumbering in Wayne county; later he learned the boat-builder's trade at Honesdale, Pa., an occupation he followed from 1852 to 1870 in Wilkes-Barre, in connection with carpenter work; from 1870 to 1873 he was superintendent of the Wilkes-Barre City Cemetery. Mr. Rogers married, August 9, 1835, Rosanna, daughter of Samuel and Lois (Lilley) Corey, of Wayne county, Pa., and by her had ten children, of whom five grew to maturity: Mary E. (Mrs John Fulton), Clementine L. (Mrs. Robert Nesbitt), Abi (Mrs. William A. St. John), Estella (Mrs. Hiram Montanye), and William. Mr. Rogers is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

John Rohland, superintendent of the machine and preparation department of the enormous coal works of Coxe Bros. & Co., Drifton, is a native of New York City, born December 31, 1848. He is a son of Frederick and M. S. (Ficht) Rohland, both natives of Germany, the former born in Bremen and the latter in Worms. The father emigrated to America at the age of eighteen years, and died in 1876 at the age of fifty-five. Our subject's mother now lives in Wayne county, Pa. John Rohland was educated in the public schools of New York City, and in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. At the early age of fourteen, he engaged in the lumber business on the Delaware, which he followed for a period of twenty years. In 1880 he entered the employ of Coxe Bros. & Co., as outside superintendent at Deringer, shortly after accepting his present position, in which he has since been engaged. Mr. Rohland was married May 22, 1870, to Miss Ruth M. Skimer, an accomplished young lady, of Wayne county, Pa. This happy union has been blessed with three children: Ida, Charles H. and William F. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics Mr. Rohland is a stanch Republican.

Calvin D. Rohrbach, hardware merchant, Freeland, is a native of Saegersville, Pa., and was born January 22, 1862, a son of A. G. and Rebecca (Wien) Rohrbach. When he was five years of age his parents removed from Pottstown, Montgomery

county, to Butler township, this county, where he was reared and educated. At about the age of sixteen he began working around the mines, and filled several positions, following mining until he was twenty-five years of age, when he entered the employ of H. C. Koons, as clerk, at which he continued two years. He then engaged in the hardware business at Freeland, and he now commands a large public patronage. Mr. Rohrbach was married, August 20, 1885, to Miss Maggie Betterby, of Butler Valley, and they have had four children, viz.: Thomas, Olive (deceased), Howard (deceased), and Bertha. Our subject is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and Jr. O. U. A. M.; in his political views he is decidedly a Democrat.

George Rohrig, one of the oldest residents of Ashley, was born in Prussia, Germany, August 14, 1826, a son of Martin and Mary (Hermann) Rohrig. The father, who was a miner, reared a family of four children, of whom our subject is the second. Mr. Rohrig was a miner, fireman and assistant engineer in his native country and emigrated in 1848, locating in Schuylkill county, Pa., where he followed mining for eighteen months. He then went to Eagle Harbor, Michigan, and worked in the copper mines two years, and in 1852 came to Ashley, working as stationary engineer until 1886, at which time he retired from active life. In 1854 Mr. Rohrig married Miss Ann, daughter of John Hart, of Scranton, Pa., and by her had four children, viz.: Martin, who died at the age of thirty-two; Margaret (Mrs. Edward Brown); George, tinsmith, St. Joseph, Mo.; and Catherine (Mrs. Charles G. Baur). Mrs. Rohrig died in 1864, and our subject afterward married Mrs. Susan Shidal, daughter of Theodore and Catherine (Russhe) Deibel, natives of Germany, and widow of Martin Shidal, by whom she had two children, viz.: John, a shoemaker of Ashley, and Elizabeth (Mrs. George Henry). Of this union were born two children, viz.: Louisa and Frederick. Mr. Rohrig and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and of the F. & A. M. In his political views he is a Republican.

Alvin S. Rood, carpenter, Bloomingdale, was born in Huntington township, April 10, 1837, a son of David and Sarah (Seward) Rood, the former of whom was born in Ross township in 1812, the latter in Huntington township. David is a son of Ira Rood, the first of that name and family to settle in this county, and who first located in Union township and then removed to Ross, where he owned ninety acres of farm land. He was a man of good judgment and moral habits. His family numbered twelve children, two of whom are now living. His son David began his business life as a farmer in Ross township, owning eighty acres of land which he improved and beautified during his lifetime. He was a worthy man of respectability. He was a strict member of the M. E. Church for fifty years, during which time he did some preaching; he died February 13, 1891, aged eighty-three years, after a life of recognized usefulness. His family consisted of six children, five of whom are living. Alvin S., who is the second in order of birth, in early life learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked ever since, but previous to serving his time at his trade, he served his country when she needed the aid of all the loyal men. He was mustered into the service of the United States in March, 1864 (for the term of three years), as a musician and member of Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth P. V. I., serving honorably and well to the close of the war, being discharged in December, 1865; he draws a pension. After his return to citizenship he worked at his trade, and is a first-class mechanic. In 1855 Mr. Rood married Miss Eliza Wolfe, who was born in Ross township in 1838, daughter of Peter and Lois Wolfe, and to them were born five children, all living: Josiah, Steward, Edward, Hattie and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Rood are members of the M. E. Church, in good standing. Mr. Rood owns the property of Peter Wolfe, a small farm of thirty five acres which he works in conjunction with his trade. Politically he is a Republican.

Ludwig Roos, butcher, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 3, 1845, a son of Gottfried and Elizabeth (Stahl) Roos. He was reared and educated in Germany, where he served an apprenticeship of two years at the butcher's trade, and afterward worked nine years in that business. He served eleven months and twenty-

four days in the Franco-Prussian war. In February, 1872, he came to America, located in Wilkes-Barre, and embarked in the butcher's business, in which he has since continued with success. He was twice married: March 12, 1873, he married Miss Mary, daughter of John Henry, of Lehman township, this county, and by her he had one child, Mary (deceased). His second wife was Miss Margaretta Henry, sister of the first, and of this union have been born two children, yet living: Louisa and Frank. Our subject is a member of the German Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served one term as member of the city council.

EDWARD C. ROOT, was born in Wilkes-Barre, July 25, 1866, a son of Chauncy C. and Mary P. (Kelley) Root. The father, who was a native of Wilkes-Barre, and a brick mason and contractor by trade, died in 1870 leaving two children: Edward C. and Mamie (Mrs. Fred G. Smith). Our subject was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and at eighteen years of age entered the employ of W. D. White & Co., druggists, Wilkes-Barre, with whom he remained two and one-half years. Then he entered the employ of J. H. Houch, of Pittston, at the West End Store, and after one year's service was promoted to manager, and since 1887 he has been a registered pharmacist. He is a member of the West Pittston Presbyterian Church, and of the Y. M. C. A.; politically he is a Republican.

DAVID L. ROSS, physician and surgeon, Pittston. This gentleman, who ranks among the best of Luzerne county's physicians, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1845, and is a son of David and Mary (Ivison) Ross, the former of whom was born in the Highlands of Scotland, and became a sailor. David Ross immigrated to the United States many years ago, and served in the United States navy fifteen years as mate. He has retired from active business life, and resides at Lisbon, Conn. The mother was born in Carlisle, England. They had a family of three living children, viz.: Annie, wife of W. W. Woodward, a druggist of Danielsonville, Conn.; David L.; and George I., a physician and graduate of the Washington University of Baltimore, and now practicing his profession at Canton, Mass. Our subject passed his boyhood in Connecticut, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. At the age of seventeen, on March 21, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged August 25, 1865, at Richmond, Va. He participated in the following battles: Drurys Bluffs, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains; at the last-named engagement he was wounded with a musket ball in the left thigh, and was sent to Portsmouth (Va.) Hospital, where he remained three months. After rejoining his regiment he was in the battle of Hatcher's Run, Fort Gregg, and at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. After the close of the war he traveled for a short time in the West, finally locating in Chicago, where he secured a position in a drug-store as night clerk, and at the same time entered Rush Medical College in 1868, graduating from there with the degree of M. D. January 17, 1872. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in that city, and continued there one year; then removed to Danielsonville, Conn., where he remained one year, and then was one year at Moodus, same State. In 1874 the Doctor came to Pittston, and here remained six years; then removed to Scotland, Conn., and remained there until 1887, when he returned to Pittston, and has here since been in active practice. The Doctor has been a very successful practitioner, and has enjoyed the perfect confidence of his patients. He was united in marriage, October 12, 1873, with Nellie Underwood, a daughter of Jerome Underwood, of Pittston, which union has been blessed with two children, Mabel and Ada. The Doctor is a member and past commander of Nugent Post No. 245 G. A. R.

EDWARD E ROSS, Luzerne, was born October 17, 1855, at Tuscarora, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and is a son of John E. and Sarah (Davison) Ross, natives respectively of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, England. They emigrated to this country about the year 1852, and settled in Schuylkill county, Pa., where the subject of our sketch was born and spent his early childhood. He was educated in the common schools of his native county and, at the youthful age of fifteen, became a teacher, in which occupation he continued until 1885, when he established a drug

business at Luzerne, which is in a prosperous and flourishing condition. In 1887 he was offered a position as outside foreman of a colliery, operated by the Northwest Coal Company (limited), located in Lackawanna county. In this position he accepted and faithfully performed the duties connected therewith until 1889, when he received the appointment as principal of the graded school at Kingston, a position he still occupies. Mr. Ross, in 1889, was a candidate for county superintendent of schools; he was unsuccessful, yet, if elected, he would have undoubtedly performed the trust imposed in him in that careful and highly commendable manner which has characterized his entire career. He was married, January 18, 1887, to Amy S., daughter of Joseph and Rosanna (Tylie) Blackman, and one child, a daughter, fourteen months old, who bears her mother's name, has blessed this happy union. In politics Mr Ross is always found in the Republican ranks; and is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., Imp'd O. R. M., and P. O. S. of A.

Giles Ross, contractor and builder, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Falls township, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, Pa., March 18, 1845, and is a son of David and Charlotte (Olmstead) Ross. His paternal grandfather, who was a native of England, born of Scotch parentage, came to America about 1790, and was one of the pioneers of what is now Moscow, Pa., where he resided many years; in later life he removed to Michigan, and died there. Of his family, David, father of subject, was born in Luzerne county in December, 1806, near Moscow, and lived in Luzerne county, dying there at the age of eighty three years. His wife was a daughter of David Olmstead, of Falls township, and by her he had sixteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, viz.: James N., Lydia (Mrs. Joseph Griffin), David, Delilah (Mrs. John Covert), Miles, Mary (Mrs. John Sites), Esther (Mrs. Charles L. Moore), Giles, John W., Wilson E. and Charlotte R. Our subject was reared in Ross township, this county, and was educated in the common schools. On September 24, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, participating in all the battles of the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, which took place after his enlistment, and was honorably discharged at close of the war. He then located in Wilkes-Barre, where he learned the carpenter's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman from 1868 to 1876, when he embarked in business for himself. In 1879 Mr. Ross married Anna, daughter of John Bastuscheck, of Wilkes-Barre, and has three children: John D., Charlotte M. and Giles G. Mr. Giles Ross is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

Jason Ross, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born March 23, 1856, in Franklin township, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Joseph B. and Sarah M. (Hallock) Ross, the former born in Franklin in 1820, the latter in New Jersey. Joseph is a son of William Ross, who was born in New Jersey, April 11, 1793, and removed hither in 1800, with his father, James, when only seven years of age. James had five children at the time when he moved here by wagon from New Jersey, and two more were born after he settled. He located first in Hanover township, but after four years removed to what is now Dallas, and there purchased a lot of land on which he lived and which he cultivated. He was a hard-working man and patriotic in the extreme, serving his country faithfully for five years in her struggle with England for independence. He lived to a good old age. William, his son, remained on the homestead until having attained his majority; he followed the example of his father by serving four years in the war of 1812. On his return to citizenship, he removed to what is now Franklin township on a farm of fifty acres. He married Miss Anna Brace, and by her had three children, one of whom, Sarah, is now living. William was an honest and industrious man, a Democrat who had influence with his party, a good citizen, and did much to improve the town in which he lived. He died in 1868, at the age of seventy-five. His son, Joseph B., began life on his father's farm, and was a man of sterling qualities, honest, faithful and industrious. Under his magic touch the farm of fifty increased to eighty-seven acres, and was improved and cultivated. He had five children, four of whom reached maturity and are now living: Ira H., Julia A., Homer S. and Jason. Our subject,

the youngest of his father's children, has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits, and is now a practical farmer, living on the old homestead on which his grandfather settled. He is a thorough business man of pure principles and fine ideas, and has filled various offices with credit. On January 13, 1880, he married Miss Carrie M., the accomplished daughter of David and Phœbe Barlew. Of this union one child, Augusta B., was born August 1, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are consistent and active members of the M. E. Church at Orange.

John Ross, miner in the Delaware Shaft, Miners Mills, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, about three miles from the birthplace of Robert Burns, September 22, 1835. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (McGary) Ross; his father, who was a miner, reared a family of nine children, four of whom are living, viz : John, Jane (Mrs. Cornelius Beatty), Hugh, a mine foreman at Stauffer, Pa., and Mary, who married Elias Phillips, a mine foreman, at Lemont, Pa. Another son, William, was killed by an explosion of dynamite at Mount Lookout, Pa., in February, 1891. Our subject began life working in and about the mines in his native country, and came to America in 1866, locating at Blossburg, Pa., where he worked in the mines one year. He then returned to Scotland, remaining two years, during which time he was married. In 1869 he came to Renova, Pa., and after working about the mines there for a few months removed to Arnot, where he worked in the mines three years, and then embarked in the mercantile business in Blossburg for three years. He next removed to Plains, where he remained eleven years, thence in 1886 to Miners Mills. Since that time he has worked chiefly in his blacksmith shop during the summers, and in the mines during the winters. Mr. Ross was married, March 20, 1868, to Miss Anna, daughter of David and Catharine (McGill) McNaughton, of his native town; they have had born to them nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: Catharine (Mrs. George Tasker), who has two children, Anna and William; William, who works in his father's shop, building iron fence; Elizabeth, John and Hugh. Mr. Ross and wife attend the Primitive Methodist Church, of which she is a member; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and F. & A. M. In his political views he is a Republican, and has held the offices of assessor and tax-collector in Plains; he is now justice of the peace in Miners Mills, and is serving his second term as burgess.

Miles Ross, farmer, P. O. Kyttle, was born in Wyoming county, February 23, 1839. He is the son of David and Charlotta (Olmstead) Ross, the former born near Spring Brook, Lackawanna county, in 1806, the latter in Schoharie, Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1810. David was a son of William Ross, a native of Connecticut, who removed to this county in 1786, locating at Spring Brook, where he became engaged in farming. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and did honor to his country. He was an inveterate hunter, in those days, when game was in abundance. William Ross reared a useful and interesting family, and died at a good old age. His son, David, began his business life in Falls township, Wyoming county, where he farmed on a small scale. May 14, 1850, he removed to Ross township, this county, where he purchased a farm of 218 acres of unimproved land, part of which he brought under cultivation during his lifetime. He was an honest, industrious and hard-working man, and a consistent member of the M. E. Church. David Ross died October 19, 1889, aged eighty-three years. His family consisted of sixteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity. Nine are now living. Miles Ross is the eighth of the family in the order of birth. He was reared and educated in Wyoming county, and lived with his father until after the outbreak of the Civil war. He was mustered into the U. S. service August 22, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-ninth P. V. I., for the term of three years, participating in all the principal battles of the army of the Potomac. He was taken prisoner by the enemy while carrying provision to a picket post, a gap being left between two sentinels, he and his company passed outside the Union line. He remained nine months a prisoner, serving time in Andersonville, Augusta, Milan and Florence. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, and has since followed agricultural pursuits. November 16, 1865, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Stephen H. and Ruth Parks. To them has

been born one child, La Roy. Mr. Ross owns eighty-five acres of land, the cultivation of which he oversees, his principle crop being grass. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in religion an adherent of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Mary E. Ross was born in Monroe, Wyoming county, March 2, 1841. The Parkses are old settlers who came from Connecticut about 1810; they are well-to-do farmers and worthy people. Several members of their family fought in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812.

Nathan Ross, engineer at Henry Shaft, Plains, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, July 12, 1847, son of Nathaniel and Janet (Frazer) Ross. The father, who was a mine foreman, reared a family of ten children, three of whom are living in America, and of whom Nathan is the seventh. Our subject came to America in 1870, and located at Providence, Pa., where he was engaged in mining two years; then removed to Plains, where he worked as engineer, a position he had held in Scotland. He erected his present residence in 1874, and has since built other houses, which he rents. Mr. Ross was married, July 13, 1865, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Donald and Mary (Minges) McLellen, of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and they have five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Nathan; Nathaniel, who was educated in Plains high school, then served four years as drug clerk at Nanticoke, afterward entering Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1892, and is now practicing in Wilkes-Barre; Mary, who is a seamstress, and resides with her parents; and Kate R., who graduated in the Normal and Manual Training courses of the Bloomsburg State Normal School in 1891, and is at present teaching in Plains. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and the Caledonian Club of Wilkes-Barre, in all of which Societies he is a past officer; in his political views he is a Republican.

Nathan Ross, Jr., engineer, Plains, was born in Scotland March 9, 1866, and is a son of Nathan and Margaret (McLellen) Ross. He was educated in the common schools, after which he fired for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at the Henry Shaft four years, and then secured a position as engineer for the Sheldon Axle Works, Wilkes-Barre, which he at present holds, residing in Plains. Mr. Ross was married, December 31, 1888, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Isabella (Porter) Keir, natives of Scotland; they have two children, a son named Nathan, and a daughter, Isabella. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and the Caledonian Club of Wilkes-Barre; politically, he is a Republican.

William Wallace Ross, stationary engineer, Parsons, was born in Rush, Susquehanna Co., Pa., November 5, 1850, and is a son of William W. and Malinda (Mericle) Ross, the father a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch, and later of New England, origin, a grandson of Capt. Perrin Ross, who was killed at the Wyoming Massacre, the mother a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. When Mr. Ross was about eighteen years of age his parents removed to Camptown, Pa., where he was educated, and at the age of twenty he came to Parsons, where he has since been engaged in stationary engineering, at present employed at the Prospect Mine. Mr. Ross was married, July 17, 1876, to Miss Carrie, daughter of John and Catherine (Herne) Hines, of Peckville, Lackawanna Co., Pa., and the fruit of this happy union is five children, viz.: Charles, Harry, Gertrude, Oscar and Sadie. Mr. Ross is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men; his political views are Republican, and is a member and president of the Parsons borough council.

William W. Roth, outside foreman of Lattimer Colliery, No. 1, Drum's. This competent foreman was born in Butler Valley, January 22, 1863, and is the eighth in a family of eleven children born to Samuel and Caroline (Dauber) Roth, early settlers of Butler Valley. William W. was reared and educated at his birthplace, and until he became of age worked at farming. After reaching his majority he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked on the construction of breakers until 1886, when he was given the position of foreman of the carpenter gang at the Lattimer Colliery, No. 1. In 1887 he was promoted to the foremanship of the Lattimer

Mines, Nos. 1 and 2, and has since held that position. He has under his charge about 300 men, whose daily output of coal is 700 tons. Mr. Roth has had an extensive practical experience about the mines, and is well up in the business of running a colliery. He was united in marriage, December 22, 1883, with Miss Sabina, daughter of Stephen Cunfer, of Carbon county, Pa. To this union have been born four children, namely: Elmer, Blanche, Caroline and Ellen. In political matters Mr. Roth is not wed to any party, but votes purely on principle, and for the best man. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and the family belong to the Lutheran Church.

Ezra Rough, farmer, P. O. Briggsville, was born in Nescopeck township, April 22, 1846, a son of Samuel and Jerusha (Brown) Rough. His paternal grandparents, Daniel and Anna (Henry) Rough, were pioneers of Nescopeck township, and his maternal grandparents, John and Betsey (Linneberry) Brown, were natives of New Jersey, and pioneers of Mifflin township, Columbia Co., Pa. Samuel Rough was born in Nescopeck township in 1824, and died in 1881, leaving two sons, Ezra and John. Our subject was reared in Nescopeck township, where he has always resided engaged in agricultural pursuits. His wife was Huldah, daughter of Joel and Mary (Lutz) Housinger, of Black Creek township, and by her he has five children: Samuel R., Dallas W., Jordan E., Blanche M. and Lena E. Politically Mr. Rough is a Democrat.

Casper M. Rouse (deceased) was born in Bennington, Vt., December 15, 1832, and was a son of John H. and Clara (Moore) Rouse, natives of New York and Vermont, and of German and New England origin, respectively. The father, who was a wagon-maker by trade, reared a family of three children, of whom Casper M. was the eldest. He came to Pennsylvania in 1869, and located at Moosic, where he was employed as superintendent of the Powder Works at that place for four years; and then superintended the construction of the Powder Works at Laflin, in which he was superintendent and also a stockholder until his death, which occurred at his residence in Laflin, Pa., April 6, 1890. Mr. Rouse was married, August 14, 1858, to Wealthy J., daughter of Joseph and Sarah (St. Clair) Vananden, of Fair Haven, Vt. This union was blessed with four children, three of whom are living, viz.: John Franklin, "black-boss" at the Laflin Powder Works; Sarah Jane (Mrs. Thomas Barrett), resides at Bennington, Vt. (she has one child, Edward); and Clara Belle, who resides with her mother. Mrs. Rouse and her daughter Clara Belle are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Plainsville.

W. C. Roushey, farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born in Hope, Warren Co., N. J., November 27, 1812. He is a son of Peter B. and Rebecca (Wolf) Roushey, both of whom were born in Warren county, N. J. His father was a tailor by trade, and moved to this country about 1816, after the death of his first wife, locating in Dallas on the property owned by William Goss. He was married four times, and his family by the four wives numbered eleven children, five of whom are supposed to be living. William C., our subject, is the first child by the first marriage, and was reared and educated in Dallas, having been brought here when ten years of age, and after the death of his mother. He had very few educational advantages, but has studied men as well as books, and is thoroughly conversant with nature and art. He is a self-educated and a self-made man. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked a number of years, and in 1837 purchased of W. Baldwin a farm of eighty-three acres, which he cleared, and on which he put up buildings and added improvements until to-day it is a perfect farm. In his younger days, Mr. Roushey was a thorough business man and an extensive farmer, and the eighty-three acres of 1837 have increased to 177 acres. He is a general farmer, but gives to hay-making the preference. He was a leading man in the Republican party, and during the war was employed as enumerator preparatory to the draft. He was assessor and school director for eighteen years; was for ten years in the insurance business, at which he was very successful; and was postmaster from 1835 to 1837. May 1, 1834, in Dallas, Mr. Roushey married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher

and Sarah Rice, who was born in Hope township, November 7, 1813. Of this union were born eight children, three of whom are living: Oliver L., Franklin A. and George W.; Oliver L. has thirteen children by his two marriages; Franklin A. is a widower with two children; George W. has one child. Mr. Roushey is in his eightieth year, his wife in her seventy-ninth year, but both enjoy good health. They are consistent members of the M. E. Church.

Evan M. Rowland, general merchant, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, April 22, 1842, a son of Morgan and Elizabeth (Thomas) Rowland. He was reared and educated in South Wales, where, at the age of eight years, he began life in the coal mines, and where he followed mining in different capacities until 1867. The same year he came to America, locating in Carbon county, where he engaged in mining for eighteen months. In 1869 he located in Wilkes-Barre and mined until 1885, at which time he embarked in general merchandising, a business he still continues In 1867 Mr. Rowland married Miss Mary, daughter of William and Rachel Herbert, of South Wales, and has one daughter living, Mrs. John T. Williams. Mr. Rowland is a member of the Ivorites, of the K of P., and also of the Welsh Baptist Church, in which he has been a deacon twenty years. In politics he is a Republican.

M. J. Ruddy, merchant, Miners Mills, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, March 13, 1840, and is a son of John and Ann (Ruddy) Ruddy. John Ruddy, who was a farmer, reared a family of nine children, viz: Charles, in Ireland; Thomas, in England; Michael J.; James, in England; John, who died at the age of fourteen years; Austin and John, both in Scotland; Bridget (Mrs. Michael Mayock), in Miners Mills; and Constantine, a miner in Miners Mills. Our subject came to America in 1863, and worked at mining in Providence, Pa., two years, and at Olyphant fourteen years. In 1891 he built his store (with residence attached), which he purchased in 1886, and engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Ruddy was married, May 13, 1886, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Ferguson) Grady, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and to this union have been born ten children, viz.: Patrick J., who taught school six years, and is now studying law with John T. Lenahan, Wilkes-Barre; John, deceased in infancy; Mary E.; Anna; Michael, deceased at the age of six and a half years; Thomas; James; Nellie; Frank, and Harold. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the C. M. B. A.; is a Democrat in his political views, and has held the office of school director.

Anthony Rudewick, general merchant, South Heberton, P. O. Freeland, one of the enterprising business men of the county, is a native of Poland, born in 1854. He received his education in his native land, and at the age of nineteen came to America, locating at Shenandoah, Pa., where he worked in the mines two years. He then removed to Mahanoy City, where he followed mining for one year, after which he went to Pittsburgh, whence, after a short stay he came to Upper Lehigh, where he worked in the mines four years. In 1878 he came to South Heberton and engaged in the general mercantile business, which he has since continuously followed, with the exception of two years that he was in business at Freeland, and a short time that he was engaged in farming. Mr. Rudewick carries on a very extensive trade; he is a well-known business man, and has many patrons. On January 10, 1882, he was married to Miss Wanda Czyzewska, also a native of Poland, and they have four children, viz.: Josephina, Stella, Wanda and Anthony, Jr.

C. W. Ruggles, merchant, Pike's Creek, was born in Ross township, February 21, 1849, a son of Josiah and Mary Ann (Naugle) Ruggles, natives of Hanover township, the former born in 1816, the latter in 1819. Josiah was a son of Lorenzo Ruggles, a native of Connecticut, born in 1790, and who removed to this county about 1797, locating in Hanover township. During his lifetime he owned 140 acres of land, all of which were brought under subjection in his day, tangible evidence of his energy and pluck in those pioneer days. He was also a blacksmith, and in those early times was looked upon as a first-class mechanic. He was an expert in making

ploughs for the breaking up of the new soil. He was an active politician, and in his party (Whig) had some influence—indeed, his political, social and religious influence was materially felt in his neighborhood; he was an active member of the M. E. Church. He lived to be about seventy-eight years of age, and reared a family of nine out of eleven children born to him. His son Josiah began life as a farmer in Hanover township, but soon removed to Pittston where he remained a few years when he came to Ross township, where he remained about twenty years. In 1860 he removed to Lehman township, where he purchased 800 acres of timber land, and engaged extensively in the lumber trade. He built four sawmills and two steam, and two water power—one in Lake, one in Ross, and two in Lehman. He has been in partnership with J. J. Shonk, of Plymouth, in the lumber business at Ruggles, where they also built a tannery. He was the means of establishing a postoffice, which in honor of him was called Ruggles, and of which he was postmaster ten years. While he resided in Ross township, he was postmaster for about twenty years. He has been a very active man, one of much worth in society. Always ready to give to the needy, his home is ever open to the homeless, and his heart to the distressed; an active churchman, and a free and liberal giver in the support of the Gospel. His family consisted of twelve children, eight of whom grew to maturity. He and his good wife are yet living at advanced ages, and are in fair health. C. W. Ruggles, who is the seventh in the family, was reared and educated in Lehman and Ross townships, and spent two terms in Kingston Seminary. In his early life he followed the business of sawyer; afterward was clerk for Ruggles & Shonk, and in 1874 he removed to Lake township, where he engaged in mercantile business on a large scale. He has a commodious and well-stocked storeroom of general merchandise, and enjoys a large custom which has been brought to him mainly by his strict attention to business principles and his paying special attention to the "Golden Rule," which is sure to bring success in the end. Mr. Ruggles was married, August 1, 1872, to Miss Rosa Rood, who was born in Ross township, November 9, 1852, a daughter of Thomas D. and Martha Rood, and there were seven children born to them, six of whom are now living, viz.: Milton L., Jennie M., Torrance, Bertha L., Rosa B. and Eliza B. Besides his store, Mr. Ruggles has a neat farm of eighty-two acres. He is a Republican, and has held the office of postmaster fourteen years—ever since the establishment of a postoffice there.

W. O. Ruggles, farmer, contractor and builder, Pike's Creek, was born in Ross township, September 12, 1850, a son of Josiah and Mary A. (Naugle) Ruggles, the former born in Hanover township, the latter, it is presumed, a native of the same town. Josiah is the son of Lorenzo Ruggles, who was one of the first of this family to come to the county, arriving about 1797, from Connecticut, and locating in Hanover township, where he purchased a farm of 140 acres. He was a blacksmith by trade, and, as well as clearing up his farm, he also made ploughs and axes by hand, and these ploughs and axes, although crude in appearance, were very effective practically. His family numbered eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity. He died in 1868 in his seventy-eighth year. His son, Josiah, in early life, followed boating and other vocations, and, as he advanced in years and experience, entered mercantile business; he finally went into the farming and lumbering business extensively. At one time he owned about 1,000 acres of timber land. He is a man of large experience, and in his younger days of much influence and sterling worth. He had held the office of postmaster for about twenty years at one time, and for ten years at another, and he had other minor offices in the town which he discharged with credit. He and his good wife are now living and enjoying life in Lehman township at the ages of seventy-six and seventy-three years, respectively. They reared a family of eight, all of whom grew to maturity and are now (1891) living, W. O. being the eighth in the family. Our subject was reared and educated in Lehman at the common school. In early life he confined himself to the carpenter's trade, at which trade he became an adept, and has always followed it in conjunction with his farming. He contracts for all his work, bridges, buildings of vari-

ous designs, etc. Mr. Ruggles is not only a master builder but an extensive and practical farmer, owning 120 acres on which he resides, fifty-six in another lot, besides building lots in the borough of Nanticoke. He has held several offices, and is a man of influence and ability. Last October he lost property to the extent of $800. At the age of twenty, September 12, 1870, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Nathan and Emily J. Ide, and by her he had five children: F. L., C. M., Eugene, Emily J. and Grace, all of whom are yet (1891) living. Mrs. Mary A. (Ide) Ruggles was born in Lehman, December 20, 1851, and is a descendant of the first settlers of Luzerne township. W. O. Ruggles is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Jr. O. A. U. M. Politically he is a Republican. He and his wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church.

Captain A. H. Rush was born in Germany, September 26, 1836. He came to Wilkes-Barre in 1840, and as soon as old enough began work in the mines, where he was employed seven years. He then learned the marble-cutter's trade, and followed that business until the breaking out of the Civil war, in which he served three years and eight months—one year as first lieutenant in the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, and two years and eight months as captain of Company E, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Since his discharge he has been engaged as traveling salesman in the monument business.

Michael C. Russell, merchant, Edwardsville, is one of the leading business men of this locality, having been engaged in the mercantile business here for over fourteen years. Previous to this time he was engaged at railroading as locomotive engineer. Mr. Russell was born in the Parish of Rhine, County Clare, Ireland, and is a son of Timothy and Mary (Malloney) Russell, who were both natives of Ireland. When he was a little over twelve years of age his parents emigrated to America, settling in Kingston, Pa., in which locality he has principally remained ever since. Mr. Russell was married, December 19, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Keating, of Plymouth, Pa.; Mr. Keating was one of the first settlers in Plymouth township. The fruits of this happy union are nine children, viz.: Elizabeth, married to John H. Ryan, of Edwardsville; John J., married to Julia Vahey, of Edwardsville; Thomas F.; Mary Ann; Michael C., Jr.; Joseph; Agnes, Matthew, and Paul. Mr. Russell and his family are members of the Catholic Church. His political principles are Democratic, and he has been borough councilman for three years.

John Rutledge, laborer, Port Blanchard, was born January 14, 1832, in County Mayo, Ireland, and is the youngest in a family of five children born to Michael and Mary (Burke) Rutledge, also natives of County Mayo, Ireland. Our subject was educated in the Irish National Schools, and afterward worked with his father on the farm. He arrived in New York in August, 1847, and settled in Schuylkill county, this State, where he received employment as a laborer in the mines. He came to Pittston in 1849, and worked at general laboring work until 1851, when he again went into the mines as a laborer; one year later, in 1852, he was employed as a miner by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, with whom he stayed until 1891, when he was again employed at outside laboring work. Mr. Rutledge was united in marriage May 14, 1856, with Bridget, daughter of Peter and Bridget (Walsh) Nealon, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. This union has been blessed with five children, namely: Kate T., born May 6, 1858, and married December 26, 1889, to Patrick J. Manley, a school teacher, in Sebastopol, this county; Mary A., born March 26, 1861; John P., born April 28, 1864; Belinda A., born July 2, 1866, was married August 6, 1890, to Edward J. Moran Gibbons, a miner, of Port Griffith; and Elizabeth L., born January 2, 1872. The wife of our subject died July 6, 1882. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. In politics he is a Democrat.

James Ryan was born in Framingham, Mass., December 10, 1850, and is a son of William and Catherine (Lynch) Ryan. His father died in 1891; he was a farmer, a soldier in the late Civil war and a member of the Third Mass. V. He was the father of three sons: John, of Ellenville, N. Y., proprietor of a pottery; James; and

William, proprietor of a pottery at Keene, N. H. Our subject was reared on a farm until seventeen years of age, then entered the employ of the Somerset Pottery Company at Somerset, Mass., with whom he remained three years. He continued in business in the eastern States until 1872, when he located in Pittston and entered the employ of Evan R. Jones, remaining there three years, after which he formed a partnership with his brother at Ellenville, which existed three years. He then returned to Pittston and again worked for Mr. Jones until his death in 1880, then continued in the employ of the estate until it was disposed of in 1887, and thereafter with the purchaser, Lewis Jones, until the building burned down in 1890. He then purchased the ground and erected the building he now occupies, and has since conducted a successful business. He married, March 30, 1882, Mary G., daughter of John Gahn, an old resident of Pittston, and has two children, Esther and Harry. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, is Past Master of St. John's Lodge No. 233, F. & A. M., and is present high priest of Pittston Chapter No. 242; a member of the Wyoming Valley Commandery No. 57, K. T., the Eastern Star, Chapter No. 1, and Gahonto Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 314; in politics he is a Republican.

JOHN RYAN, foreman, Pittston, is a native of New York City, and was born December 15, 1850. He is a son of John Ryan, in whose family were three children, viz.: Michael, a reporter on the New York *Sun*, who died at the age of twenty-two; Bridget, a Sister of Charity in New York; and John. When our subject was about six years of age his parents died, and soon after he went to Monticello, N. Y., to live with Mr. J. Booth. He remained there two years and attended school, then went to Damascus, Wayne county, and worked for E. Beech & Son, where he learned the tanner's trade during the next three years. June 26, 1863, he enlisted in the U. S. Navy, on the gunboat, "Penobscot," but was taken out of the service by his sister who was his guardian, he being under age. He returned to the tannery, where he remained until 1873, when he came to Pittston, and has since been engaged in contract work in railroad building, chiefly through the anthracite regions. He was married in 1873 to Miss Sarah, daughter of John Morgan, of Wilkes-Barre, and by her has had three children, viz.: John M., William W., and Sarah J. Mr. Ryan is a member of the Masonic Lodge and of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican.

T. H. RYAN, merchant, Miners Mills, was born in Scranton November 16, 1856, and is a son of James and Ann (Smith) Ryan, natives of Counties Galway and Sligo, Ireland, respectively, and a grandson of James and Mary (Ford) Ryan, who came to America in 1847, and located in Philadelphia. In his father's family there were seven children, viz.: Thomas H.; James, who was killed in the Pine Ridge Shaft at the age of fifteen; John, employed in the Steel Works at Scranton; Catharine, who lives with her mother in Miners Mills; Mary A., deceased in infancy; Ann and Mary Agnes, also living with their mother. Our subject began working in the Iron Works at the age of fourteen, and later removed with the family to Miners Mills, where he mined twelve years, afterward returning to the Iron Works for one year. He then attended the Saint Francis College, Brooklyn, one year; and after working a few months in the Scranton Steel Works, came to Miners Mills, where he worked in the mines a year and a half. He built his present store in 1884, and a few months later devoted his whole attention to the business, which he has since conducted. Mr. Ryan was married, January 21, 1883, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Patrick Munday, of Miners Mills, a native of Ireland. They have six children, viz.: James R., Ellen, Anna, Mary, Leo and Regina. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the A. O. H.; he is a Democrat in his political views, and has held the office of school director.

J. J. RYMAN, merchant, Dallas, was born in that town April 3, 1852, and is a son of Abraham and Jemima L. (Kunkle) Ryman, both of whom were also born in Dallas. Abraham was a son of Philip, a native of New Jersey, who came to this county in its early settlement, locating in Dallas, between that village and Huntsville, on a

place which is now known as the "Ryman stock farm." He was a thorough-going business man, all his lengthy life; he lived to see many changes for the better in Dallas, many of which he helped to make. He reared a family of nine children. Abraham Ryman began life in Dallas, his native town. He was a man of large business capacities, and was extensively engaged in the lumber and mercantile business. In the former business he was in partnership with Joseph Shaver; they built a saw and planing mill south of Dallas, where they manufactured lumber; this mill was burned down, but another was built on its site with greater facilities for manufacturing purposes, and now has a capacity of from 12,000 to 15,000 feet per day. Mr. A. Ryman was a public-spirited man, and possessed great influence; he was very active in church matters, and a liberal contributor to the support of the Gospel, being a member of the M. E. Church. He died December 17, 1873, having been born August 21, 1817. He reared a family of eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth, Ruth E., Theodore F., William P., John J., Fred S. and Leslie A. John J. received his education in Dallas, and at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and has always confined himself to lumbering and mercantile business. Mr. Ryman is a striving business man, pleasant and genial with all. He was the prime mover in organizing the Dallas Broom Company, which is now incorporated and is doing a thriving business. He has been twice married, first, to Miss May, daughter of Charles Atwater, formerly of Providence, Pa., by whom he has two children: Edith and Edna. For his second wife he married Miss Jessie, daughter of E. C. Lynde, of Scranton, Pa., by whom he has one child: Lynde. They are both members of the M. E. Church and contribute largely to its support. The Ryman Stock Farm is owned and superintended by the Ryman Bros., who confine themselves principally to raising draught horses. The lumber business is carried on in Wilkes-Barre under the name of Ryman Brothers.

William P Ryman, attorney at law, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Dallas, Luzerne Co., Pa., August 23, 1847, a son of Abram and Jemima (Kunkle) Ryman. The ancestry of the Ryman [originally spelled Reiman] family came from the vicinity of Warmbrunn, in the Government of Liegnitz, Province of Silesia, Kingdom of Prussia. The first ancestor in America was George Ryman, who came to America about 1750 and settled in New Jersey, near Easton, Pa., and there married Kate Motley. He was the great-grandfather of our subject, and his children were Peter, John, Jacob and Kate, of whom Peter (the grandfather of subject) was born in New Jersey in 1776, and married Mary Sweazy, who was born in 1780, a daughter of Richard Sweazy. Peter Ryman and his wife lived for a time near Hope, Warren Co., N. J., and in 1812 settled in Dallas, Luzerne Co., Pa., with their family of children, viz.: John, Joseph, Peter and Eliza (Mrs. J. R. Baldwin); two sons were born in Dallas: Abram and Richard. They settled on Lot 5, certified, Bedford township (now Dallas), which farm is still in the possession of the Ryman family, and a portion of four generations have been born there. Abram Ryman was born August 21, 1817, and his life was spent on the old homestead, where he died December 17, 1873. His wife was a daughter of Philip and Mary (LaBar) Kunkle, of Dallas township, and by her he had seven children: Mary E. (Mrs. C. M. Maxwell), Theodore F., William P., John J., Ruth E., Fred S. and Leslie S. Abram Ryman began business as a lumberman and farmer, in 1834, and soon after embarked in the mercantile business, which he continued up to his death, the present firm of A. Ryman & Sons, of Wilkes-Barre and Dallas, having been established by him. He was one of the most progressive and enterprising men of his day and place. He commenced life with nothing, took care of his parents, had a successful business career, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. An elder brother, John Ryman, was a distinguished lawyer of Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he was in the practice of his profession for twenty-five years, and during that time had charge of a large portion of the cases taken to the Supreme Court of the State. Our subject was reared on the old homestead in Dallas, was educated in the common school at Dallas, and at Wyoming Seminary; was graduated from Cornell University in 1871,

and from Harvard Law School in 1872. In November, 1873, he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, and to the United States Court in 1882. Since 1873 he has been in the active practice of his profession at Wilkes-Barre. He is president of the Wilkes-Barre & Eastern Railroad, and Wilkes-Barre & Williamsport Railroad, in process of construction. On December 17, 1879, Mr. Ryman was married to Charlotte M., daughter of George P. and Charlotte (Freeland) Rose, of Freeport, Ill., and has two children: Roselys and Emily. Our subject is one of the progressive citizens of Luzerne county; he introduced the first telephone put in practical operation in Wilkes Barre, and was the organizer of the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company. In politics he is a Republican.

Tom Sage, hotel proprietor, Luzerne, was born in Monmouthshire, England, May 12, 1858, and is a son of George and Ann (Appleton) Sage, natives of England. Our subject was brought to America with his parents when only five years of age, and was educated in Luzerne county. He commenced life as door-tender in the old Grand Tunnel (this county); then at Avondale (same place) as car-runner for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company; then for one year was in the huckstering and confectionery business, after which for seven years he carried on a livery business, but losing same by fire he went to work "outside" for John C. Haddock; then as stationary engineer; then with W. Y. Payne as breaker engineer; afterward with Simpson & Watkins, Northwest Coal Company; then returned to J. C. Haddock, and worked as fireman, afterward as engineer on slope engines; thence to Joseph Tyrrel as engineer. Coming afterward to the borough of Luzerne, he here opened his present well-known and popular hotel. Mr. Sage was married July 22, 1880, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Freeman and Julia (Poole) McCarty, natives of Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born four children, viz.: George F., William P., Ina E. and Fred A. In politics Mr. Sage has always been identified with the Republican party.

John T. L. Sahm, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Greencastle, Franklin Co., Pa., September 6, 1843, and is a son of Rev. Peter and Susan (Tritle) Sahm. His paternal grandfather was John Sahm, a native of near Manheim, Lancaster Co., Pa., who was a farmer and distiller by occupation. Rev. Peter Sahm, D. D., father of subject, was born near Manheim, in 1809, and educated at the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa., where he was graduated in 1831. He began his ministerial career in 1832, as a clergyman of the Lutheran Church, and after forty-four years' service in the ministry, died at Laurelton, Union Co., Pa., March 14, 1876, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife was a daughter of John Tritle, a farmer of near Chambersburg, Pa., and granddaughter of Jacob Tritle, a native of Bavaria, Germany, who was a pioneer of Franklin County, Pa., where he engaged in the business of farming and distilling. Our subject was prepared for college at Somerset Academy, and was graduated from the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, in 1862. He afterward read law with B. McIntyre, at New Bloomfield, Pa., and in April, 1865, was admitted to the bar of Perry county. He then located in Mifflintown, and in 1866 was elected district attorney of Juniata county, serving his term of three years, after which he formed a legal partnership with Ezra D. Parker, under the firm name of Parker & Sahm. This partnership existed until 1873, when Mr. Sahm removed to Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county in April of the same year. In December following, he engaged as clerk in the prothonotary's office, in which capacity he has served until the present time, being chief deputy prothonotary since January, 1880, and although a Democrat in politics, has retained his position under all the administrations of the office, for a period of eighteen years. Mr. Sahm was married September 17, 1872, to Minnie S., a daughter of Joseph Rothrock, of Fermanagh, Juniata Co., Pa., and has four children living: Frank Basil Rothrock Sahm, Raymond Paul Rothrock Sahm, Ruth Victoria Rothrock Sahm, and Minnie Constance Rothrock Sahm.

Charles Salvage, miner, Box 389, Plymouth, was born in Wales, July 31, 1840,

a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Kinson) Salvage, the former of whom was born in England, December 26, 1811, and the latter in Wales in February, 1802. Charles Salvage, Sr., was a miner by occupation in his native country, and he and his wife emigrated to this country in 1864, locating in Oswego, N. Y., where he lived till his death, which occurred February 28, 1881, when he was aged seventy-five years. While in this country Mr. Salvage followed the occupation of mason; was also a local preacher, and, for a man of limited or no education, was remarkable for his ability and force. In his own country he followed preaching for twenty years, and was a strict temperance man. He reared a family of four children out of seven, two of whom are now living, Charles, Jr., being the third in order of birth. In his early life our subject was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but finally took to mining as the vocation of his choice. When he was forty years of age (in 1880), he came to this country, locating in Pleasant Valley, Pa., with his wife and family of seven children, and here followed mining. In the same year he removed to Plymouth, and has lived here ever since; he now owns two blocks, the result of hard and honest toil. Mr. Salvage was married twice: first, in 1861, in Wales, to Miss Helen Faughtner, who bore him sixteen children, six of whom are living, viz.: Anna, Lizzie, Henry, John, George and Willie. Of these, Anna married John Rescolla; Lizzie married James Morgan, and Henry married Miss Estella Johns. For his second wife Mr. Salvage married, July 23, 1890, Mrs. Joyce Hobbs, a native of Wales. She is the mother of four children by a previous marriage, two of whom are living: Mary and Jesse. Mr. Salvage is a member of the Protestant Association. He and his good wife are members of the English Congregational Church, in good standing. Politically, he is a Republican.

John J. Sampson, merchant, Duryea, was born in Cornwall, England, February 10, 1861, and is a son of James P. and Margery (Reynolds) Sampson, also natives of that place. They reared a family of six children, of whom our subject is the eldest. The family came to the United States in 1867, and settled in Jermyn, Lackawanna county, where Mr. Sampson is at present tax collector. Our subject received his education in the common schools. In 1873 he was employed by Mr. Jermyn as cash boy, advancing along the line until he became chief clerk of one of the departments. In 1884 he resigned his position with Mr. Jermyn, and accepted the more lucrative one of buyer for the store of Jones, Simpson & Co., at Archbald, where he remained until 1887. He then took the management of the store of Jermyn & Co., at Rendham, and in 1889 came to Duryea, as manager of the store of William Connell & Co. In October, 1891, he built the store he now occupies, and where he is doing a thriving business. Mr. Sampson was united in marriage November 17, 1884, with Ella G., daughter of John B. and Elvira Lack, natives of Chester, England, and Minersville, this county, respectively. Their union has been blessed with one son, J. Lack, born March 8, 1887. Our subject is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Royal Arcanum.

Thomas Samuel, inside foreman, Dorrance Colliery, Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Swansea, Glamorganshire, South Wales, July 25, 1840, and is a son of Lot and Catherine (Francis) Samuel. The father came to America in 1868, locating at Providence, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county; later removed to Emporia, Kan., and died there. His children were four in number: Eliza (Mrs. William R. Jones) and Hannah (Mrs. John D. Davis), both residents of Emporia, Kan., and William and Thomas, both residents of Wilkes-Barre, the former inside district superintendent for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. Our subject was reared in his native country, where he received a limited education in the public schools. In his eighth year he began work in the iron ore mines of Wales, and later was a coal miner. In 1861 he came to America, locating for seventeen months in Nova Scotia, being engaged there in gold mining. He then came to the United States and worked in the coal mines at Providence, near Scranton, Pa., until 1876, during five years of which time he was fire-boss. In 1876 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he has

since resided, and was in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company as fire boss from 1876 to 1878, since which latter year he has been inside foreman. Mr. Samuel married March 2, 1865, Mary Meredith, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Thomas and G. Almeda (Evans) Meredith, of Susquehanna county, Pa., formerly of Wales, and by her he had eight children: Katherine, Talisen (deceased), G. Almeda (deceased), Meredith, Viola (deceased), Cerwiden, Otis (deceased) and Idris (twins). Mr. Samuel is a member of the Welsh Congregational Church, of which he is a trustee and treasurer; is also a member of the K. of P. and Ivorites; in politics he is a Republican. His paternal grandparents were William and Catherine Samuel, and his maternal grandfather was Thomas Francis; they are prominent citizens of Wales.

John H. Sandel, M. D., physician and surgeon, Plymouth, was born near Danville, Montour Co., Pa , in 1854, and is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Snyder) Sandel, also natives of Montour county. Our subject received his early education in the common schools, and later attended the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, where he studied the languages and sciences. After completing his higher education, he taught school in Columbia and Montour counties for four years. He then began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. F. E. Harpel, at Danville, and later entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, where he graduated in the class of '82. He began practicing at Girardville, Pa., and in 1887 located at Plymouth, where he has since been permanently established. Dr. Sandel was united in marriage with Miss Margaret, daughter of William K. and Emma (Tomkinson) Vickery, natives of Philadelphia, Pa., and to this union was born May 12, 1890, a son. Dr. Sandel is a Republican in politics, and in religion is a Presbyterian. He is a member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northern Pennsylvania, of which he has been President. The Doctor's sterling qualities have, undoubtedly, done much toward his success as a medical man, and what he has done is due to his own exertions.

A. S. Santee, farmer, P. O. Town Line, was born in Union township, April 10, 1820, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of John and Jane (Moore) Santee, the former of whom was born in Nazareth, Northampton Co., Pa., the latter in Cecil county, Md. John was a son of Valentine Santee, whose father was a Frenchman. Valentine was one of the old settlers of Salem township, and did much for the advancement of agriculture in those days. He was a good business man and a sturdy pioneer. His family consisted of eleven children. His son, John Santee, father of our subject, began his active life in Salem township, on a large tract of land given to him by Pennsylvanians, but their authority to grant land being ignored by the Yankees, he consequently lost his land with his title. He then removed to Union township, locating near Town Line on a farm containing one hundred and fifty acres of unimproved land, which he improved to a great extent during his lifetime. He died in 1850, aged seventy-seven years, having been preceded by his wife in 1835, aged sixty-two years. Their family consisted of ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and two of whom are now living: A. S. and Sarah Jane. A. S. is the ninth in the family. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked ten years. In 1849 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Robert and Phœbe Davenport, and to them were born nine children, three of whom are living: A. C., M. H. and Grace. A. C. Santee is a practicing physician in Orange county, N. Y. Mrs. Sarah Santee was born in Plymouth, September 17, 1826. In 1853 Mr. Santee removed to his father's farm, on which, with the exception of one year, he has since resided. He is a practical farmer, a thorough going business man, and a clear thinker, whose hands and means are always ready to push on the car of progression for the advancement of civilization and the expansion of the mind. He is a member of the P. of H., and of the M. E. Church, in which he is a trustee. Politically he is a Republican.

A. William Santee, general merchant, farmer and lumberman, and postmaster at Sybertsville, was born in Butler township, this county, October 16, 1843, a son of

Philemon and Elizabeth (Balliet) Santee. His paternal grandfather, Philemon Santee, a native of Northampton county, Pa., was a descendant of Col. John Santee, of French-Huguenot stock, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and died during that struggle at Easton, Pa. Philemon, Sr., was a pioneer of Butler township, and his children were: Faon, Simon, Reuben, Joshua, Hannah (Mrs. John Barlet), Catherine (Mrs. Andrew Kesten), Mary (Mrs. Samuel Thrasher) and Philemon. Of these Philemon (father of subject) was a native of Northampton county, Pa., was a prominent farmer of Butler and Sugar Loaf townships, and died in the latter in 1884, at the age of sixty-eight years, after a continuous residence there from 1855. His wife was a daughter of Abraham and Mary (Barager) Balliet, of Butler township, and by her he had four children: Maria (Mrs. S. D. Yost), A. William, Amanda (Mrs. W. S. Miller) and Lizzie (Mrs. Daniel Zelner). Our subject was reared in Butler and Sugar Loaf townships, was educated in the common schools, and began life as a farmer, in which he still continues. He has been engaged in lumbering since 1887, and has been in the mercantile business at Sybertsville since 1868; was assistant postmaster at Sybertsville from 1870 to 1886, and has been postmaster since 1886. In 1864 Mr. Santee married Maria, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Yost) Miller, of Sugar Loaf township, and they have three children: Sula L., Winifred and Jennie M. Mr. Santee is a member of the Reformed Curch; in politics he is independent.

Ephraim A. Santee, M. D., Wapwallopen, was born in Union township, this county, July 8, 1837, a son of John and Rebecca (Adleman) Santee, and comes of Huguenot stock. His paternal grandfather, John Santee, whose wife was Jane Morre, was the fourth son of Valentine and Margaret (Funstain) Santee, who, with five sons and three daughters, was among the pioneers of Salem township, Luzerne county. Valentine was a son of John and Catherine (Smith) Santee, of Easton, Pa.; his father entered the ranks of the Federal army during the Revolution, rose to be colonel, and died of fever at Easton, Pa., while home on a furlough. John Santee, grandfather of subject, settled in Union township about 1802; was a farmer and stock-raiser, and in his day was a prominent class-leader of the M. E. Church. John, Jr., his third son, and father of subject, was born in Union township, July 11, 1814, and spent most of his life in Union township, and was a farmer; in later life he removed to Fishing Creek, Columbia Co., Pa., where after four years' residence he died in 1887. His wife was a daughter of Adam and Mary (Beaver) Adleman, of Union township, and his children were Mary J. (Mrs. George Major), Ephraim A., Susan A., Sophia (Mrs. A. M. Marvin), Helen (Mrs. A. G. Major), Theodore M. and Alice. Our subject was reared in Union township, and received an academical education at New Columbus, Pa. In 1861 he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. L. Cressler, now of Wilkes-Barre, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1869; during the war of the Rebellion he was a medical cadet of the regular army, and did duty as assistant surgeon. In 1866 he began the practice of his profession at Shickshinny, where he remained four years, and then located at Hobbie. In 1885 he removed to Wapwallopen, where he has since been in active practice. In 1862 the Doctor married Thankful R., daughter of Lewis and Mary (Benscoter) Post, of Union township, and they have three children, James F., Susie G. and Charles L. Dr. Santee is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics is a Democrat.

Nelson Santee, farmer, P. O. Prichard, was born January 1, 1835, in Union (now Hunlock) township, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Isaac and Mary (Gregory) Santee, the former born in Luzerne county (exact locality not known), October 1, 1802, the latter in Union township, November 6, 1811. Isaac Santee removed to Huntington when a boy, and was always a resident of the county, dying in 1869 at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a poor but honest, hard-working and industrious man, whose life was plain and uneventful. His widow resides with her son Nelson. They reared a family of eight children out of twelve born to them, Nelson being the third in the order of birth. Our subject has always

been a resident of the county, and has confined himself to agricultural pursuits. On October 30, 1864, he married Miss Sarah L., daughter of Martin and Susan Bonning, and to them were born eight children, seven of whom are living: Charlotte, Jennie, Susan, Josiah, Lizzie, Nellie and Frances. Of these Charlotte married George Culp; Jennie married W. Evans; Susan married Lorenzo Cragle. Mrs. Sarah (Bonning) Santee was born in Jackson township, September 29, 1846. Mr. Santee, in 1870, removed to the farm on which he now resides, and which comprises eighty acres. He is a general and practical farmer, well versed in agriculture. He is a good citizen, an obliging neighbor and a loyal citizen. He is a member of the Democratic party, and he and his wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Santee's house stands in the track of the dreadful cyclone that visited Luzerne county, August 19, 1890, causing serious damage to his property, especially to the old orchard, also buildings, all of which were carried away except the house and barn, and one of his mules was so injured that it died a few days later, besides which much other damage was done.

Lewis L. Sarge, assistant superintendent, Mocanaqua Mines, P. O. Shickshinny, was born in Lebanon, Pa., October 6, 1845, a son of David and Margaret (Ax) Sarge, and of Irish and German descent. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Sarge, a native of Ireland, was at one time a resident of Pennsylvania. The father of subject spent most of his life in Lebanon, Pa., was a forgeman by occupation, and died in 1884. Our subject was reared and educated in Schuylkill county, Pa., began work in the mines when fifteen years of age, and worked himself up to the position of mine foreman, which he held one year at Keystone Mines, above Wilkes-Barre; three and one-half years at Mocanaqua; one and one-half years as district superintendent for the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, where he had charge of three collieries, and since February, 1891, has held his present position. He was twice married, his first wife being Sidney Zerby, of Lykens, Dauphin Co., Pa.; his second wife was Amanda J., daughter of Joseph Baich, of Dillsburg, York Co., Pa., and by her he has three children living, Minnie, Ralph and Edna. Mr. Sarge is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics is a Republican.

James A. Sargent, Wilkes-Barre, conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was born in Rutland, Mass., October 20, 1841, a son of Hezekiah and Nancy L. (Moore) Sargent, and is of English descent. He was reared and educated in his native town, and learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, which he followed until seventeen years of age, then serving a three years' apprenticeship at sash and blind making. On April 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, First N. H. V., and after serving three months was honorably discharged. In May, 1862, he again enlisted, this time in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Scranton, Pa., and was honorably discharged after nine months' service. Since 1861 Mr. Sargent has been a resident of Luzerne county, where, with the exception of the time he spent in the army, he has been engaged in railroading, since 1872 with the Central Railroad of New Jersey; he has held his present position since 1876. In 1866 he married Clara A., daughter of Godfrey and Ann Benscoter, of Wilkes-Barre. Our subject is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the Railroad Conductors' Society, of the G. A. R., and I. O. R. M.; politically he is a Republican.

Daniel L. Saul, telegraph operator, Fairview township, P. O. Mountain Top, was born October 2, 1869, in Perry township, Berks Co., Pa., the second youngest of eight children born to Daniel and Caroline (Derr) Saul, both natives of this State, and of German descent. The father is a music teacher. Daniel L., the subject of this notice, attended school until he was eighteen years old, when he entered the telegraph office of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad at Maiden Creek to learn telegraphy, and after two months' study was given a position by the same company as operator in their office at Germansville, Lehigh county, where he remained but nine months, accepting a similar charge at Glen Summit Switch for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. He was here but a short time when they gave him charge

of their office in Fairview, where he remained for nearly three years, being then transferred to the dispatcher's office at Wilkes-Barre, where he is still employed. Mr. Saul was married June 15, 1889, to Edna Luckenbill, of Perry township, Berks Co., Pa.; she is a native of above county and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Saul are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Saul is a Democrat.

Mark Saunders, proprietor of hotel at Plymouth, was born in England May 9, 1852, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of John and Mary (Leath) Saunders, both of whom were also born in England, where they lived and died, the former December 12, 1869, at the age of sixty-two years; by occupation he was a blacksmith, and was a skilled mechanic. Their family consisted of ten children, eight of whom are living, Mark being the youngest. On August 22, 1881, he emigrated to this country, landing on September 8, following, and located in Johnstown, where he remained one year. He then came to Plymouth township, this county, where he bought some property, and where he has since resided, employed as a miner and hotel-keeper, in which latter business he has been engaged for six years, keeping a very good and orderly house. He owns three houses in Plymouth township. Mr. Saunders was married May 18, 1874, in England, to Miss Emma, daughter of William and Louisa Raddaford, to which union there was born one child, Jesse Willie, aged eight years on June 22, 1892. Mrs. Saunders is a member of the Church of England. Mr. Saunders is a member of the I. O. O. F. They are people of eminent respectability.

George Schaefer, proprietor of the "Valley Hotel," the famous theatrical headquarters, Hazleton, was born at Ashland, Schuylkill Co., Pa., August 26, 1857, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Dreshman) Schaefer, natives of Germany. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Schuylkill county, and at the age of eight years was engaged in the well-known vocation, "slate-picking." He worked around the mines in various capacities until the age of thirteen, when he went to Tamaqua, Pa., and engaged as bartender at the "Columbia House," remaining two years, and then returned to Ashland, where he learned cigar-making. At this trade he worked in Bethlehem for about one and one-half years, when he engaged in the wholesale grocery business for a short time; then again came to Ashland, and worked for Peter Burk, after which he bought the Burk Cigar Factory and a grocery store. At the same time he opened out a cigar factory in Hazleton in the "Luzerne House Block," soon afterward moving to the "Valley Hotel Block." In 1880 he leased the "Valley Hotel," of which he has since been proprietor, and he is regarded as one of the most popular hotel men in that locality. In March, 1883, he purchased the hotel from the heirs of Henry A. Wechter, and in 1889 he also purchased an adjacent lot of Charles Hampel, thereby making him one of the leading property holders of the city; he is also the owner of the ground where the Opera House stands, and is treasurer of the Opera House Company. Mr. Schaefer was united in marriage, in 1880, with Miss Kate Ludwig, of Eckley, this county, and there have been born unto them five children, viz.: Leona, Abraham, Henrietta, Katie and George, Jr.

Henry Schaefer, proprietor of restaurant at No. 48 E. Broad street, Hazleton, was born at Ashland, Schuylkill county, July 12, 1862. He is the youngest in a family of six children born to John and Elizabeth (Dreshman) Schaefer, natives of Germany, who came to America and settled in Schuylkill county in 1854. Henry was reared and educated in the town of his birth, and, at an early age, learned the cigar-maker's trade. He worked at it thirteen years, the greater part of the time in Hazleton. In 1888, Mr. Schaefer opened his present place of business, and he has without exception the finest bar in the city of Hazleton, where is kept the choicest of liquors and most fragrant cigars to be found in the region. Mr. Schaefer was united in marriage in December, 1881, to Miss Minnie H. Ringleman, of Hazleton. Three children have been born to this union, namely: Alfred, Oscar and Raymond. Mr. Schaefer is a member of the I. O. R. M., Knights of the Mystic Chain, Jr. O. U. A. M., also of the Fire Company. The family attend the German Reformed Church.

THOMAS W. SCHAFFER, farmer, P. O. Weston, was born in Northampton county, Pa., March 5, 1834, a son of John Jacob and Mary (Webber) Schaffer, and is of German descent. He was reared in Bucks county, Pa., receiving his education in the common schools of same, also attending the Normal school at Quakertown, and afterward taught school sixteen terms. He was in the mercantile trade at Bethlehem ten years, and also spent ten years in Schuylkill county, where he held the office of justice of the peace in North Union township, and engaged in farming. He was twice married. His first wife was Lydia A., daughter of Samuel Haring, and by her he had one daughter, Rose A. (Mrs. Brunner). His second wife was Lydia Ann, daughter of John Johnson, by whom he has four children: John Jacob, James M., Cora E. and Sadie A. Mr. Schaffer is a member of the Lutheran Church and I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat, and is at present serving his first term as supervisor of Black Creek township, and he has also served as justice of the peace since 1889.

MICHAEL SCHAPPERT, butcher, Hanover township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 17, 1842, a son of Anthony and Margaret (Rhinehart) Schappert. The father, who was a hotel-keeper, reared a family of eleven children, nine of whom are living. The family after coming to America, in 1854, located in Newtown, where the parents died. Our subject was educated in Germany and America, and at an early age picked slate in the breaker for two summers. He then learned the trade which he has since followed, and has been in business for himself since 1867. At present he occupies the old homestead; and in 1890 built the "Newtown House" which he still owns. January 14, 1866, Mr. Schappert married Miss Amanda, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hoakrider) Smolder, natives of Germany, and by her had nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Catherine (Mrs. Nicholas Knauper), Mary, Matilda, Margaret, Elizabeth and Michael. Mr. Schappert and his family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views.

PETER SCHAPPERT, proprietor of "Schappert's Hotel," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 30, 1840, a son of Anthony and Margaret (Reinhart) Schappert. His parents came to America in 1854, and settled in Wilkes-Barre, but removed to Hanover township, and the father, who was a merchant, resided in Luzerne county until his death. Their children were eleven: Anthony, John, Catherine (Mrs. Anthony Reber), Henry, Joseph, Elizabeth (Mrs. John Schaab), Margaret (Mrs. Adam Scheidel), Jacob, Peter, Michael and George. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre from fourteen years of age, and embarked in the hotel business in 1866, a business that he has since successfully continued. He has been the popular proprietor of his present hotel since 1885. October 6, 1864, Mr. Schappert married Miss Sophia, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Thom) Smith, of Wilkes-Barre, and of this union have been born six children: Amelia (Mrs. Fred Stegmaier), Lavina, Peter, Emma, Louis and Louisa. Mr. Schappert is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

JACOB M. SCHAPPERT, coal operator, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Hanover township, this county, June 29, 1864, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Beline) Schappert. His maternal grandparent, Thomas Beline, a native of Germany, was for some years manager of the late Judge Conyngham's farm in Wilkes-Barre, now comprising Derr's addition to the city, and afterward purchased a farm in Jackson township, where he died. His father located in Wilkes-Barre in 1854. For twenty-eight years he was associated with Conyngham & Paine (now Conyngham, Schrage & Co.) as clerk, manager, and as a member of the firm, and since April, 1891, has been in the grocery business for himself. His children numbered seven, six of whom are living: Lucy (Mrs. John C. Hessa), Jacob M., Amanda (Mrs. John Kaschenbach), Emma (Mrs. Henry Kosek), Frank and George. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre, and educated in private and German schools, graduating at fourteen years of age. For several years thereafter he was clerk and assistant bookkeeper for C. M. Conyngham, Esq.; from December, 1886, until 1891, he was assistant

clerk and deputy register of wills for the Orphans' Court, since which time he has been engaged in mining and coal operating. October 19, 1887, Mr. Schappert married Miss Margaret, daughter of John E. and Susannah (Slater) Kirkhuff, of East Mauch Chunk, Pa. Mr. Schappert is a member of the Catholic Church, while his wife is a Methodist. Politically, he is an independent Democrat.

Justus Schaub, builder and general lumber dealer, Hazleton, was born September 6, 1851, in Germany. He came to America at the age of fifteen, and located in Hazleton, Luzerne county, where he has resided ever since. After working one year at the breaker, he commenced the carpenter's trade. In 1883 he embarked in business for himself as builder and lumber dealer, and has carried it on successfully to the present day. Politically, Mr. Schaub is a Democrat.

Harry Scheidel, proprietor of the "Commercial Hotel," Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city October 16, 1857, a son of Adam and Margaret (Schappert) Scheidel, natives of Bavaria, Germany. The father was a carpenter by trade, for eighteen years was in business as a contractor and builder, and for eleven years engaged in farming in Jackson township, this county; the mother a daughter of Anthony and Margaret (Reinhart) Schappert, who settled in Wilkes-Barre in 1854. Their family consisted of fourteen children, ten of whom survive: Harry, Margaret (Mrs. Adam Gabel), Peter, Cassie, Joseph, George, Lucy, Lizzie, Adam and Fred. Our subject was reared in Luzerne county, and educated in the public schools. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and followed it eight years. Later he served as clerk in a hotel three years and eight months; next kept the "Windsor Hotel," Pittston, one year and ten months; has been in the hotel business in Wilkes-Barre since 1882, and proprietor of the "Commercial" since April, 1891. In 1880 Mr. Scheidel married Miss Carrie, daughter of F. X. Blessing, of Reading, Pa., and has five children living: Francis, Mary, Agnes, Katie and Adam. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

H. A. Scheidy, general merchant, Butler township, P. O. Saint John's, was born December 25, 1843, near where he now resides. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Benner) Scheidy, the former a native of Butler township, born in 1809, and died in 1869. He was engaged in farming and lumbering during his entire life. His father came to Butler Valley from Berks county in 1792, and died there at the age of seventy-five. Elizabeth Benner was born in Lancaster county, this State, in 1814, and died in 1890. Her parents were of English origin. Mr. Scheidy is one in a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. He was reared and educated in Butler Valley, and worked with his father until he reached the age of twenty-three years, when he went to Hazleton, where he remained three years. He then returned to Butler Valley, and was engaged in farming two years. He then engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since followed. He has also been in the real estate business, and has devoted much of his time to lumbering. Mr. Scheidy was married, in 1878, to Miss Della, the accomplished daughter of the late George Hughes, of Hughesville (now Saint John's); Mr. Hughes died July 23, 1892, at the age of eighty-two years. He was one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of the Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Scheidy have born to them one child, Florence, a bright seven-year-old daughter. The family are members of the Reformed Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

August Schench, foreman, Hazleton, was born in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, June 25, 1847, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Craup) Schench, also natives of Germany. Our subject, who is the youngest child in a family of three, was educated and reared in Germany, and at the age of eighteen came to this country, locating at Hazleton, Pa., where he worked as a carpenter for A. Pardee & Company, continuing in their employ for several years. He then did contracting and building on his own account for six years, retiring at the end of that period to his old position. In 1882 he was given charge of a large force of men who are engaged in stripping for coal. He was first united in marriage, July 4, 1869, with Martha Heckroth, of Hazleton. Five children were born to this marriage, namely:

Henry, Lizzie, August, Willie and Albert, of whom August was killed by a locomotive at the stripping August 18, 1892. The mother of this family died May 5, 1882, and Mr. Schench was married, November 7, 1886, to Miss Catherine Buchenan, of Hazleton, Pa., by which union have been born two children, Kate and Rose. In politics Mr. Schench reserves the right to vote for the best man, and in church matters he stands with the German Lutheran Brethren. He is a member of the following orders: Good Brothers, I. O. O. F., and Knights of the Mystic Chain. He is assistant chief of the Fire Department, chairman of the team committee of the Fire Department, and is a member of the Hazleton Liberty Band.

JACOB W. SCHILLING, Wilkes Barre, conductor, Philadelphia & Reading Railroad System, was born in Wilkes-Barre, November 12, 1848, a son of Joseph and Susan (Hutmaker) Schilling. His father was a native of Bavaria, Germany, a son of Jacob Schilling, and, coming to America in 1854, settled in Wilkes-Barre, where he was engaged as a contractor and builder until his death, which occurred January 14, 1876; his mother, a daughter of Jacob and Dolly (Siglin) Hutmaker, of Ransom township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa. Their family consisted of twelve children, of whom five survive: Dollie (Mrs. William H. Hofford), Jacob W., Katie (Mrs. Philip Huntzman), Thomas E., and Sarah F. Our subject was reared in his native city, educated in the public schools and St. Vincent's College, Lathrope Pa. He worked two years at the carpenter's trade with his father, and began life as a clerk. Later he was employed as brakeman for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company six years, fireman seven months, and since 1886 as conductor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M., William J. Byers' Council Number 282, of Wilkes-Barre. Politically he is a Democrat.

KARL SCHIMPFF, pianist and teacher, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Scranton, Pa., September 28, 1862, a son of Jacob, Sr., and Caroline (Robinson) Schimpff, natives of Germany, who settled in Scranton in 1861. Our subject was reared in his native city, where he received a public-school education. At quite an early age he displayed remarkable aptitude for music, and when he was twelve years old he could play a number of difficult pieces on the piano: at sixteen he decided to make music his profession, and went to the home of his uncle J. B. Schimpff, in Germany, with whom he obtained elementary instructions in harmony, and qualified himself for the celebrated Stuttgart Conservatory of Music. Mr. Schimpff's progress at the Conservatory was rapid and thorough, and in the year 1881, at a concert given in honor of the King of Würtemberg, he was honored with a place on the programme, and the *Tagblatt*, in the course of a critical notice of the entertainment, said of him, that he was not only a well-instructed pupil, but that "his playing and fine execution revealed the coming artist." This was high praise indeed, from a source so scrupulous, and in a newspaper that prided itself on not being over prodigal with its compliments. Mr. Schimpff's diploma shows that his course at the Conservatory was eminently successful. He has in his possession letters of which any artist might be proud, from the following eminent masters of Germany: Professor Dr. Imanuel von Faisst, instructor of the organ, harmony and counterpoint, and Professor Wilhelm Krueger, pianist to the court of Würtemberg. Mr. Schimpff settled in Scranton in 1882, and removed to Wilkes-Barre in 1891. Upon this removal the Scranton *Truth* had the following to say: "Karl Schimpff, Scranton's talented young pianist, has removed his studio to Wilkes-Barre, and is comfortably located in a pleasant suite of rooms in the Hollenback Coal Exchange, corner of River and West Market streets. In making this change Mr. Schimpff has yielded to special inducements of a most favorable character. Without diminishing his income he has more time that he can call his own, and which he is anxious to apply to study. Scrantonians will wish Mr. Schimpff abundant success in his new field. He is an accomplished artist, and has created a decided taste for classical music in this community. The *Truth* regrets his departure from Scranton, but will be pleased to learn of his progress wherever he goes. The music-loving people of Wilkes-Barre are to be congratulated upon Mr. Schimpff's removal to that city." Mr. Schimpff is greatly

appreciated in Wilkes-Barre, where he has a class of enthusiastic young ladies, and last year gave a series of six pianoforte recitals with pronounced success, before the most refined and cultured people of the place. At these delightful musicales Mr. Schimpff played from memory nearly one hundred compositions of classic and modern piano literature. His success as a teacher has been remarkable.

Fred Schleppy, foreman, Lattimer Mines. This promising and enterprising young gentleman was born at Drum's, Pa., June 1, 1865, the youngest of the seven children of Abram and Elizabeth Schleppy, early settlers in Butler Valley. Mr. Schleppy was reared and educated in his native town, and at the age of eleven years he began to work in the mines in the summer months, attending school during the winter. He did general work about the mines until 1886, when he entered the breaker as screen-boss, remaining for about six months. He again entered the mines, continuing there until 1888, at which time he was given charge of the stripping gang at Nos. 1 and 2 Lattimer Mines, where has charge of fifty men and two steam shovels. March 4, 1884, Mr. Schleppy married Miss Hattie, daughter of James and Marie (Henry) Green, natives of Luzerne county, and of this union have been born three children, viz.: Earl, Garnet and Leon H. In political matters our subject is a decided Democrat, and he is a member of the P. O. S. of A.

Carl F. Schmitt, teacher of music, was born in Wilkes-Barre, January 29, 1867, and is a son of Fred G. and Charlotte (Rittersbacher) Schmitt. His father, who was a native of Germany, was a machinist by trade, and came to America in 1861. He was a volunteer in the Civil war, as a member of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He has been chief bookkeeper of the Vulcan Iron Works since 1867, and treasurer of the same since 1890. His wife was a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Habelt) Rittersbacher, also natives of Germany, who settled in Wilkes-Barre in the "thirties." The children of Fred G. Schmitt were four in number: Carl F., Julius (deceased), Frieda (deceased) and Fred. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Carl Anton Schmitt, was a soldier under Napoleon the Great, and participated in all his campaigns. Carl F. Schmitt was reared in his native city, educated in the public schools, and received his musical education at the Royal Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, Germany, where he was graduated in 1888. In September of same year he began his career as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music, in Wilkes-Barre, and is one of the most successful teachers in the city. He is the organist of the First M. E. Church, a member of the Concordia Musical Society, and in politics is a Republican. On August 17, 1892, Mr. Schmitt married Miss Mary E. Coddington, youngest daughter of John and Susan (Keller) Coddington, the former of whom was of French-English descent, the latter's parents being of Pennsylvania German descent. Mrs. Schmitt is a graduate of the Mansfield (Pa.) State Normal School, class of 90; a member of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was, until her marriage, a teacher in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre. She was born August 14, 1872, in Wilkes-Barre.

John A. Schmitt, stone and brick contractor, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Oberkirchen, Prussia, August 15, 1848, and is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Forve) Schmitt, who came to America in 1852, and in April of the same year settled in Wilkes-Barre, where the father still resides. The latter was a stone-cutter and stone-mason by trade, and for many years was engaged as a contractor in Wilkes-Barre. He was the father of six children who grew to maturity, viz.: John A., Peter, Jacob, Otto J. (deceased), Henry H. and Nicholas. Our subject was reared in Wilkes Barre from four years of age, and received a limited education in the public schools. He is a stone-mason, stone-cutter and brick-layer by trade, which he has followed twelve years; since 1878 he has done an extensive business as a contractor of stone and brick work, and among the principal buildings he has erected in Wilkes-Barre may be mentioned the first M. E. church, St. Nicholas Catholic church, Hollenback Coal Exchange, the Anthracite building, the Loomis block, Y. M. C. A. building, and many others. Mr. Schmitt was married October 15, 1874, to Victoria Kenly, step-daughter of Mr. Martin Ruf, of Wilkes-Barre, and has eight

children: P. John, Mary B., Mathias, Otto (deceased), Frank, Elizabeth, Frederick, and Lena (deceased). He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics, is a Republican.

Oscar William Schnell, foreman of the Delaware & Hudson Colliery, No. 3, Plymouth. Coal mining has at the present day reached such a stage of development, and has been systematized to so great an extent, that in selecting a man to oversee and superintend the intricate workings of a mine with all its appurtenances, it is necessary to choose one who not only has practical experience, but who has theoretical knowledge as well, and the young man whose name opens this sketch belongs to that class. He was born at Berwick, Pa., April 9, 1860, and is the fourth in the family of six children of Augustus and Wilhelmina (Kroeller) Schnell, natives of Dillenburg, Germany. The father emigrated to this country from Germany in 1848, locating at Philadelphia, where he remained but a short time, afterward coming to Berwick, Pa., where he was interested in a paper-mill. Here he remained four years, at the end of which time he came to Plymouth, where he took charge, as outside superintendent, of the Old Grand Tunnel Mine, then operated by W. L. Lance. Afterward he was outside superintendent at the Lance Colliery (now the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre No. 11), until 1870, when he assumed charge of the Fuller Shaft, remaining there nine years. In 1854 Mr. Schnell was married at Philadelphia to Wilhelmina, daughter of Ernest D. and Louisa Kroeller, natives of Germany, and six children were born of this marriage, viz.: Emma H., now Mrs. Fred Hedrich, of Scranton; Julia J., a teacher in the Plymouth schools; Augusta L.; Oscar W.; Lizzie H., wife of Charles Keller, Wilkes Barre, and William L., deceased. The father of this family died June 6, 1886, and Oscar W. is living with and caring for his aged and respected mother. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the early age of eight years began life as a slate-picker, which occupation he followed four years. From the age of twelve to seventeen he did nearly all kinds of outside work connected with mining, and at that age took charge of a stationary engine, which he ran until 1883, when he went on the repair corps for a short time. In 1884 he accepted the position as weigh-master, which he held until 1889, when his promotion to foreman took place, which position he has since occupied. There are employed 125 men and boys outside at this colliery, and there are mined on an average 1,000 tons daily, hoisted from a depth of 350 feet. In politics Oscar W. Schnell, like his father before him, is a Democrat. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

Henry N. Schooley, miller, Luzerne. This gentleman was born in Wyoming, March 4, 1842, and is a son of Jediah and Cornelia (Belding) Schooley, the mother a native of Canandaigua, N. Y., and the father, of Warren county, N. J. The latter was one of the early settlers in the Valley, and at one time owned a large powder-mill in this vicinity. He died in 1848, his wife in 1863. Mr. Schooley was educated in Luzerne county, and lived with J. Sharp from 1848 until April 24, 1861, when he became apprenticed to David Polen for the purpose of learning the blacksmith's trade. After completing his apprenticeship in 1864, he located at Washington, D. C., and worked at his trade until July 13, 1864, when he accepted a a position as clerk in a sutler's store, where his service continued until April 10, 1865, when he engaged in the oil business at Pit Hole City, Pa. This he discontinued the following autumn, and once more became a member of the Sharp family, where he remained and took a business course at the Commercial College at Kingston, from which he was graduated April 1, 1866. In May, the same year, he was employed by the East Boston Coal Company in the weighing office and as fireman, but subsequently took charge of the mines as outside foreman, a position which he filled until July, 1871, when he purchased the mill property formerly owned by John Bartholomew. He continued business there until July, 1891, when he purchased the David Atherholt property, where he is now doing a prosperous business. Mr. Schooley was married September 3, 1867, to Miss Mary, daughter of George and Rhoda (Lamareaux) Snyder, natives of New Jersey, and has had three children

living and one dead: Eugene R., the eldest, is in partnership with his father; Newell died November 8, 1877; Stanley is at present taking a course at the Wyoming Seminary; and Edna is aged three years. Mr. Schooley is a stanch Republican; a member of the Presbyterian Church; and is a Freemason.

Jacob Schooley, lumberman, Cease's Mills, was born in New York, May 16, 1847. He is a son of Peter P. and Sarah E. (Sickler) Schooley, the former born in New Jersey in 1812, the latter in Exeter, Wyoming county, Pa. Peter P. is a son of Nathaniel Schooley, who moved from New Jersey to this county about 1813, locating in Carverton, where he successfully engaged in farming. He reared a family of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity. Jacob, the subject of this sketch, is the sixth in the family, and was reared in this township and educated at the common schools. Mr. Schooley had but limited educational advantages, and may be classed among our self-educated men. He always confined himself to the lumber business, learned the sawyer's trade by actual experience in his business, and is proficient in the manufacture of lumber, shingles, etc. In 1878 he built a sawmill on Harvey's creek, about four miles north of Nanticoke, where he has facilities for turning out 5,000 feet of lumber and 5,000 shingles, and can plane 3,000 feet of flooring per day. He also manufactures fence pickets and lath. Mr. Schooley is a man of push and energy, who, by patient application of business principles to his lumber trade, has built for himself not only a large trade, but also a reputation for honesty and industry. On August 12, 1871, he married Miss Liva, daughter of Samuel and Sarah McKeel, by whom he has three children, all of whom are living. Mr. Schooley and wife are members, in good standing, of the Baptist Church.

Jesse B. Schooley, who was in his lifetime a prominent citizen and coal operator of Wyoming borough, was born April 1, 1811, a son of Joseph P. and Margaret (Barber) Schooley, natives of Greenwich, Warren Co., N. J. They came to this county in April, 1818, and purchased a large farm at Wyoming (then called New Troy); the father was born August 17, 1785, in New Jersey, and educated in the common schools. He was married, December 12, 1809, to Miss Margaret Barber, and they reared a family of nine children, viz.: Jesse B. (our subject), Jediah (deceased), Mary Ann (deceased), William (deceased), Elizabeth (Mrs. J. S. Carpenter, of West Pittston), Mehitable (deceased), Joanna (a maiden lady of West Pittston; she was born July 3, 1823, educated in the common schools, and a few years after the death of her father, built her cozy home at the corner of Wyoming avenue and Warren street, West Pittston, where she has since resided), Joseph P. (deceased) and Margaret (deceased). Joseph P. Schooley was a son of Jediah, a grandson of John, who came from Lancashire, England, about 1700, and settled in Sussex county, N. J.; Joseph was a man of many sterling qualities, and was greatly missed after his death, which occurred January 28, 1875. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, and, at an early age, learned the carpenter's trade, then engaged in boating on the Morris & Essex Canal for a short time. He then became a merchant at Wyoming and later at Pittston; he was also largely interested in the coal works at Pittston. Mr. Schooley was married February 20, 1838, to Eliza J. Breese; they reared a family of eight children, three of whom are living, viz.: Joseph P., Jesse B. and James M. Mr. Schooley died December 15, 1884.

Jesse B. Schooley, a prominent resident of Wyoming borough, was born March 20, 1854, and is a son of Jesse B. and Eliza J. (Breese) Schooley, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. They reared a family of eight children, three of whom are living. Our subject, who is seventh in order of birth, was educated in the common schools and at the Wyoming Seminary. At the death of his father, which occurred in 1884, he purchased the homestead from his mother and brothers, and has since devoted himself to the management of his general business interests in and about Wyoming. He was married, November 4, 1884, to Miss Minnie E., daughter of C. Martin and Marie Steel, which union was blessed with two children, viz.: Arthur B., born April 26, 1886, and Allan D., born July 9, 1890, died August 18, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Schooley attend the Presbyterian Church of Wyoming. Mr. Schooley is a member of the F. & A. M.; politically he is a strong Republican, and was postmaster at Wyoming from 1873 till 1885; he was the first treasurer of the borough.

James M. Schooley, a prominent property owner of Wyoming borough, was born March 7, 1857, at Wyoming. His parents, Jesse B. and Eliza J. (Breese) Schooley, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of English origin, reared a family of eight children, three of whom are now living. Our subject is the youngest of the family in order of birth. He was educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and, since the death of his father, which occurred December 15, 1884, has given his entire time to the management of his portion of the large estate which he left. He was married, November 2, 1881, to Helen M., daughter of John D. and Rebecca (Heberling) Hopper, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin, respectively. Mr. Hopper was foreman of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Car Shops at Kingston, where he resided. Mr. and Mrs. Schooley attend the Presbyterian Church of Wyoming. Mr. Schooley owns a large portion of the coal lands of his section; he is a strong Republican in politics, and has the love and respect of all who know him.

Christian A. Schooley, farmer, P. O. Trucksville, was born, April 9, 1826, reared and educated in Kingston township. He is a son of Isaac and Catherine (Atherholt) Schooley, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Bucks county, Pa. Isaac was a son of Nathaniel, who removed from Schooley's Mountain, N. J., to Franklin township, Luzerne county, soon after the Wyoming Massacre. He owned 100 acres of land, which is now the property of the De Witts. Nathaniel Schooley was a wagon and pattern-maker by occupation, and a man of large experience, whose influence was felt and sought after. He reared a family of ten children, none of whom are now living. Isaac Schooley began life on the Kingston Mountain, where his son, William C., now resides. His farm comprised 135 acres, to which he added fifty more; he also owned a fifty-acre lot in another place, the latter being timber land. He possessed considerable genius, being a mechanic by nature and practice, and following the trade of a wagon-maker. He was a man of sound principles and sterling qualities, and had a large share of common sense. By his labor and directions he succeeded in clearing a farm of 120 acres. He reared a family of seven children, five of whom are now (1892) living. Christian A. is the second of the family in order of birth, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He resided at home till he reached his twenty-seventh year, when, March 31, 1853, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Fanny Wilcox, by whom he has had nine children, seven of whom are now living: Elizabeth, Marvin L., Ruben L., George, Mary, Ezra and Ida. In 1853 Mr. Schooley removed from the old homestead to his present farm, comprising fifty-six acres. He is a practical farmer, doing with his might whatsoever his hands find to do, and doing it well. He is a Christian in religious faith, a Democrat politically, and a perfect gentleman in the true sense of the word.

W. C. Schooley, farmer, P. O. Carverton, was born in Kingston township, December 28, 1834. He is son of Isaac and Catharine (Atherholt) Schooley, the former born in Morris county, Pa., N. J., on what is known as Schooley's Mountain, July 25, 1796, the latter in Bucks county, December 28, 1799. They removed to this county about 1826, locating in Kingston township, north of Luzerne borough, on 120 acres of land, to which they added fifty more. This land was unimproved when Mr. Schooley located on it; during his lifetime he brought under cultivation about fifty acres, showing himself to be a hard-working and industrious man. He was a man of some political influence, and believed in the principles of the Democratic party. He lived to be seventy-six years of age, and died in 1878, being followed by his widow, Catherine, on May 8, 1882. Their family consisted of seven children, five of whom are now living. William C. is the fourth of the family, and has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. He and his brother George live on the old homestead, which they work in partnership. They are both practical farmers and excellent neighbors. The condition of their farm shows taste and refinement in the minds

which guide the working of the place. W. C. is a single man, preferring single blessedness to a life in wedlock. He is a man of marked ability and sound judgment, whose influence is felt in his own and adjacent localities. He has been chosen school director, and gives much attention to educational matters; he was treasurer of the board for eight years. He has also been township treasurer. George is the sixth in the family, born July 20, 1835, and has always lived at home and worked with his brother hand to hand, shoulder to shoulder. On February 11, 1866, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Charles and Jane A. Shafer, to which union have been born two daughters: Kate A. and Estella J., both living at home. Mrs. Mary A. Schooley was born in Kingston township. Politically they are both Democrats.

John F. Schreiner, proprietor of "Schreiner's Hotel," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Baden, Germany, February 20, 1846, a son of John F. and Barbara (Hansser) Schreiner. He was reared and educated in Germany, where he learned the cooper's and brewer's trades, and followed those occupations there until 1870, when he came to America, and worked at his trades in New Jersey and in New York City until 1872. He then located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided. For thirteen years he was in the employ of Charles Stegmaier, and for one year with Reichard & Company. In 1885 he embarked in the hotel business, in which (with the exception of one year) he has since successfully continued. On February 4, 1874, he married Catherine Niedermier, of Wilkes-Barre, formerly of Germany. He has an adopted daughter, Kate. Mr. Schreiner is a member of the Lutheran Church, his wife of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the K. of P., I. O. R. M. and Harugari; in politics he is independent.

Herman Schroeder, butcher, Luzerne, was born in Germany April 4, 1858. He came to this country in 1874, locating at Plymouth, Luzerne Co., Pa., where he engaged in mining, which occupation he followed six months. He then journeyed to Beaver Run, where he was engaged in farming for six years, at the end of which time he removed to Wilkes-Barre, this county, where he entered the employ of Mr. Reichard, with whom he remained several years, coming subsequently to Luzerne, where he opened a meat market, and has since been serving the people of the place and neighborhood with all the delicacies to be found in his line. Mr. Schroeder is a member of the Lutheran Church, of the I. O. O. F. and I. O. R. M.; politically he is a stanch follower of the Democratic party.

Charles C. Schultz, farmer and lumberman, Fairmount township, P. O. Fairmount Springs, was born in Columbia county, Pa., November 24, 1863, and is a son of Elisha and Mary (Wolf) Schultz, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. The father, who was a farmer and carpenter by occupation, departed this life December 10, 1875, aged fifty-one years. Our subject, who is the youngest in a family of six children, four of whom are living, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when fourteen years of age went to work for an uncle, with whom he remained two years; then went to live with a brother, working summers and going to school winters, until he was twenty years of age. At that time he and I. N. Harrison rented a farm, and worked the same for two years, when our subject entered into partnership with Mr. Harrison in the lumber business, in which he is doing business to-day. In 1888 he purchased his home, situated two miles southeast of Fairmount Springs postoffice, and containing eighteen and one-half acres. Mr. Schultz was married, December 31, 1885, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Isaiah and Lottie (Lutz) Harrison, which union has been blessed with one child, Ray, born August 13, 1888. Mr. Schultz is one of the sound young men of his section, and politically he is a Republican.

Fred J. Schwab, a prominent tobacconist, of Wilkes-Barre, was born at Birkenfeld, near Bingen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, August 1, 1835, a son of Carl and Dorothea (Schummer) Schwab. He was reared and educated in his native country, where he served an apprenticeship of two and one-half years at the trade of tobacconist. On November 5, 1854, he landed in New York, after a voyage of thirty-five days, and came to Scranton, Pa., where he remained four months. He then

located in Wilkes-Barre, this county, and here worked at his trade three years, at the end of which time he removed to Tunkhannock, and embarked in business on his own account, remaining there three years. In 1861 he returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since conducted a successful tobacco business, and since 1865 has been located at his present stand on South Main street. In 1857 Mr. Schwab married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas and Mary M. (Baab) Goerlitz, of Wilkes-Barre, and has four children: Jacob A., Mary F., John N. and Charles F. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and of the F. & A. M.; politically he is a Democrat.

Mathias Schwabe, butcher and drover, South Heberton, P. O. Freeland. This gentleman stands in the front rank of business enterprise of Luzerne county. He is a native of Prussia, born October 4, 1849. At the age of twenty he came to America, and located in Lehighton, Pa., where he remained about one year, when he removed to South Heberton, and has since made butchering and droving the chief occupation of his life; he carries on an extensive traffic in this line, handling about forty head of cattle per week. To give an estimate of the amount of business he does, we can state that during the year of 1890 his books show over $187,000 worth of business transactions. He is also interested in real estate, owning the old Dunop homestead in Freeland, and over twenty-five tenement houses. Mr. Schwabe is a lover of blooded horses, and does a great deal of horse dealing, sometimes buying blooded horses by the carload. He is a man who never hesitates to support any worthy public enterprise. Mr. Schwabe was married in 1871 to Miss Margaret Sophia Landmesser, and to this union have been born five children, viz.: George, Francis, Gertrude, Emile and Matilda. In politics our subject is a Republican, but is not bound by party lines and prejudices.

Alexander Schwarz, chiropodist, and proprietor of Russian and Turkish baths, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Germany, June 24, 1858, and is a son of Louis and Frederica (Alexander) Schwarz. He was educated at the Gymnasium College, Germany, and immigrated to America in 1873, locating in New York City, where he worked at the barber's trade two years. On January 5, 1876, he came to Wilkes-Barre, and here followed his trade until September, 1878, at which time he opened a barber shop with but very little capital, and by his courteous manners and recognized skill has built the finest and largest trade in the city. In 1879 he revisited Germany, and brought his parents to America. Soon afterward he rented and stocked a store at Nanticoke for them, where they are now living. In 1889 he went to New York, where he studied chiropody at the Lafayette Turkish baths, having for his instructor Professor Levy, and then returned to Wilkes-Barre, and on February 1, 1890, opened Turkish bath rooms, which are the largest and best in northern Pennsylvania. Mr. Schwarz was united in marriage, May 5, 1886, with Lillie, daughter of David and Amelia (Rossman) Davidsburg, who are of German descent, and to this union was born one child, Ralph D., now (1892) aged five years. Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz are members of the Jewish Synagogue. He is a member of the B. P. O. E., Y. M. H. A. and K. of H.

Horace Schweppenheiser, dealer in flour, feed, grain, hay, etc., Hazleton, was born at Mifflinville July 15, 1836, and is a son of John J. and Rebecca (Sutton) Schweppenheiser, who settled in Mifflinville at the time when the primeval forest stood in the vicinity, and when wild animals prowled within view of the homestead. They suffered many hardships, and their entire existence was one of rigorous self-denial. The subject of this sketch was the youngest in a family of nine children. He was reared and educated in Columbia county, and followed the occupation of a farmer until 1876, when he came to Hazleton and established his present business. He was united in marriage, December 31, 1860, with Miss Frances C., daughter of Reuben and Lydia (Longringberger) Seybert, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union have been born two children, namely: Lydia Eudora and John Melvin. In politics Mr. Schweppenheiser sympathizes with the Democratic party; the family attend the German Lutheran Church. As a business man, Mr. Schwep-

penheiser has the best facilities for obtaining supplies, and he is known to be trustworthy and honorable in all his dealings.

Mrs. Catherine Scott, nurse, Plymouth, was born in Kingston, May 14, 1837, and is a daughter of Stephen and Julia Ann Scott, both born in Connecticut and who, after their marriage, in that State, removed to Kingston, this county, about 1818. They were farmers of some skill and experience, who passed the remainder of their lives in this county. Mr. Scott was an honest and industrious man, diligently attending to the duties of his own farm. He died in 1855; his wife, Julia Ann, survives him, and is ninety-four years of age. Their family consisted of six children who are now living. Mrs. Scott, the third in a family, was reared and educated in her native town, and was married, in 1857, to Andrew Pringle, by whom she had seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: John, Ellen, Samuel, Orange and Estella. Of these, John married Miss Regina Stires, and Ellen married Francis Randell; the others remain single. Mrs. Scott was divorced from her husband several years ago, the action having been commenced by her and sustained by the court. She has always had, and now bears, a name beyond reproach. She owns a house and lot, has raised her children, and carries on her business with marked ability. Though she has resumed her maiden name since her divorce she is better known by the name of Pringle than Scott. She is a consistent member of the Christian Church of Plymouth.

J. W. Scott, farmer, P. O. Plains, was born in Wilkes-Barre, August 25, 1851, and is a son of Frank and Martha (Williamson) Scott, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1849, locating at Ashley, where they remained till 1859, and then removed to Wilkes-Barre, where the father died in 1860. The family consisted of seven children, of whom four are now living, and of whom John W. is the eldest. At the age of fifteen our subject began working on a farm, where he remained four years, after which he was employed in the mines, running out cars; from 1871 to 1889 he was a full-fledged miner, and has since been employed on the truck farm of Evans Brothers, Plains. Mr. Scott was married, April 23, 1871, to Alice A., daughter of John and Catherine (Heron) McNeal, of Shickshinny, and of Irish and Dutch origin, respectively. Mr and Mrs. Scott have six children, viz.: Luella C., who was educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, normal course, and is at present teaching at Plains; Frank L., who works for Evans Brothers; Bessie M.; William H.; Burton G. and H. Lee. Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. K. of M. C. His son, Frank L., is a member of the church, the A. O. K. of M. C., and the O. U. A. M.; Luella C. is a member of the church and of the Epworth League. Mr. Scott has always given his support to the Republican party.

James R. Scouton, attorney at law, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Elwell, Bradford Co., Pa., September 26, 1858, a son of William W. and Lura A. (Robinson) Scouton, and of New England origin. He was reared in his native town, and educated at Wyalusing, Camptown Collegiate Institute, Towanda, Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, October, 1884, where he graduated and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, July 2, 1886. He was then admitted to the bar of Washtenaw county, Mich., and immediately received a certificate entitling him to practice in the supreme court of that State. In September, 1886, he was admitted to the bar of Sullivan county, Pa., and in October, 1886, located at Wilkes-Barre. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, January 5, 1887, and has since continued to practice his profession in Wilkes-Barre, where he first located for the purpose of ascertaining if it was a desirable locality, and has succeeded far beyond his expectations. Though taking no active part in politics, our subject has always been a stanch Republican. October 20, 1891, Mr. Scouton married Miss Mercy E. Brunges, of Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co., Pa., a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Brunges, born in Eaton township, Wyoming county, December 20, 1862. She was educated at Tunkhannock graded school and at Kingston Seminary, and after graduating taught school several terms.

Lot Search, retired, Reyburn, was born in Union township, May 4, 1815, son of William and Susan (Belles) Search, who were born in Hunlock Creek. William's father, also named William, located in Shickshinny, where he kept a hotel. He was an energetic man, and a good caterer, whose greatest desire was to please his patrons. He lived to be seventy years of age. His family consisted of five children, all of whom are dead. William Search began his business career as a farmer in Union township where he owned 100 acres of land, seventy-five of which he cleared during his lifetime. He was a man of influence and held several township offices. Like his father he was a practical farmer, and lived to be sixty-eight years of age. His family consisted of eight children, of which Lot is the eldest. He was reared and educated in Union township coming hither when but one year old, and here he has since resided, a faithful citizen of the commonwealth. In 1836 he married Miss Catherine, daughter of Henry Craigle. There were six children born to them, three of whom are now living: F. D., Mary E. and Emma J. His farm consists of 100 acres, on which he raises a general crop. Mr. Search and his family are consistent members of the M. E. Church. His son, F. D., superintends the farm. He married Miss Rose Masters, who bore him six children, three of whom are living. Politically, Lot Search and his son are Democrats.

Lot Search, miller, Shickshinny, was born in Union township, Luzerne Co., Pa., November 17, 1820, a son of Lot and Christiana (Fink) Search. His paternal grandfather, James Search, a son of William and Mary (McMasters) Search, was among the pioneers of Nescopeck; his wife was Elizabeth Moore. In later life he removed to what is now Hunlock township, where he died. His children were William, Polly (Mrs. George Miller), Margaret (Mrs. Jacob Miller), Rachel (Mrs. Silas Harvey) and Lot. The latter is said to have been the first white child born in Nescopeck township. He followed the blacksmith trade, and spent most of his life in Union township, where he died. His wife was a daughter of George Fink, of Union township, and his children were William, George, Lot, Ellen (Mrs. William Kremer), Christiana (Mrs. Jesse Wolf), Elizabeth (Mrs. A. C. Nicely) and Thomas. Lot Search, Jr., was reared in Union township and educated in the common schools; at the age of sixteen he began work at a stone quarry near Shickshinny. He soon after became clerk in a general store, and when only nineteen years of age was made manager of a store at Beach Haven, Pa. Before attaining his majority he embarked in general merchandising with his brother, George W., a mile above Shickshinny; they conducted this business together for twelve years, after which he conducted it alone for eight years more. In 1855 he was elected treasurer of Luzerne county, serving his term of two years; during this period he, with others, purchased the site where Shickshinny now stands. In 1858 he embarked in the mercantile business in Shickshinny, continuing five years. In 1865, with his brother, George W., he erected the gristmill and sawmill in Shickshinny, which they have since conducted, and from 1869 to 1889 he also engaged in grain-raising; from 1848 to 1856 he was postmaster of Shickshinny. He was twice married; his first wife was Rosaline, daughter of James A. and Hannah (Wall) Gordon, of Wilkes-Barre, and by her he had four children: Emily (Mrs. Warrick Miller), Mary B. (Mrs. W. B. Poust), Frances T. and Millennia D. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Andrus Fellows, of Huntington township, by whom he has two children living: Florence (Mrs. Charles P. Campbell) and May. Mr. Search is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

George W. Search, miller, Shickshinny, was born in Union township, this county, December 6, 1816, a son of Lot and Christiana (Fink) Search. He was reared in Union township, educated in the common schools, and in early life followed teaching. Later he clerked in a general store, and in 1842 he embarked in general merchandising above Shickshinny, continuing in same until 1850. In 1851 he was appointed superintendent of the Pennsylvania Canal, between Northumberland and Lackawanna, and held the position nine years. In 1857, with his brother Lot and others, he purchased the present site of Shickshinny, laid it out in lots, and erected a grist-

mill which he and his brother Lot have since conducted; and from 1860 to 1888 he was also engaged in merchandising. In May, 1847, Mr. Search married Ann Eliza, daughter of John R. and Polly (Stuckey) Nicely, of Salem township, and has three children: Amanda (Mrs. Charles A. Boone), Hendrick W. and Florence A. (Mrs. Rev. Arthur Johnson). Mr. Search is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat.

Hendrick Wright Search, Shickshinny, was born in Shickshinny, June 30, 1855, a son of George W. and Ann Eliza (Nicely) Search. He was reared in his native town, and educated in the public school, and for three years was clerk in the store of G. W. and L. Search. In 1882 he was appointed clerk of commissioners for Luzerne county, which office he held three years, and in 1885 was made assistant clerk of the Orphans' Court, which he filled two years. In 1886 he was elected sheriff of Luzerne county by a majority of 2,808, running 1,000 votes ahead of his ticket; he served from January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1890, since when he has devoted his time to his private interests in Shickshinny and Florida, and the First National Bank of Nanticoke, of which he is vice-president. Mr. Search was married October 8, 1885, to Elizabeth M., daughter of Austin H. and Mary (Monroe) Church, and granddaughter of Judge Monroe, of Columbia county, Pa. By her he has four children: Ann E., Mary M., George A. and Hendrick M. Mr. Search was one of the organizers of the Shickshinny & Huntington Valley Railroad, of which he is treasurer and director. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church; a member of the F. & A. M. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention in 1882, 1886 and 1890, the National Convention held in St. Louis in 1888, and was alternate at the National Convention held in Chicago in 1892.

Thomas R. Search, P. O. Huntington Mills, was born in Union township, this county, February 9, 1864, and is a son of James and Sarah J. (Sorber) Search. His paternal grandfather was William Search, who was a son of Lot, who was a son of James, he being a son of William and Mary (McMasters) Search, pioneers of this county. The father of our subject is a farmer of Huntington township; his wife is a daughter of Andrew Sorber, and by her he has seven children: Rosa (Mrs. Hiram Cole), Thomas R., William H., Lillie M., Fred O., Clyde and Jessie. Our subject was reared in Union township, and educated in the common schools, and has, since attaining his majority, been engaged at various occupations. Since the spring of 1892 he has resided in Huntington township. He was married, May 21, 1887, to Cordelia H., daughter of DeWitt C. and Henrietta (Culver) Koons, of Fairmount township. They have two children, Harry K. and A. Leroy. In politics Mr. Search is a Democrat.

J. M. Seebold, contractor, Luzerne, was born in Germany, September 19, 1832, and is a son of Andrew and Maria (Bratesner) Seebold, both of whom were born, reared and educated in Germany, where they passed their entire lives. John M. emigrated to this country in 1872, going first to Omaha, Neb., but neither the climate, nor the scenery, nor the society impressed him very favorably, and in six months he returned east and located in Nanticoke, where he resided one year, thence removing to Luzerne where he was engaged as miner for fourteen years. During this time, he laid up enough money to buy himself some property on which he built. He is a shrewd man of business, taking advantage of circumstances where it is honorable to do so. He soon began to build houses by contract, and although not a carpenter nor even mechanic in any craft, yet he so conducted the business, that he prospered well in it. As he expresses it himself, he is "a good figurer." He now owns three houses in Prindleville, one in Luzerne, and two in Wilkes-Barre. In May, 1863, Mr. Seebold was married, in Germany, to Miss Anna B. Meyers, and there were thirteen children born to this union, five of whom are now living: John S. (married to Miss Lula Blackman), Mary M., Leonard, Lizzie and Charles. Mr. Seebold is a very popular man in his township, and, at one time, was elected township treasurer, his limited knowledge of the English language, however, prevented his accepting it. During his mining experience, he met with many serious accidents, though none

proved fatal. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church; he is a member of the K. of H., and politically is a Republican.

HENRY J. SEELY, farmer, P. O. Beach Haven, was born in Salem township, on the farm he now occupies, April 19, 1847, and is a son of Jacob and Leah (Keen) Seely. [See sketch of Philip H. Seely.] He was reared in Salem and Fairmount townships, has always followed farming as an occupation, has been a permanent resident of Salem since 1865, and occupies the old homestead of his maternal grandfather, Frederick Keen, which the latter cleared and improved. In August, 1868, he married Mary, daughter of Reuben and Lydia (Longenburger) Seybert, of Salem township, and has eight children: Reuben M., Anna H., Frederick E., Harry O., Ella E., J. Arthur, Ada M. and Francis M. Mr. Seely is a prominent farmer and citizen of Salem township; is a member of the German Lutheran Church; is a Republican in politics, and has held several offices in the township, at the present time serving his fifth consecutive year as school director.

PHILIP H. SEELY, farmer and justice of the peace, P. O. Beach Haven, was born in Salem township February 23, 1835, and is a son of Jacob and Leah (Keen) Seely. His paternal grandfather, John Seely, was a native of Penn township, Sussex Co., N. J., and a son of Michael Seely; both settled in Salem township in 1801. Michael was a farmer, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and had three sons—John, Samuel and Jacob—besides several daughters. John was a farmer, spent most of his life in Salem township, and died in 1855 in Fairmount township. He married Mary Weltz, and his children were five in number: Jacob, Desire (Mrs. Samuel Pollock), Elsie (Mrs. David Cope), Mary (Mrs. Henry Harmon) and Huldah (Mrs. Adam Driesbach). The father of our subject was the only son that grew to maturity, and was born in Salem township July 24, 1803. He cleared a farm, spent all his life in Salem township with the exception of ten years' residence in Fairmount township, and died May 30, 1874. He married Leah, daughter of Frederick and Mary (Stump) Keen, of Salem township, by whom he had eleven children who grew to maturity: Frederick K., John W., Samuel P., Philip H., Edwin C., Martha A. (Mrs. Dr. J. E. Patterson), Rachel (Mrs. Thomas E. Edwards), Leah D. (Mrs. M. W. Hess), Henry J., Minerva J. (wife of Wilson Hess) and Cecelia E. (Mrs. C. B. Smithers). Our subject was reared in Salem township, educated in the common schools, and prior to 1876 was engaged in merchandising in Fairmount township, boating on canal, and also milling. Since 1876 he has been engaged in farming in Salem township. He was in the Civil war, having enlisted September 3, 1864, in Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers and was honorably discharged June 28, 1865. He married on July 4, 1876, Sarah E., daughter of Solomon and Mary (Bloss) Harmon, of Salem township, and has eight children: Jacob A., Bertha V., Mary A., Thomas K., Sarah M., Leah M., Philip H. and Martha H. Mr. Seely is an attendant of the Lutheran Church; he is a member of the F. & A. M., R. A. M., K. T. and G. A. R. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1881–82, and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace of Salem township; in politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL P. SEELY, farmer, P. O., Beach Haven, was born in Salem township, this county, April 28, 1833, and is a son of Jacob and Leah (Keen) Seely. [See sketch of Philip H. Seely.] He was reared in Salem township, where, with the exception of six years, he has always resided, and has been principally engaged in farming. During the Civil war he was a member of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-ninth P. V., joining in August, 1862, as second lieutenant; was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and in December, 1863, was honorably discharged on account of disability, by special order of the War Department. On March 10, 1872, he married Mary E., daughter of William and Anna C. (Kline) Patterson, of Columbia county, Pa., and has four children: Millie, Mary, Leslie B. and Belva. Mr. Seely is a representative farmer of Salem township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the F. & A. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE SEIWELL, foreman on the Reading Railroad, Hazleton division, Hazleton.

This competent and experienced railroad man was born at the beautiful and picturesque "Switzerland of America," Mauch Chunk, Pa., September 17, 1837, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Warner) Seiwell, natives of Carbon county. There were nine children born to Michael and Mary (Warner) Seiwell, George being the eldest. He was reared and educated in the Tomhicken Valley, and when yet a young man was engaged by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as foreman of a grading gang at Tomhicken, where he was employed for two years. He then became section-boss for the same company, continuing with them in that capacity for eleven years. In 1880 he removed to Unionville, Mich., where he engaged in farming, which occupation he followed there seven years, after which he came to Hazleton and took charge of the floating gang for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, where he has since been employed. In 1861 Mr. Seiwell enlisted for three months in the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and, at the expiration of his term, re-enlisted in what was known as the "Bucktail regiment," serving there two years, during which time he was engaged in the fiercest battles of the Rebellion, such as Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Drainesville, and the Seven Days' Fight before Richmond. At the fierce battle of Fredericksburg he was taken prisoner, and was never exchanged. Mr. Seiwell has been twice wedded, his first wife being Miss Sarah E., daughter of Michael and Catherine Clark, natives of Schuylkill county, Pa., and to this union were born seven children, viz.: Gertrude (deceased), William, Calvin, Robert H., Franklin, Jennie and Stanley. This wife dying, he was married, the second time, in 1890 to Catharine Zacharias, of Stroudsburg, Pa. In political matters our subject is a stanch Democrat; the family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Valentine Seiwell was born in Black Creek township, this county, November 2, 1844, a son of Michael and Mary Ann (Warner) Seiwell, who settled in Black Creek township about 1840, cleared and improved a farm and there died. Their children were George, Charles, Martin, Valentine, William, Jacob, Michael, Tobias and James. Of these, Jacob was scalded in a railroad wreck about eighteen years ago, and died a day or so after the accident. Our subject was reared in Black Creek township; spent twenty years at Leighton, Carbon Co., Pa., and in 1887 returned to Black Creek, where he passed the rest of his days. On October 2, 1892, he departed this life, his death being caused by an accident. He was loading a stone when he was struck with an iron bar with fatal results. His wife, Violetta, was a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Koehler) Rex, of Carbon county, Pa., and he had nine children, Mary, George, Lillie, Almira, Harry, Oliver, Laura, Howard and Garrett. Mr. Seiwell had been supervisor of Black Creek township, and at the time of his death was township treasurer. In politics he was a Democrat.

James M. Senn, farmer, P. O. Conyngham, was born in Sugar Loaf township, this county, July 27, 1848, and is a son of John and Mary (Smith) Senn. The father, who was a native of Germany, came to America when about twelve years of age, and spent nine years at Beaver Meadows in the employ of a coal company. About 1845 he settled in Sugar Loaf township, where he engaged in farming, and died there August 18, 1870. His children were: James M., Amanda, Jane (Mrs. Miles Hufford), John S., Annie (Mrs. Charles Helt), Cyrus Y. and Ida (Mrs. Miles Shelheimer). Our subject was reared in Sugar Loaf township, where he has always resided. His wife was Marietta, daughter of John and Lydia (Musselman) Keim, of the same township, and he has two daughters, Caroline and Mary F. Mr. Senn is a prominent and enterprising farmer. In politics he is a Republican, and held the office of school director several terms.

Mrs. Angeline Serfass, P. O. Orange, was born March 9, 1833, in Franklin township, where she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of Stephen and Phebe Ann (Hallock) Lord, natives of this county, the former born in Franklin. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Peter Hallock, a captain in command of a band of soldiers who enlisted in the Wyoming Valley, he taking them to Quebec, in Canada; his wife (the maternal grandmother of Mrs. Angeline Serfass) was Miss Lavina Vail, who lived in Rochester and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., prior to coming to

Pennsylvania. Peter Hallock died in 1838, his wife thirty years later. Stephen was a son of Alexander Lord, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and did good service as a drummer. He was one of the early settlers of Franklin township; reared eight children, and lived to a good old age. His son Stephen lived on his father's farm at Flat Rock until after his majority, when he moved to the farm, containing 116 acres, now occupied by his two sons, J. D. and Lyman, to which property he added ninety-four acres before he died. He was a skillful carpenter, and a successful man of business. He was married twice: First time to Miss Phebe Ann Hallock, by whom he had six children, and, secondly, to Miss Elizabeth De Witt, by whom he had five children; eight of his children are yet living. He died March 21, 1891, aged eighty years. Mrs. Phebe Ann Lord had passed away August 7, 1848. The subject proper of this sketch, when a young lady, was married to James Randall, by whom she had four children, all yet living: Amos, Rose, Mortimore and George. For her second husband she married Jonas Serfass, who was born May 18, 1824, in Polk township, Monroe Co., Pa., where he was reared and educated. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for about fourteen years. In 1851 he moved to this county, locating in Franklin township on a farm of 172 acres. This he sold to his son William, by a former marriage, and now residing on a small farm adjoining. Mr. Serfass made many improvements on his former place in buildings, fences, etc. In 1868 his house was accidentally burned down, but he soon replaced it with another of greater dimensions. Mr. Serfass first settled at Mt. Zion, in 1861, and in 1865 removed to Franklin township, on his farm; then, in 1885, came on his present place. He had married, for his first wife, Miss Catherine Christman, by whom he had nine children, five of whom are yet living. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, his wife of the M. E. Church, both in full fellowship.

A. D. Serfass, farmer, P. O. Pittston, was born in Monroe county, Pa., February 14, 1847, a son of Jonas and Kate (Christman) Serfass, also natives of Monroe county, and who were prosperous farming people. They removed to this county in 1860, locating in Exeter township, where Jonas bought a farm on which he lived four years, when he sold out and removed to Franklin township, there purchasing another tract of 180 acres of improved land, the property on which his son William now resides. Mr. Serfass is now residing in Franklin township on a small farm adjoining that of his son William. His family consisted of eight children, six of whom are now living. Mrs. Serfass departed this life in 1883, and Mr. Serfass has since married again. A. D. Serfass, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in the county in which he was born, and always confined himself to agricultural pursuits, at which he has proven himself to be an adept. He worked at home with his father till he reached the age of twenty-five years, when he married, in February, 1872, Miss Amanda, daughter of Aaron and Susan Driesbach, to which union have been born seven children, all of whom are living: Charles F., Archie F., Llewellyn, Lena M., Lily, Gerty and Ida. Mrs. Amanda (Driesbach) Serfass was born in Carbon county in 1848. In 1868 Mr. Serfass moved to his present farm, consisting of 135 acres of land. He has been engaged in the milk business since 1872, at one time as a retail, now as a wholesale dealer. He is a practical farmer, his farm being principally devoted to "truck" and grass crops. He is also an extensive apiarist, having as many as 130 hives. He has held several township offices with much credit; he is a member of the Lutheran Church, in good standing. Mr. Serfass owns and operates a diamond drill, his services being in great demand, making test holes in coal regions. It is supposed that there is coal on his farm, though at considerable depth.

Barnet Serfass, farmer and stock-raiser, Bear Creek township, P. O. Bear Creek, was born November 19, 1841, in Chestnut Hill township, Monroe county, and is a son of David (a shoemaker) and Sarah (Everette) Serfass, both natives of this State, of German descent. They reared a family of nine children, seven of whom are living, Barnet being the sixth eldest. When our subject was nine years

old, his father died, and as the family was large the widowed mother could not support all, so Barnet was obliged to eke out a living for himself. He secured employment from a farmer in his native county to work for his board and clothing, with a chance to go to school for a couple of months during the winter, and with him he stayed till he was fifteen years old. He then went to work in the old Picket Mill, on Mud run, Monroe county, saving his money during the summer, and attending school in the winter. This he did for three years, and then hired out as a farm hand, working as such until 1862. Though he never spent his "time" at the trade, yet he hired as a carpenter on the building of the old Pittston bridge, on which he worked for about a year. Giving up the trade, he went to work in a sawmill in White Haven, and followed same for twelve years between there and Spring Brook. During this time he saved enough money to build a property in Pittston, but in 1874 he sold it, and with the proceeds purchased the place he now lives on. It was then known as "Seven Mile Jakes," and was a wild, uncultivated tract of 700 acres with nothing on it but an old log hut and barn. Now he has over a hundred acres under cultivation, and has built a large hotel equipped with all the modern improvements, also two large barns. Mr. Serfass was married February 28, 1869, to Johanna, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Dorshumer) Kresge, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Serfass have had four children, three of whom are living: Sarah J., Augusta E. and Lyman, all at home. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife and children of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Serfass is a Democrat, and has held the office of secretary of the school board, five years; auditor, four years; and has been overseer of the poor ten years.

Delanson Seward, a prominent merchant and lumberman of Huntington township, P. O. Harveyville, was born in that township August 9, 1845, a son of Freeman and Lucinda (Baily) Seward, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. Freeman Seward, who was a farmer and foundryman, died February 20, 1869. He was a son of Levi and Thankful (Wilkinson) Seward, the former of whom was a native of Connecticut, born April 13, 1778, and came to Luzerne county with his parents Enos and Sarah (Goss) Seward, about the year 1793. Sarah Goss was a daughter of Philip Goss, Sr., of Huntington township, who built near where the home of the late Nathaniel Goss now stands, where he (Philip) and family lived. At the time of the Indian and Tory invasion of 1778, two of his sons, Solomon and Comfort, went with Capt. John Franklin's company to Forty Fort, and were detained in the fort as prisoners of war on the memorable third of July, having reached the fort too late to march further to the battle (or massacre). Enos Seward and Sarah Goss were married, and had a large family before they moved to Huntington township. Our subject is the second in a family of seven children, three of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools and at Columbus Academy, and at the death of his father, May 10, 1869, opened the store he is now owner and proprietor of. He also acted as administrator of his father's estate, and conducted the homestead farm for two years. Mr. Seward was married February 16, 1868, to Sarah A., daughter of Merril and Sallie (Edwards) Harrison, which union has been blessed with two children, John F., born August 29, 1869, who operates, and is interested with his father in, a planing-mill in Dorranceton (he married Minnie Fitzgerald); and Florence Virginia, born June 20, 1871, the pride and joy of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Seward and daughter are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Seward has held the offices of school director and auditor, and is now a justice of the peace for his second term. He is one of the sound men of his section, doing a fine mercantile business and dealing largely in lumber. His home is a model of comfort, and his store is the headquarters for all the surrounding farmers in need of supplies. Mr. Seward, by fair dealing and close attention to business, has won for himself and family the comforts of this life, and a host of warm and admiring friends.

Hiram Shaffer, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Nescopeck, was born in Briar Creek

township, Columbia Co., Pa., February 23, 1838, a son of David and Maria (Fester) Shaffer. His paternal grandfather, Henry Shaffer, a pioneer of Briar Creek, cleared a farm and died there, as did also the father of our subject. David reared a family of seven children: Polly (Mrs. Daniel Kleintop), Dietrick, Levi, David, Lena (Mrs. Levi Fester), Hiram, and Sarah (Mrs. Daniel Kelkner). Hiram Shaffer was reared in Briar Creek township, removing to Nescopeck township in 1857, and locating on the farm where he now resides. He married, March 24, 1860, Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and Mary (Creasey) Hetler, of Mifflin township, Columbia Co., Pa., and has two children living: Elmer F. and Mary V. Mr. Shaffer is a member of the Lutheran Church; in politics he is a Democrat, and has served as school director three terms.

J. O. Shannon, farmer, P. O. Harding, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., January 1, 1845, a son of George and Electa (Chamberlain) Shannon, both of whom were born in Montrose, N.Y. George Shannon was a carpenter of some repute, following his trade in his younger years. In 1849 he removed to Archbald, where he also worked at his trade, residing there till 1877, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he lived for about seven years. During this time he accumulated some property and erected several buildings, one of which he exchanged for a farm near Muhlenburg, to which he removed, remaining thereon until his death, which occurred in October, 1890, when he was aged seventy-three years. His family consisted of eight children, four of whom grew to maturity, and are now living. J. O. is the third in the family, and was reared and educated in Archbald. He learned the profession of engineer, which he followed up to 1890, and he worked for Parrish & Co., in Wilkes-Barre, for a few years. At the opening of the Civil war he served his country for nine months in the State Militia, from which he was honorably discharged. In 1864 he again showed his patriotism in offering his services, and with them his life on the altar of his country, as a member of Company F, Fifty-first P. V. I., for the term of three years. He participated in several severe battles, displaying courage, valor and coolness that might be envied by an old veteran. He served to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged, again entering on his chosen vocation in the service of the "Iron Coal Company" in Wilkes-Barre, where he remained till 1867, in which year he removed to Scranton, where he remained three years. He next moved to Pittston, where he remained till 1890, when he removed to his farm of seventy acres in Exeter township, about one mile from Harding postoffice, on the Susquehanna river, on which he has erected a magnificent mansion, and made many other visible improvements. He and his wife have three fine buildings in Pittston, also one in Scranton. They also own valuable property in Georgia and Alabama. In 1867 he married Miss Anna C., daughter of Elisha and Sherlina Hitchcock, and to them were born two daughters, one of whom (Ida) is now living; she is the wife of C. C. Roselle. Mr. Shannon is a pleasant man, of mild temper and amiable disposition. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics votes the Republican ticket.

Joseph Sharp, miner in the Pine Ridge Colliery, Miners Mills, was born in Monmouthshire, England, August 8, 1849, and is a son of Joseph Sharp; the father was twice married, the first family consisting of seven children, five in Australia and two (who are shepherds) in England; in the second family there were also seven children, viz.: George, a puddler in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lucy (Mrs. Jacob Woodward), in England; Samuel, a miner in Ashley, Pa.; William, who died in England at the age of twenty-eight; Joseph; Jane (Mrs. Samuel Smith, in England); and Sarah, who is also married and living in England. Our subject came to America in 1880, and located in Miners Mills, resuming his former vocation of mining, which he has since followed; he built his present residence in 1888. Mr. Sharp was married, October 5, 1869, to Miss Margaret, daughter of George and Mary (Davis) Pullin, of English and Welsh lineage, respectively, and they have one child, William, who is engaged in loading coal at the Pine Ridge Breaker. Our subject and family are members of the Primitive Methodist Church, he and his son both being local preachers; he is a member

of the I. O. O. F. and the Sons of St. George, and is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party.

Dr. William H. H. Sharp, eldest son of Andrew and Marcia A. Sharp, and fourth in the order of birth of nine children—four boys and five girls—was born March 26, 1841, in the old farm-house upon the estate of the late Peter Baer, in Hunlock township, Luzerne Co., Pa. His parents were born, passed their childhood, and were married in Montgomery county, N. Y., near the village of Mapletown. In 1835 they emigrated to Pennsylvania, and the same year were followed by the families of the respective parties. Andrew Sharp purchased and settled upon the premises above mentioned. His father-in-law, William Hubbs, with his family, composed of Edrei, his wife, one single daughter and his aged father, Alexander, purchased the adjoining farm known as the "Hubbs Farm." Alexander Hubbs, the grandfather of Mrs. Sharp, died the year following their arrival in Pennsylvania—in 1836, aged ninety-three years. Mrs. Edrie, mother of Mrs. Sharp, died in 1848, aged seventy years; her husband died in 1858, aged about eighty years. The principal occupation of the families was that of agriculture. The ancestors of Andrew Sharp came from Holland early in the history of the New York settlements; those of Mrs. Sharp were of English extraction, having also emigrated to America several generations before. Alexander Hubbs and family settled near Long Island, residing there at the time of the Revolution, and there he and those of his sons old enough entered the service of the Government, went out and took part in the war, during which their families suffered much at home from the attacks of the Indians and Tories. The poisoning of their wells and wheat stacks were among the atrocities performed. Later, after the close of the war, the sons and father removed to Montgomery county, and entered upon the entailed estate of the Clarks, clearing up portions of the then dense forest under lease, but which reverted to the estate with all improvements without recourse (or pay for improvements). Coming as they did, early in the progress of the county, and with little means with which to commence life, the struggles to secure a livelihood while clearing up homes were hard in the extreme. The facilities for obtaining money were so meager that to secure the amount needed for taxes was sometimes very difficult. Hard toil and plain living were the order of the day. As little employment could be gotten during the winter, every hour of available time needed to be husbanded during the producing part of the year. The winter seasons were occasions for such schools as could be supplied, "The master *keeping*" the school as often as *teaching* it, and enforcing his authority by the very potent influence of athletic exercise. William vividly remembers the uncomfortable contiguity of his head to the brawny hand of the master because, from a kind of constitutional obtuseness, he was unable to keep pace with others of his class. The text books then in use were the "Cobbs Speller," "English Reader," "Kirkham's Grammar," etc., succeeded finally by the "National Readers," "Bullion's Grammar," and "Greenleaf's Arithmetic." The writer well remembers also the dread that the announcement of the commencement of school in his earliest schools days always brought; still with the latter series of books and an improved system of teaching and better informed teachers, who realized that explanation would be more successful than physical demonstration, the chances of the poor rural pupil somewhat brightened, so that by the aid of the pine torch in the old fireplace, young William was enabled to worry out his arithmetic and grammar lessons by taking a good part of the nights for its accomplishment. His father died September 10, 1852, after a life of the most incessant toil for the support of his large family, and William still recalls the grief of that occasion, and the years that followed while he toiled to try to obtain bread enough to supply his mother's family through the long winters; and how often he dreamed that his father had returned from a long absence, and would again resume his care of the duties at home and relieve his often heart-sick son. Thus matters went until unexpectedly the little farm was taken from his mother by a claim of ownership believed to have been entirely unjust and illegal; but the mother and her family, never having the least idea of legal defense, and frightened

at the threats of legal costs and the sheriff setting her goods—what little she possessed—out of doors, she was compelled to leave the old shelter and commence anew with her children—those that survived, two sisters and an infant brother having borne their part of life's battle and died before the ordeal came—within a piece of unbroken forest, where William at the head, and two small brothers to assist, built a new barn and cleared several fields toward the new home, living meantime upon neighboring premises. Thus things were moving at the outbreak of the war, when partly through the prevailing enthusiasm and partly from a desire to obtain the much-needed army pay, William concluded to go to war. Two vivid and painful scenes—the one his mother's anguish when he announced his purpose to her, and the other, the grief of his dear brother John, who had toiled with him so willingly from infancy in the effort to obtain a livelihood—have always since remained indelibly impressed upon his memory, and for years he was loth to hear his brother's name mentioned. He entered the Fifty-eighth Infantry, and in 1863 died in Virginia. In October, 1861, William entered the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until March 16, 1865. When in the battle of Averysboro, N. C., his left leg was shattered, and amputated upon the field. Thence he was sent to Davids Island, N. Y.; thence to Central Park to a hospital, now changed to the "St. Vincent Hotel," where he remained until August, 1868, when he was discharged. During his confinement in bed, and by the use of books procured by his dear hospital chaplain, Rev. Robert Lowry, of New York City, he commenced the study of medicine, and thence devoted every energy to that profession, taking one year for the reviewing of his old studies in Kingston, and taking additionally such as came within the province of his intended profession. In the fall of 1866, he took his first medical lectures which he continued, each course successively until 1870, returning home to practice during the summer seasons. In 1870 he took the degree of M. D., having previously found it out of his power to bear the additional expense of a graduating fee, and having few friends willing to loan so unpromising an applicant. The student at one time asked a neighbor for a hundred-dollar loan, but not succeeding he never asked another. In these struggles, however, he had one friend, but did not make his acquaintance until he had been settled in practice. That friend was Dr. William Barret, of Cambra, Pa. The Doctor was a broad-minded, noble-hearted man, and kindly offered his council whenever needed. It has often been the lot of one to meet men who laid greater claim to philanthrophy, but rarely to find those possessed of more. Under his suggestion the Doctor's business grew until he could, as a rule, have done little more.

In October, 1870, was celebrated Dr. Sharp's marriage with Miss Abbie R. Dodson, who was the only daughter of Nathaniel and Rosanna Dodson, the former a son of Richard and Rhoda Dodson, the latter a daughter of Jonathan Wilkinson, of Huntington township, Luzerne Co., Pa. The grandfather of Nathaniel Dodson had, about the year 1800, purchased a large tract of land in Union township, and had divided it among his sons, Richard receiving that part now occupied by his son Nathaniel and his heirs, Abagail and Almon. In 1879, weary with the care and labor of practice, the Doctor took another course of lectures in Bellevue, N. Y., and in the spring of 1880 returned to his practice, which he has continued since, though as a necessity with much less activity, and from the laboriousness of country practice moved to the town of Nanticoke, Pa., where he still resides with his wife, one adopted daughter, Lydda, and one young child, William H. H. Sharp, Jr., an interesting son of twenty months. His father in-law also resides with him. His dear aged mother died in 1883 of heart disease aged sixty-seven years. She left an only sister to survive her, Mrs A. Van Horn, of Hunlocks, who is now eighty-five years old, a widow, her husband having passed away in 1890. Mrs. Van Horn still retains her usually brilliant mental faculties, though so advanced in life. One other statement, and we close. From the time of the Revolution down to the last war the Doctor's ancestry have been represented in every service—his great-grandfather and sons in the Revolution—his uncle in the Mexican war, and

also in the Civil war with another brother of his uncle, both giving up their lives to the cause. The Doctor himself, and his only brother old enough to go, were also in the Civil war. The Doctor alone of the four of the name Sharp, returning, and he dismembered, leaving one leg in North Carolina.

A. B. Shaver, farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born in Dallas township, April 23, 1838, and was reared and educated at the common schools. He is a son of James and Louisa (Montanye) Shaver, the former born in New Jersey, the latter in Kingston township. James was a son of Philip who came from New Jersey in 1804, and located at Forty Fort, residing there until 1813, when he removed to Dallas township, where he owned a large tract of about a thousand acres of land. He confined himself to the manufacture of lumber on his own lands, also farming to a great extent. He was not a man who sought the smiles and favors of others, but attended to his own affairs. He reared a family of seven children. His death was the result of an accident, the crushing of his arm in a cider-mill. James Shaver, the father of our subject, was three years old when he came to this county with his father, who came overland by wagon, on the same road used by Sullivan's army. He always lived in Dallas, and was of a retiring disposition, like his father, never seeking publicity. He confined himself to farming; he lived to be seventy-six years of age and died in 1877. There were fifteen children born to James and Louisa Shaver, twelve of whom grew to maturity. A. B. is the eighth in the family, and like his father has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. His farm consists of fifty acres of fertile land, and is devoted to general farming. Mr. Shaver married, December 28, 1865, Miss Elizabeth W., daughter of Isaac and Catharine Kirkendall. They have no children. Mrs. Elizabeth Shaver was born in Kingston township December 4, 1845. Mr. Shaver is a Freemason in good standing, having received all the degrees up to K. T., and was the first master of Dallas Lodge. Politically, he is a Democrat.

E. W. Shaver, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born June 21, 1830, in Dallas, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of George and Rachel (Van Camp) Shaver, both of whom were born in Wyoming. George was a son of Philip, who was supposed to be a native of Northampton county, Pa., and who moved to this county shortly after the Wyoming Massacre. George moved from Wyoming to Dallas township, where he lived all his life. The Shavers were all farmers, content to toil patiently though severely for their living. He moved to Lehman township, where he died in 1875, at the age of sixty-nine. His family numbered eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and six are now (1891) living. E. W. is the third in the family, and has always lived and worked on a farm. On October 7, 1849, he married Miss Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Mary France, and seven children were born to them, six of whom are living: Asher, Edgar, Walter, Rose, Ella and Munson. Mr. Shaver moved on his present place in 1857. He bought of Trueman Atherton an unimproved farm of ninety-six acres. Mr. Shaver is an industrious farmer, who has, by economy and perseverance, accomplished marvelous results in clearing and bringing under cultivation what was once so wild and barren. His buildings are large and comfortable, his house being neat and tastefully constructed, all having been built by the present owner. He has the full confidence of his fellow citizens, and was at one time elected supervisor, an office he filled to the satisfaction of all. Politically, he is a Democrat. His family are all married, as follows: Asher married Miss Catharine Bonnywitts (they have four children); Edgar married Miss Josie Blair (two children were born to them); Walter married Miss Olive Johnson (they have six children); Rose married Frank Lord (two children were born to them); Ella married Frank Bonnywitts (they have four children); Munson married Miss Lizzie Corbit (he works on his father's place).

Isaac N. Shaver, Dallas, was born in Dallas, this county, in 1846, and is a son of Joseph and Jane (Allen) Shaver, the former of whom was born March 15, 1818, in Dallas township, in the village that is now called Shavertown. Joseph is a son of John P. and Sarah (Montanye) Shaver, the former born in Sussex county, N. J.,

the latter in this county. John P. was a son of Philip Shaver, who was one of the earliest settlers of this county, locating in Dallas, where he always carried on business as a lumberman, and to a great extent farming, owning a large tract of land at various times and places. He built the first sawmill in his neighborhood, and was a man of push and energy. He lived to be about seventy years of age, and his death was indirectly caused by the crushing of his arm in a cider-mill. He reared a family of seven sons and one daughter. John P., his son, followed the example of his honored father in confining himself to farming and lumbering, in which he was assisted by his son Joseph. About the year 1839 they erected a new mill on the site of the one built by their progenitor, where they manufactured lumber. John P. owned 130 acres of land, and was a man of sterling worth and large experience. He lived to the good old age of eighty-two years, and reared a family of thirteen children, five of whom are living. Joseph, like his ancestors, confined himself to lumbering and farming, especially the former, at which he became an adept. In 1862, with his sons, he moved to their present residence on the extreme south line of Dallas borough, where, in company with the late A. Ryman, they purchased about 400 acres of timber land, there being an old mill on the place which they used until 1870, when they abandoned the old for a new structure having a capacity of 12,000 feet per day. In August, 1881, this mill burned down, and they immediately built another with better facilities and a larger capacity, with planing-mill attached. It is reported that there were six mills built on this site. In 1852 a steam mill was built here, which was equipped with the first engine in this region of the country—"back of the mountains," as they say. Joseph, in 1851, in carrying out a desire to go West, was obliged to travel to Great Bend in order to take the cars; now trains run regularly through his door-yard. Joseph Shaver has been twice married: first time to Miss Jane Allen, by whom he had six sons, viz.: F. A., Joseph C., Isaac N., W. H., Elmer B. and Ralph A. Mr. Shaver's second marriage was with Mrs. Mary A. Snyder (*nee* Bartron), by whom he had six children, three of whom are now living: Scott L., Maggie R. and John B. Joseph Shaver has retired from active life; his former partner, Mr. A. Ryman, is deceased, and the sons of the old firm are carrying on the business. Isaac N. Shaver, the subject proper of this memoir, is general bookkeeper, and attends to the milling business. He is a man of recognized refinement and extraordinary business qualifications, which have been increased and re-enforced by experience and observation while on a tour, in 1878, in Europe, on which occasion he visited England, Ireland, Scotland and France, and while in the latter country he attended the Exposition held in Paris that year. He has been in the business continuously since 1862. In his political affiliations he is a stanch Republican. Mr. Shaver has not yet enlisted in the army of Benedicts.

G. R. Shaw, carpenter, Irish Lane, was born in Ross township, October 1, 1863, and is a son of Jesse R. and Hannah (Crockett) Shaw, the former born in Northampton county, the latter in Ross township, this county. Jesse R. removed to this county with his mother when about twenty-one years of age; after the death of his father, his mother married again. They settled in Huntington township, where Jesse R. engaged in mercantile business; but his health failing he abandoned it, and went to clerking for William Davenport, assuming a position where the responsibility was not so great. He owned 150 acres of land, which was divided between his children after his death, G. R. receiving forty-eight acres, upon which he now resides. He was a worthy man and possessed of fine business qualities. He died June 25, 1877, aged forty-nine. His family consisted of four children, two of whom are living: Mary E., wife of Thomas Rummage, and G. R., who is the third in the family. G. R. Shaw was reared in Ross township, at the common schools of which place he received his education. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he continues to work, and is a first-class mechanic. Mr. Shaw married, in 1888, Miss Lydia C., daughter of George F. and Minerva Long, and to them were born two children, one of whom is now living, Frances C. Mrs. Lydia

C. Shaw was born in Ross township in 1861. Mr. Shaw is not only a good mechanic, but a fair farmer. He erected a very large barn on his place in 1892, and looks well after general improvements.

JOHN W. SHAW (deceased), who in his lifetime was a prominent farmer of Huntington township, was a son of William and Hester Shaw, natives of New York State, of Irish origin. John W. was the second in a family of four children, and was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. When about seventeen years of age he came to Wyoming county and farmed for a short time, then moved to Huntington township, where he purchased a farm. This he sold after two years and moved to Kingston, working as street commissioner for six years, when he returned to Huntington and purchased the present Shaw property, where he died, July 24, 1890, aged sixty-two years. He was married, January 16, 1851, to Miss Arminda, daughter of Cornelius and Cyntha Van Scoy. By this union there were four children, viz.: Mary E., Mrs. William E. Walton, of Lehman, Pa.; William W., a marble salesman, also of Lehman; Alexander C., a farmer, on the homestead, and Minnie C., at home. The Shaw property contains 100 acres, situated one mile south of Town Hill.

WILLIAM W. SHAW, farmer, P. O. Lehman, was born in North Moreland township, Wyoming county, March 30, 1855. He is the son of John W. and Arminda (Von-Scoy) Shaw, the former of whom was born in Mount Hope, Orange Co., N. Y., the latter in North Moreland township, Wyoming county. John W. is the son of William, who was a native of Mount Hope, and whose father came from Ireland to this country in its early settlement. John W. Shaw, his son, began life as a farmer in Wyoming county, and owned 300 acres of land then uncultivated, but, by giving attention to those facilities within reach, and putting into operation the physical force and power of mind with which he was blessed, he succeeded in subduing the wild land and causing it "to blossom as the rose." He built a house commensurate with the well-improved fields, the whole thus making a harmonious scene. Mr. Shaw was a public-spirited man, and took an active part in educational matters. The training of the young mind was something very sacred with him; therefore, a man of his intelligence was always in demand on the school board. He was an excellent farmer in the true acceptation of that term, his surroundings displaying taste and refinement. His family consisted of four children: Mary E. (now Mrs. Walton), William W., Alexander C. and Minnie C., all of whom are yet (1891) living. He died July 24, 1890, at the age of sixty-three years.

William W. Shaw was reared and educated in North Moreland township until he reached his thirteenth year, after which he received his education at the Wyoming Seminary. He then went to Huntington and worked on his father's farm, where he remained until his marriage, October 11, 1876, with Miss Lucy, daughter of James and Amelia Davison. He moved on his present place of residence the following year, and began much-needed improvements both on buildings and land. Under the masterly mind of Mr. Shaw he has enhanced the value of his property over $2,000. He is a model farmer, a good citizen, and a gentleman who knows how to entertain his friends. Although a general farmer, he gives the preference to stock raising. He is also a business man of superior tact, dealing extensively in wagons, sleighs, and harness, a business which he has followed with success for ten years. While there were no children born to this happy couple, yet they saw the necessity of a complete home, with a prattling child in its midst. They consequently, moved by paternal and maternal instinct, took from the Orphans' Home, in Wilkes-Barre, September 6, 1880, Frederick Sleep, aged eleven years, to live with them until he reached the age of twenty-one. Frederick has completed his majority, and is now a promising young man, employed as clerk in a store in Hazleton. Mrs. Lucy A. (Davison) Shaw was born at Town Hill, September 18, 1852. Her grandfather Stephens (on her mother's side) was from Connecticut, and one of the old pioneers of Town Hill. He died at the advanced age of eighty-two. James H. Davison, Mrs. Shaw's honored father, is now a member of the household; he has reached the

age of seventy-five. There are three members of James H. Davison's family living: Charles, Alfred (a physician practicing at Cambra, Pa.) and Lucy A. (Mrs. Shaw).

JOHN F. SHEA, Wilkes-Barre. Prominent and popular at the bar of Luzerne county stands this gentleman. He is a son of Patrick and Mary (Burke) Shea, both natives of Ireland, but born in different parts of that country. The father came to America with his father, James Shea, when he was eighteen years old; the mother, when she was but a girl of thirteen summers, emigrated alone to this country, landing at New York, unable to speak English, and without any friends. In course of time they met, and were married in Wilkes-Barre, this county, and have seven children, as follows: Mary, now the wife of Joseph Kellar, and Ella, now Mrs. John Hughes, both of Wilkes-Barre; James H., Frank J., Maggie (deceased at the age of two years), John F. (the subject of this sketch) and Alice, in Wilkes-Barre.

John F. Shea was born March 25, 1870. He received most of his education at the Parochial School, of Sisters of Mercy, in Wilkes Barre. In June, 1882, then thirteen years old, he received at the Sisters' Academy a silver medal for music—piano—and following year a gold medal for same. The Sisters refusing to teach boys over fourteen years of age, he was obliged to leave that school, and he then spent two terms at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. He worked in the colliery in the summer time while at the Sisters' School, and clerked in stores during vacations while at the Seminary. After leaving the latter he passed the teachers' examination under James Coughlin, superintendent of schools for Luzerne county, and, although but sixteen years old, secured a position as teacher in the city schools. After his term as a teacher expired, he took a course in the commercial college department at Wyoming Seminary, from which he graduated in a remarkably short time. He was with Hon. (now Judge) John Lynch, when he ran for Congress, and on September 4, 1888, he passed a very successful examination for registration as a student in law. He then entered himself as a law student with John T. Lenahan, Esq., one of the most noted lawyers of the bar of Pennsylvania. Remaining in Mr. Lenahan's office until May 3, 1890, with the exception of about three months, he took the examination for admission to the bar, having pursued his studies for only seventeen months. The result of that examination is evidenced by the special certificate set forth below which was granted to him in addition to the ordinary certificate granted to applicants who pass the examination. The special certificate as found of record in the courthouse reads as follows:

"To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county. The undersigned board of examiners to whom was referred the application of John F. Shea for admission to the Bar respectfully report:

"That he registered as a law student in the office of John T. Lenahan, on the 4th day of September, 1888. That he pursued the study of the law in the office of his preceptor until the 23d day of May, 1890, when he passed the required examination for admission. That since that time he has continued the study of the law in the office of his preceptor. That under a strict construction of the rules he would not be entitled to admission until the 4th of September, 1891, but, inasmuch as the applicant passed a most excellent examination and is especially well qualified to practice law in our opinion, and, inasmuch as he has continued the study of the law since passing the examination, we believe that it would be well to waive the rule of court in this case and do recommend that he be admitted at the present time. Signed. Very respectfully, Thomas H. Atherton, John S. Harding, Andrew H. McClintock, Board of Examiners. February 2, 1891."

On March 9, 1891, this report was handed to Judge Stanley Woodward, who was then holding court, and on motion of John T. Lenahan Mr. Shea was admitted to the bar. The next morning the following notice appeared in the Wilkes Barre *Record* (March 10, 1891), a stanch Republican paper, under the heading "The Youngest Lawyer ever admitted:" "John F. Shea was admitted to practice as an attorney in the Luzerne County Courts yesterday. He is the youngest attorney ever admitted to the Luzerne County Bar. He began the study of the law in September,

1888, in the office of John T. Lenahan and after steady application for a year and a half passed a brilliant examination before T. H. Atherton, J. S. Harding and A. H. McClintock, the board of examiners. There is a rule of court that requires attorneys to be at least twenty-one years of age before being admitted to the bar. Mr. Shea, however, passed such an excellent examination that the board recommended that the rules be suspended and he be admitted to practice at once. The application was granted by Judge Woodward, and the young lawyer enrolled as a member of the profession. Mr. Shea is a young man who has worked his way upward under difficulties that would have discouraged many another and deserves no little credit for the fine showing he has made as a student. He was the recipient of many warm congratulations yesterday and begins his chosen calling under most favorable auspices. Under the rules, Attorney Shea could not be admitted until next September." Mr. Shea is a strong Democrat, and was a delegate by proxy to the State Convention which met at Harrisburg, Pa., and sent a Cleveland delegate to Chicago, although Mr. Shea, like the rest of the Luzerne delegates, was a stanch supporter of D. B. Hill for the Presidency. He has acquired a very lucrative practice, both civil and criminal. He is a member of the Democratic City Committee.

Rev. Benjamin Shearer, retired Baptist minister and farmer, of Huntington township, P. O. Waterton, was born in Wayne county, Pa., January 1, 1823, is a son of John and Matilda (Nichols) Shearer, natives of New York, and of Scotch and German origin, respectively. John Shearer, who was a farmer by occupation, died in 1886, aged eighty-six years. Our subject, who is the second in a family of nine children, three of whom are now living, was reared on a farm, and educated in in the common schools. When eight years of age he went to work on the Delaware & Hudson canal as driver boy, working in the lumber woods during the winters. This he followed for about seven years, and here he imbibed those Christian principles which governed his after life. Going to school for a few months, he desired to preach the Gospel, and when twenty-nine years of age he began to exhort. He has held charges in the following places: Of the church in Jackson, Luzerne county, seven years; charge of the Jackson church in Columbia county, eight years; Lehman, Union, North Moreland, Lake, East Union and several others. Owing to failing health he retired in the spring of 1891. In 1866 he purchased his property, consisting of sixty acres of land situated one mile west of the Waterton postoffice. Mr. Shearer was married December 17, 1843, to Lydia E. Baisley, by whom he had six children, two of whom are living, viz.: Layton L., a minister in Idaho, and Roe, a farmer in Dakota. This wife dying January 27, 1856, Mr. Shearer, July 18, 1858, married Elizabeth Fritz, by whom he has six children, viz. Friend B., a farmer of same township; A. N., a painter at Berwick; George B., a lawyer at Hammond, Ind.; Matilda M. (Mrs. George R. Gregory); Mary B. (deceased), and John M., who is still at home on the farm. In politics Mr. Shearer is a Prohibitionist.

E. R. Shepherd, engineer, Pittston, was born in Pittston, May 16, 1862, son of William and Harriet Shepherd, natives of England. His father is also an engineer in Pittston. Our subject received his early education in the public schools of Pittston. He worked around the mines in various capacities when a young boy, and in 1878 began running an engine for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and is still in their employ as an engineer. In 1886 Mr. Shepherd married Miss Levina Harris, of West Pittston, and this union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Lizzie, Ida and Rosett. Our subject is a member of the I. O. R. M. and his political views are Republican.

William Shepherd, miner in the Delaware Colliery, Hudson, Plains township, was born in Wallsend, Northumberland, England, May 8, 1832, and is a son of Richard and Alice (Heppell) Shepherd. His father, who was a miner, came to America in 1862 (whither he was preceded ten months by his sons, James and Richard), accompanied by his wife and six children, and followed one year later by William H. and Alice. The family consisted of eleven children, viz.: Mary A.

(in England), William H., Richard, Ellen, Alice, Margaret, James, Timothy, Elizabeth (deceased), Esther and John. Our subject located first at Taylorsville, Pa., where he resumed his former occupation, mining, and remained four months; then resided in Schuylkill county, three years; Mill Creek, six years. He next went to the State of Ohio, where he remained five years, and in 1878 returned to Mill Creek, where he has since resided; he built his residence in 1882 and occupied it the same year. Mr. Shepherd was married in England, in 1852, to Miss Margery Elsender, by whom he had three children, all of whom are deceased. His wife died in 1859, and he was again married, in 1860, this time to Miss Mary J. Lightley, by whom he had ten children, three of whom are living, viz.: Mary A. (Mrs. William Forsey), William, a miner at Green Ridge, and Frances A. (Mrs. Charles Vanderburg). Mrs. Mary I. Shepherd died in 1881, and Mr. Shepherd was married, July 29, 1882, to Mrs. Adeline Connor, daughter of John and Ann (Harper) Hine, and widow of Abel Connor, by whom she had had six children, four of whom are living, viz.: James W., Rosa Belle, Eva May and Calvin. Mr. Shepherd has always given his political support to the Republican party.

Edward Sheridan, track-layer in the Henry Mine, Plains, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in March, 1839, and is a son of Patrick and Bridget (Moran) Sheridan. The father, who was a farmer, reared a family of four children, of whom Edward is the second, and the only one now living; there were two older half brothers: Thomas Sheridan, who died in Illinois, and James Sheridan, now living in Missouri. Our subject came to America in 1860 and located in Scranton, where he worked in the mines nine years, thence coming to Plains, where he has since followed his present occupation. He was married, October 15, 1862, to Mary A., daughter of Thomas and Anna (Lee) Howley, natives of County Sligo, Ireland; she died, March 29, 1889. The fruits of this union were four children, viz.: Catherine F. (Mrs. Michael Moran); Thomas J., carpenter, Honesdale; Anna B., for five years a successful teacher in Plains township (she still shares her father's fireside, where her pleasant smile, loving heart and willing hands do much to lighten the burden and make glad the weary hours of his declining years); and Belinda, who is now Sister Mary Gerald in the Sisters of Mercy Convent, Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Sheridan and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the A. O. H., and in political matters casts his ballot for the best candidates and the best principles, irrespective of all party lines. He built his present residence in 1875, and has lived therein since 1877.

Michael Sheridan, laborer, Inkerman, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, September 12, 1823, and is the eldest in a family of four children born to Michael and Bridget (Harrison) Sheridan, natives of the same place. Our subject was educated in Ireland, where he worked on a farm; he arrived in New York January 12, 1847, and came on to Wayne county, Pa., where he worked in the iron works until July, 1856, when he came to this county, and settled in Sebastopol, here laboring for a blacksmith until 1861, since which time he has been employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in the capacity of headsman, at No. 7 Shaft. Mr. Sheridan was united in marriage September 14, 1851, with Margaret, daughter of Michael and Mary (Kirby) Flynn, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. Their union has been blessed with the following issue: Michael, born September 19, 1853; Mary, born October 13, 1855, was married, January 12, 1880, to Andrew Brennen, a teamster, in Pittston; Catharine, born April 12, 1860; Frank, born July 19, 1862, and Patrick, born April 2, 1864. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

George D. T. Sherman, blacksmith, P. O. Gowen, was born in Columbia county, Pa., September 13, 1862, a son of John and Catherine (Leiby) Sherman, natives of Germany, and who were residents of Columbia county, Pa., for many years. The father was a blacksmith and farmer, and is now a resident of Schuylkill county, Pa.; he was twice married, his first wife being Catherine Leiby, and second wife Louisa Crouse. Our subject was reared in Columbia county, educated in the public schools,

and learned the blacksmith's trade which he has followed since 1880. He has been in the employ of Coxe Bros. & Co., from thirteen years, and has resided in Black Creek township since 1888. Mr. Sherman married, April 28, 1885, Alice, daughter of Joseph and Sidney (Benninger) Singley, of Black Creek township, and has four children: Sidney, Joseph E., William T. and Daisy M. Our subject is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Conrad S. Shiffer, mason, Plains, was born, in what is now Plains township, March 6, 1827, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Frye) Shiffer, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. Our subject learned his father's trade, and at the age of twenty-one engaged in business for himself at Scranton, where he remained fourteen years, and where he enlisted, September 22, 1864, in Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth P. V. I.; he participated in the battle of Fort Gregg and many skirmishes; was discharged at Richmond, Va., June 28, 1865. He then returned to Plains and worked with his brother, Jeremiah, till the following spring, when he entered into partnership with him in the contracting and building business for seven years; he built his present residence and removed therein in 1871. Mr. Shiffer was married, February 12, 1859, to Miss Harriet Rider, of Binghamton, N. Y., by whom he had two children, viz.: Lillie E., married to James Mandeville, a bookkeeper, in Binghamton, N. Y.; and Edward A., a lath contractor, also in Binghamton. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Shiffer was married, January 24, 1867, to Miss Katie Maria Halleck, of Pike county, N. Y., and they have had eight children, viz.: Harry W. (deceased), Sarah E. (deceased), Eva J., Ida M., Alma A., Rachel A., John M. (deceased) and Katie M. (deceased). Our subject is a member of the G. A. R., and politically is a Democrat.

George H. Shiffer, outside foreman at the Mill Creek and Delaware Breakers, Plains township, P. O. Hudson, was born on the spot where his present residence stands, May 7, 1859. He is a son of Jeremiah B. and Mary A. (Sperring) Shiffer, natives of Luzerne county, and of English and German descent, respectively. He is a grandson of Henry Shiffer, who was an early settler in the county. His father, who was a mason by trade, reared a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Nettie, married to James L. Mitchell, coal operator at Tyrone, Pa.; May (Mrs. R. D. McCaa); George H.; Jeremiah E.; William, mine foreman at Tyrone, Pa.; Albertie B., druggist at Mill Creek, living with his mother; and Josephine, also living at home. Our subject began working in the old Miner drug-store, Wilkes-Barre, when but fourteen years of age; he remained there six months, went to school the next winter, and for three years was employed as errand-boy by the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company. He was then promoted to docking-boss, which position he held four years; he has been outside foreman since 1881. Mr. Shiffer was married, December 24, 1880, to Martha E., daughter of John and Ellen (McCloskey) Maxfield, of Wilkes-Barre. They have had born to them four children, viz.: Nettie, Alice, Jeremiah (deceased) and Cora. This wife died January 16, 1887, and he was afterward married, September 12, 1888, to Miss Josephine, daughter of Alexander McCaa, of Plains, and they have two children, viz.: Isabel and Edna. Mr. Shiffer has always given his political support to the Democratic party, and he is at present serving as school director of Plains township.

Jeremiah E. Shiffer, engineer in the Delaware Colliery, Hudson, Plains township, was born in the town where he now lives, September 26, 1861, and is a son of Jeremiah Shiffer. Our subject received a good public-school education, and began working about the mines at the age of sixteen years, an occupation he has since followed, working himself up to his present position, which he accepted in 1887. Mr. Shiffer was married, December 29, 1887, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Thomas Carter, of Plains, and they have had three children, viz.: Fred, Annie M. and Ida, the latter of whom they buried July 19, 1892. Mr. Shiffer has always been a steadfast Democrat, and has rendered his party much valuable aid. He built his present residence in 1890.

Hiram Shiffer, a prominent citizen of Mill Creek, Plains township, P. O. Hud-

son, was born December 25, 1825, in what was known as the "Half-way House" (which is still standing east of Plainsville in Plains township). He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Frye) Shiffer, natives of Germany, who emigrated to Northampton county at an early day, where the father worked at the stone mason's trade, and later came to Plains and carried on the "Half way House," also following his trade. Here the bounding deer and much other game were the victims of young Hiram's aim, and he now has in his home some very beautiful antlers, plucked from their proud heads. Our subject, who is the seventh in order of birth in a family of nine children, began life for himself at the age of twelve years, working on the farm for his board and clothes, and attending school in the winter. At the age of sixteen he was employed by Peter Wagner, of Lackawanna county, to work on a farm for eight dollars a month, remaining with him five years. In the spring of 1846 he went to Philadelphia, on the canal; and on his return he stopped at Harrisburg, where he enlisted in Company K, Ringgold's Battalion, garrisoned at Carlisle; but, being a minor, as soon as his father learned where he was, he served a writ on the authorities and secured his discharge, with much reluctance on the part of the young soldier, who thus early evinced a great craving for a military career. Nine days after his departure his company was ordered to the front, in the Mexican war, where Major Ringgold and most of his men were slain at the battle of Palo Alto. After this our subject worked at various occupations, in different places, chiefly at boat-building; he worked at this for William Riddle, of Wilkes-Barre, for five years, and subsequently was in the business for himself at Tunkhannock seven years; one of the boats he built, named the "Defender of Tunkhannock," was the first boat that ran up the North Branch Canal from Pittston; while at Tunkhannock he was foreman on the construction of the first bridge across the Susquehanna at that place; he afterward leased a yard and built boats at Plainsville for five years. In 1866 he built his present residence and removed therein, and engaged with the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company as boss-carpenter, which position he held until 1888. Then, after two years' retirement, resumed work for the same company as night-watchman at the Mill Creek Breaker. Mr Shiffer was married July 16, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Rachel (Culver) Culver, of Forty Fort; they had nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Mylurt, Caroline (Mrs. Butler Norris), Welden, Abraham, Sarah E. (Mrs. Charles Sutton) and Ruth (Mrs. Seth Colvin). Mrs. Elizabeth (Culver) Shiffer died April 4, 1863, and Mr. Shiffer was again married, this time, February 22, 1865, to Miss Ellen Otison, who died February 19, 1883. On March 25, 1888, he married, for his third wife, Mrs. Agnes Gilmore, daughter of James and Agnes (Scoly) Noble, and widow of Robert Gilmore, by whom she had ten children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Shiffer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is steward; his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment; in his political views he has stood by the Republican party since its organization, and, while in Tunkhannock, he held the office of constable.

Abraham Shiffer, carpenter at the Delaware Breaker, Hudson, Plains township, was born in Tunkhannock, Pa., December 29, 1857, and is a son of Hiram Shiffer. He received a common-school education, and at the age of twelve years began working on the breaker, where he remained five years, and has since followed his present trade. Mr. Shiffer was married, March 27, 1880, to Mary E., daughter of Giles E. and Amanda (Roberts) Stevens, natives of New York, and of English and German origin, respectively; her father, who came to Luzerne county in 1857, was successively engaged, as follows: on the canal, then as coal and iron police, special police, watchman at the Black Diamond Colliery, and regular police in Wilkes-Barre; he died April 8, 1885, and is survived by his widow; the family consisted of seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Dollie A. Smith (a half sister), Mary E., John M. and Sarah A. To Mr. and Mrs. Shiffer were born four children: Ida M., Jessie A., Edith and Daisy. Our subject is a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and in his political views is a Republican. He built his present residence in 1887.

Welden Shiffer, engineer at the Mill Creek Slope, Hudson, Plains township, is a son of Hiram Shiffer. He began working about the mines at the age of fifteen, and since has worked himself up to his present position, which he has occupied for twelve years. Mr. Shiffer was married, August 5, 1885, to Miss Anna, daughter of John Maxfield, of Plains, now of Wilkes-Barre. After the death of his wife, May 2, 1886, he returned to his former boarding place with his brother-in-law, Seth Colvin. Mr. Colvin was born in East Benton, Pa., December 2, 1864, and is a son of James L. and Mary E. (Post) Colvin, natives of Pennsylvania and of Yankee origin. His father, who commenced work as carpenter on the Delaware & Hudson Gravity Rail Road, April 1, 1864, was killed by the cars one year later. The family consisted of six children, four of whom are living, Mr. Colvin being the second in birth. He began life working at the painter's trade, which he followed one year, then worked about the mines two years, was brakeman on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad seven years, and since 1881 has been conductor on that road. Mr. Colvin was married, January 28, 1879, to Miss Ruth, daughter of Hiram Shiffer, and has four children, viz.: Mary E., James L., Hiram and Alva G. He is a member of the Order of Railroad Conductors and the I. O. R. M. He is a Republican in his political views, and at present a member of the school board in Plains township.

Alexander Shiner, farmer, P. O. Tank, was born in Sugar Loaf township, June 14, 1840, a son of Chester and Lydia (Wenner) Shiner. His paternal grandfather, James Shiner, was a son of Andrew and Margaret (Smith) Shiner, all pioneers of Sugar Loaf township. James Shiner was a lumberman and farmer, and cleared a farm in Sugar Loaf, where he resided until his death. His wife was Jennie Chesney, and his children were Andrew, Margaret, Susan (Mrs. Jacob Kiper), Chester, Justus, James, Hannah (Mrs. Bennett) and Ellen (Mrs. James K. Drake). The father of our subject, who was a native of Briar Creek township, Columbia Co., Pa., cleared a farm in Sugar Loaf township and died there. His wife was a daughter of George Werner, of Luzerne county, and his children were Alexander, Eliza (Mrs. D. W. Zehner), Daniel, Melinda (Mrs. John Wagner), Martha (Mrs. A. W. Minick), Chester, Samuel and Lydia (Mrs. Nathan Knelly). Our subject was reared in Sugar Loaf township, where farming was his occupation, and he has resided in Black Creek township since 1880. On December 30, 1866, he married Hannah, daughter of David and Catherine (Cutshaw) Shellhammer, of Black Creek township, and they have two children, Willis and Annie (Mrs. Alonzo Houseknecht), the latter of whom has one son, Clarence L. The farm now occupied by Mr. Shiner was cleared and improved by David Shellhammer, who was a farmer, millwright and carpenter, built the first gristmill in the northeastern part of Black Creek township, and erected three mills on the present site of Shiner's Mills. Mr. Shiner is a member of the Reformed Church, in politics is a Republican, and is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

Nathaniel Shiner, general foreman of the carpenter work for J. C. Hayden & Co., Jeansville, was born in Sugar Loaf township, this county, September 17, 1844, and is a son of Chester W. and Lydia (Wenner) Shiner, natives of Pennsylvania. George Wenner, his paternal grandfather, was an old Revolutionary soldier, having fought under Washington. Nathaniel, who is the third in a family of thirteen children, was reared and educated in his native place and, though quite young when the war broke out, enlisted in February, 1862, in Company E, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served through the campaigns of the army of the Potomac, participating in many severe fights, and was mustered out in 1865, having received a hip wound. After returning from the war he followed railroading one year, and then went to Scranton where he learned the carpenter's trade, after which he removed to Plymouth, where he did contract work two years, then one year in Wilkes-Barre. In 1872 he came to Jeansville, and worked at his trade until 1873, when he was given the position as foreman at the Jeansville Carpenter Shops under J. C. Hayden. In this he continued until 1879, when he traveled for the Jeansville Iron Works, in the capacity of a master mechanic. In 1880 he went to Mahanoy City, and there engaged in contracting and building until 1890, when he returned to Jeansville, and

took his present position. Mr. Shiner has been twice married: first time on December 25, 1865, to Miss Esther, daughter of David and Catharine (Godshall) Shellhammer, natives of Luzerne county, and one child, William C., was born to this union. This wife died April 1, 1882, and Mr. Shiner married, for his second, January 22, 1884, Miss Mary Dreher, of Mahanoy City. Six children were the fruits of this union, namely: Joseph (deceased), Stanley L. (deceased), Chester, Nelly G., Frank and George (deceased). Mr. Shiner is a member of the following Societies: I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, P. O. S. of A., O. U. A. M., and G. A. R. of Wilkes-Barre. Politically, he votes the Republican ticket; the family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Henry J. Shipton, paper hanger and decorator, Nanticoke, was born at Bloomsburg, Pa., December 31, 1867, and is a son of Henry and Effie (Hurley) Shipton, the former a native of England and the latter of Pennsylvania and of Irish descent. In his father's family there were two children, Matilda M. (now Mrs. John T. Harley, of Wilkes-Barre), and the subject of these lines. The mother of our subject died when he was about seven years of age, leaving him practically without a home from that time, as his father did not take much interest in his family. Our subject supported himself at this early age by selling newspapers, doing errands and such other work as he was able. He spent part of his time with an uncle, Isaac Kitchen, at Bloomsburg, where he was always welcome, but even in his early youth he preferred to rely on no one but himself for support, when his father did not give him the advantages which most parents offer to their children. He had attended school two terms previous to his mother's death, and this was substantially all the public-school training he received. When about thirteen years of age his ambition was to learn the art of photography, but unable to pay the required tuition, and his father refusing to give him any assistance, his next choice was to learn the trade of paper-hanger and decorator. He accordingly began an apprenticeship with B. H. Vannatta, of Bloomsburg, Pa., and remained with him the required three years, at the same time engaging in various outside work in order to make his expenses for which his salary was insufficient. As our subject had a natural talent for artistic work in the line of his trade, at the end of three years he was considered a superior workman and remained in the employ of Mr. Vannatta three years as his leading journeyman. He then went to Berwick and entered the employ of L. Wolf as painter and decorator, remaining with him until May, 1887, when he came to Nanticoke, Pa., and entered the employ of William A. Moharter, and remained with him about three months, when he accepted a position from Willover & Co., where he worked about six months. Mr. Shipton then entered the employ of D. B. Williams, the leading paper-hanger and decorator of Nanticoke, and in August, 1890, went to Washington, D. C., and was employed by A. G. Mann, an extensive decorator of that city. Here he remained about three months, and then traveled through Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, and worked in the mines a short time in Caketon, W. Va., thence proceeding to Parkersburg, Va., thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at his trade a short time. He then went to Mays Landing, Ky., then to Little Rock, Ark., then back to Cincinnati, and then to Pittsburgh, and April 17, 1891, found him again in Nanticoke. He is now in the employ of D. B. Williams, and has charge of all his painting, paper-hanging and decorating. Politically, Mr. Shipton is a Democrat.

Peter C. Shive, physician and surgeon, Plains, was born in Bucks county, August 18, 1830, and is a son of Henry and Ann (Crouthanel) Shive, natives of Pennsylvania and descendants of early German settlers of Bucks county, Pa. In his father's family there were seven children, of whom but two grew to maturity and are still living, viz.: Catherine, who married Samuel Miller, a farmer in Bucks county, and Peter C. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools and Freeland Seminary, at Norristown, Pa. He taught several terms of school, read medicine with Dr. Samuel Keeler, of Hagersville, Pa., and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, March 2, 1861. He practiced medicine in Bucks county six years, and in 1867, re-

moved to Plains, bringing with him a stock of drugs, which he has since completed and to which he has added other lines of merchandise. Dr. Shive was married November 11, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Delp, of Bucks county, Pa., and by her he had one child, Simon, now a practicing physician (he was born February 19, 1854, and married Nettie Shellenburger, by whom he has had two children, of whom Edward B. is living). Mrs. Elizabeth Shive died November 28, 1862, and Dr. Shive married, for his second wife, Miss Hannah, daughter of Enos and Louisa (Cressman) Sibles, of Bucks county, Pa. Mrs. Shive is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Shive is a member of the German Reformed Church; the F. & A. M. (in which he is master mason, Knight Templar, and member of the Chapter and Council Lodge of Philadelphia), the I. O. O. F. and Encampment; the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Lehigh Valley Medical Society, and the Pennsylvania Medical Society; in politics he is a Democrat.

Fred M. Shoemaker, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that borough, October 19, 1837, and is a son of Hon. Charles Denison and Stella Mercer (Sprigg) Shoemaker. He was educated at Wyoming Valley Institute, Kingston, and French's Scientific School, New Haven, Conn., and for several years followed the occupation of surveyor and engineer. Later he was collector for the Wyoming Valley Canal Company two years. Early in 1862 he was elected first lieutenant of Company K, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, but in August of the same year he was compelled to resign on account of disability. About September, 1863, he again entered the service as adjutant of the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, and in the fall of 1864 was again obliged to resign on account of disability. He then embarked in the coal business in his native county, continuing in this until 1889, when he engaged in zinc and lead mining in Missouri, and is now president of the Corry Mining Company, of Dade county, that State. He was twice married: His first wife was Caroline, daughter of Nicholas Shoemaker, of Nichols, N. Y., by whom he has one son, Charles Denison Shoemaker; she died in March, 1876. His second wife was Jane Wilson, of Huntington, this county. Mr. Shoemaker is a member of the G. A. R.; politically, he is a Republican.

Jacob I. Shoemaker, retired farmer and manufacturer, Wyoming borough, was born April 7, 1839, a son of Isaac C. and Catharine A. (Shoemaker) Shoemaker, natives of NewYork and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of German origin. Our subject, who is the eldest in a family of six children, four of whom are now living, was educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and at the age of twenty was taken in as partner with his father in the manufacture of flour, feed, meal, yarns and flannels; two years later his brother was also admitted to the firm, which was known as I. C. Shoemaker & Sons, till the death of the father, in 1875; it then became I. C. Shoemaker's Sons till 1881, when S. R. Shoemaker retired, the business being then conducted by our subject alone until 1882, when he leased to James Fowler & Sons, and also retired. July 1, 1863, Mr. Shoemaker enlisted in Company E, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, receiving his discharge September 2, 1863, by order of Governor Curtin. He was married December 23, 1863, to Mary M., daughter of John and Catherine B. (Bruce) Sharps, natives of Pennsylvania and of English origin. This union was blessed with five children, three of whom are now living: Fannie S., born October 14, 1864; Edward N., born August 1, 1867; and Harry, born November 15, 1880, attending the West Side high school. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker and their children, Fannie and Edward, attend the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches; Mr. Shoemaker is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., G. A. R.; he has been a member and president of the borough council since it was organized; is a trustee in the Methodist Church. He is a trustee of the Wyoming Seminary; president of the Cemetery Association; president of the Wyoming Bible Society; director of the Pittston Ferry Bridge Company; director of the Peoples Saving Bank, of Pittston, and politically is a stanch Republican.

Hon. Lazarus Denison Shoemaker, Wilkes-Barre. The subject of this sketch was born in Kingston township, Luzerne county, November 5, 1819. There and in

the city of Wilkes-Barre he has continued to reside, except when absent at college, or in public service. His remote ancestor in America was Hendrick Jechemsen Schoonmaker, who emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, in the year 1640, and settled in the town of Rochester, Ulster Co., N. Y. He purchased a large tract of land in that locality, which he occupied up to the time of his death in 1729; and in the history of that day he seems to have been a prominent man in the affairs of his country. He left a family of two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Jochem Hendrick, who was born at Albany, married Anna, daughter of Frederick and Margaret Hussey. He died in 1713, and left fourteen children. During the Revolution, the names of his descendants appear frequently on the rolls of the patriot army. One of his sons, Benjamin, in 1735 purchased a farm near Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pa., and occupied it until his death, which occurred in 1775. While living in Pennsylvania, his name became changed from Schoonmaker to Shoemaker, the latter being the English of the former. In the recorder's office at Easton, Northampton Co., Pa., the farm which he purchased is conveyed to him as grantee, as "Benjamin Schoonmaker," while his name in his will some forty years later is subscribed by him as "Benjamin Shoemaker," and his descendants have so continued to write it. He held several offices of trust, and left a competence for his widow and children. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Depui, the first settler of Shawnee, on the Delaware river. Nicholas emigrated from Artois, in the north of France, in 1664. Benjamin and Elizabeth were blessed with two sons—Elijah and Daniel—and six daughters. Elijah, the eldest, and the grandfather of our subject, settled at Forty Fort on a claim sold to him by John Fish, a Connecticut claimant under the Susquehanna Purchase, in the Wyoming Valley in 1774. On this tract is located the Forty Fort cemetery and the old church, and near the spot where he erected the log house for his residence, on the west bank of Abraham creek. His wife was Jane, a daughter of John McDowell, of Cherry Valley, Monroe Co., Pa., who emigrated from the North of Ireland in 1735. Elijah and his wife became at once permanent and prominent settlers in their new home, and were successful in clearing their farm. On July 3, 1778, occurred the memorable battle of Wyoming, and Elijah was slain, leaving his widow and one son, Elijah, three months old, who was the father of our subject, and became the owner of a large and valuable farm. In 1814 he was elected sheriff of Luzerne county. In May, 1800, he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Col. Nathan Denison, and by her he had a family of six sons and three daughters, all of whom are deceased except the youngest daughter, Caroline (wife of Dr. Levi Ives, of New Haven Conn.), and the youngest son, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Shoemaker died in July, 1829, in the fiftieth year of his age, leaving a valuable estate still owned by his descendants. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Col. Nathan Denison, moved from Windham, Conn., to this Valley in 1768, where he purchased a farm, and a few years later married Elizabeth Sill, daughter of Jabez and Hannah Sill, formerly of Windham, Conn. This is recorded as the first marriage in the Valley, and their eldest son, Lazarus Denison, as the first white child born in the Valley. The Denisons trace their ancestry to William Denison, who was born in England in 1586, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1631.

Our subject's preliminary education was received at the Moravian school, Nazareth Hall, Pa.. Later he attended Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, and from there, in 1836, entered the Freshman class at Yale University, where he was graduated with honor in 1840. He then engaged in the study of the law with Gen. E. W. Sturdevant in Wilkes-Barre, and in August, 1842, was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been in the continuous practice of his profession, except when called away by the performance of official duties, to which his superior qualification made it the pleasure of his fellow citizens to call him. In 1866 he was nominated, by the Republican party, as their candidate for State Senator, and in a district strongly Democratic was elected by a decisive majority. He was assigned to the position of chairman on the judiciary committee, which he held during the three

years of his term; as also on other committees, on all of which he served with entire satisfaction to his constituents, so that in 1870 he was nominated a candidate for Representative in Congress for the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, to which he was elected by a large majority, and re-elected two years later by a still more flattering support. At the expiration of his second term in Congress he declined any further honors of a political character, and resumed his law practice, in which he still continues. In addition to being a leading lawyer, with a successful practice, whose official acts merited the public confidence, Mr. Shoemaker holds a conspicuous place in the banking, industrial and benevolent enterprises of the city. On October 10, 1848, he married Esther W., daughter of Samuel and Clorinda Wadhams, of Plymouth, both of whom are descendants of early New England families, of English descent. The issue of this union was one son and five daughters. now living, viz.: Levi I., who graduated at Yale University, class of 1882, also at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, and is now practicing his profession in Wilkes-Barre; Clorinda W. (Mrs. Irving A. Stearns); Elizabeth S. (Mrs. George L. Dickerman); Caroline S. (Mrs. William G. Phelps); Jane A. and Esther W., the two last named residing with their father in the city of Wilkes-Barre.

Samuel R. Shoemaker, retired farmer and manufacturer, of Wyoming borough, was born May 1, 1841, a son of Isaac C. and Catharine (Shoemaker) Shoemaker, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of German origin. He is a grandson of Jacob I. Shoemaker, who learned, while in New York, the saddler's trade, and afterward came to Wyoming, where he purchased a farm, operating this, and conducting "Shoemaker's Hotel" (now the "Pollock House"), of Wyoming. He is a great-grandson of Isaac Shoemaker, who was a farmer. He was reared on a farm, educated in the public schools and Wyoming Seminary, and, at the age of twenty-one, was admitted as a partner with his father and brother as I. C. Shoemaker & Sons, owners and proprietors of the "Shoemaker Steam Gristmills" and the "Wyoming Woolen Mill;" they were also managers of a large farm until the death of the father, which occurred January 18, 1875, after which the firm became I. C. Shoemaker's Sons until 1881, when our subject sold his interest to his brother, Jacob I., and turned his attention to farming on his half of the homestead. Mr. Shoemaker was married January 7, 1868, to Jennie, daughter of Rufus and Nancy (Harding) Carver, natives of Pennsylvania and of English origin. This union was blessed with two children, Archie C., born August 18, 1869, a dentist of Pittston, Pa., and Amy E., born February 17, 1891, died August 28, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker attend the Methodist Church of Wyoming; Mr. Shoemaker is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of H., and Royal Arcanum; he was secretary of the Luzerne County Agricultural Society for 1891, and is secretary of the Wyoming Cemetery Association.

William Mercer Shoemaker, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Kingston, Luzerne Co., Pa., June 20, 1840, and is a son of Hon. Charles Denison and Stella Mercer (Sprigg) Shoemaker. His paternal grandfather was Elijah Shoemaker, who married Elizabeth Denison, and his maternal grandfather was Samuel Mercer, son of Col. James Mercer, both of whom were prominent in the history of Lancaster county, Pa. Charles Denison Shoemaker was a prominent citizen of Luzerne county in his day, and was a graduate of Yale College. He was prothonotary, clerk of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer, and clerk of the Orphans' Court from January 26, 1824, to April, 1828, and from the latter date until August 21, 1830, he was register and recorder of Luzerne county. On the last named date he was appointed by Governor George Wolf, associate judge of Luzerne county, and served in that office several years. The last years of his life were spent in agricultural pursuits; he died August 1, 1861. The subject of this sketch was educated at Wyoming Institute and Yale College; studied law with Hon. Charles Denison and G. Byron Nicholson, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar September 3, 1863. On August 24, 1861, having been elected and commissioned second lieutenant of Company L, Ninety-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, he was mustered into the United States service,

and the regiment, being mounted, was known as the Ninth Cavalry. After nearly two years' service, during which time he was promoted to the first lieutenancy of his company and afterward to the office of adjutant of the regiment, he was compelled, on April 7, 1863, to resign his commission for business reasons, and returned home, soon after which he engaged in the insurance business, in which he still continues. On February 6, 1879, Mr. Shoemaker married Miss Ella Schenck Hunt, of Elizabeth, N. J., and they have one son, Harold Mercer Shoemaker.

William S. Shoemaker was born in New Troy (now Wyoming), county of Luzerne, State of Pennsylvania, February 19, 1820. His grandfather, Isaac Shoemaker, was of German descent, and came from Northampton county (near Raubville), Pa., to Wyoming Valley in 1807 or 1808, and bought out Benjamin Carpenter and his brother Gilbert. Here he reared a large family: three sons—Jacob, Samuel and Isaac—and four daughters—Katie, Rosanna, Annie and Sallie. He died in September, 1829, leaving a large and valuable property to his children, containing about 300 acres of land, a gristmill, sawmill and fulling-mill. Jacob I. Shoemaker, the father of the subject of this sketch, was married to Betsy Wohlgemuth, in Frey's Bush, N. Y., were he worked as a saddler. They had born to them, while in Frey's Bush, Isaac, Mary Ann and Katie. They then removed to Wyoming Valley, and had born to them Rosanna, William, Margaret and Sallie. The mother of this family died in 1838, and was the first person interred in Wyoming Cemetery; the father died in 1851, and was laid by her side.

William S. Shoemaker spent his early boyhood in the hotel, and on the farm of his father. His education was limited to the common schools of the vicinity in which he lived. Soon after becoming of age, on March 11, 1841, he was married by Elder Miller, of Abington, to Maria Tripp, who was the daughter of Isaac Tripp and Catharine La France, and who then resided in Providence township (now Scranton). They took up their residence in the old homestead of his grandfather, Isaac Shoemaker, a house built in "ye olden time," but which was subsequently torn down and a new residence with modern improvements erected by him to take its place; here they always lived and here they died. As the fruits of this union they were blessed with seven children: Katie, who married Stephen J. Sharps; Rettie, who married Denton D. Durland; William H., who married (for his first wife) Jennie La Bar (who died soon after), and (for his second wife) Mary L. Stark; Martha (now deceased), married to David O. McCollum; Jennie, who married John A. Hutchins; Ira R., who married Martha H. Hatfield, and Stella, who married Fred Sengfelder. Soon after marriage Mr. Shoemaker formed a co-partnership with his brother in the milling business under the firm name of I. C. & W. S. Shoemaker. Wheat flour was their specialty, and Carbondale the market at that time, whither it was hauled by horses and wagons, taking two days to make the trip. They conducted the milling business together for several years with success and profit. W. S. finally selling his interest in the same to his brother Isaac. He also managed a large farm left him by his father. During the late war he was sutler for the One Hundred and Forty third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Dana's regiment. He passed through the war encountering many hardships and narrow escapes with his stores, from the enemy, but succeeded in overcoming all obstacles, and was equal to any and all emergencies. After the war Mr. Shoemaker again returned to farming, which did not, however, long appear to suit his taste. Being of a speculative disposition, and a man of push, energy and perseverance, he contracted for several hundred acres of coal land adjoining his own, finally selling the coal to the Pennsylvania Coal Co. at a good profit, reserving the surface. He then bought the Perkins' Estate containing about 110 acres of good coal land, of which the same is now under lease to the Mt. Lookout Coal Co., the surface being laid out before his death in town lots, all of which is divided among his several children.

Mr. Shoemaker was active in politics, being an earnest worker for the success of the Republican party, and for several years was chairman of the Second Legis-

lative District of Luzerne county. He held a one-third interest in the firm of Hutchins & Shoemaker until the death of Thomas Hutchins, when he and his son-in-law, John A. Hutchins, became equal partners, making fire brick and terra cotta pipe. He was also one of the projectors and stockholders of the Wyoming Shovel Works, to which he contributed liberally, and which was subsequently sold to Mrs. Payne Pettebone. He was brought up in the Presbyterian Church, his mother belonging to that faith, and was a great worker for this same Church; was one of the building committee for the new Presbyterian church, and one of its trustees for many years. Maria, his wife, was born July 23, 1822, in Providence, and died in Wyoming January 8, 1883. William S. Shoemaker died very suddenly July 17, 1884, and was interred by the side of his wife in the Wyoming cemetery, of which association he was president. He was a true friend, an affectionate father and a devoted husband.

William H. Shoemaker, a farmer of Wyoming borough, was born September 25, 1847, at Wyoming. He is a son of William S. and Maria (Tripp) Shoemaker, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin; the father was a farmer by occupation. He reared a family of seven children, six of whom are still living. Our subject was the third in the family in order of birth; he was educated in the common schools, beginning life as a farmer on the homestead. In 1885 he moved to Wyoming borough, where he has since resided. He built his cozy home in 1882, and owns five other houses in this borough and a large farm in Exeter borough. He also owns 110 acres of coal land in Wyoming borough. He was married October 9, 1867, to Miss Jennie La Bar, daughter of Rev. John La Bar. She died July 18, 1868. Mr. Shoemaker was again married, December 28, 1870, this time to Miss Mary L., daughter of John M. and Sarah (Davison) Stark. This happy union was blessed with three children, viz.: Clinton S., born March 9, 1873, and Gertrude T., born January 13, 1875, both graduates of the Wyoming high school; and Arthur W., born January 27, 1878, now attending the same institution. Mrs. Shoemaker is a member of the Methodist Church; Mr. Shoemaker is a member of the K. of H. In politics he is a sound Republican, and one of the prominent men of the borough.

Ira R. Shoemaker, farmer, Wyoming borough, was born March 7, 1852, in Wyoming, a son of Wiliam S. and Maria (Tripp) Shoemaker, natives of Pennsylvania and of German extraction; the former was a farmer of Wyoming borough and a son of Jacob Shoemaker. Our subject is one of a family of seven children, six of whom are now living. He was educated in the common schools and the Wyoming Seminary. He has followed farming all his life, and now lives on a farm left by his father. He was married October 25, 1882, to Martha H., daughter of James and Jane (Roberts) Hatfield, natives of New York State, and, respectively, of English and Welsh origin; her father was a farmer by occupation. This happy union is blessed with four children: Thomas W. H., born January 5, 1886; George H., born March 2, 1889; John R. H., born January 5, 1890, and James D. H., born October 17, 1892. Mr. Shoemaker is a sound Republican in politics, and a substantial citizen of his borough.

Hon. John J. Shonk, Plymouth. This gentleman, who is one of Plymouth's oldest citizens now living, was born at Hope, N. J., March 21, 1815, a son of Michael and Beulah (Jenks) Shonk. He comes of German ancestry, his grandparents, John and Dorothy (Rosky) Shonk, having been natives of Germany. Michael Shonk, our subject's father, was born on the ocean, while his parents were *en route* for America. They settled in New Jersey, reared a family, and there Michael was educated and married. In 1821, he and his wife came to Plymouth, where they spent the remaining portion of their lives. Their family consisted of eight children, four girls and four boys, John J. being the second in order of birth, and the eldest son. His father being a poor man, young John, instead of attending school, was put to work in the coal mines, as soon as he could be made useful there. He followed this work until he had reached his sixteenth year, after which he engaged at various kinds of employment—such as working on boats, at public work, and on the railroad. In

1854 he embarked in business for himself as coal operator, and was subsequently engaged as lumberman and tanner. He has dealt extensively in coal, operated coal mines, having employed as many as 400 men at one time, and he has always been a friend to the laboring man, kind and generous—almost to a fault. In business, he has succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. In religion, he is a Methodist, and at present is president of the board of directors of the Plymouth M. E. Church. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served as school director of Plymouth borough. In 1874 he was elected a member of the State Legislature from Luzerne county, and served four years in that capacity. Socially, he is a charter member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment, Elm Lodge No. 642, Plymouth, Pa. Mr. Shonk has been three times married, and has buried two wives. His present wife, Amanda, is the mother of all his children now living, two sons and two daughters; she is a daughter of Thomas Davenport, and is a native of Plymouth, of French and Dutch descent. Their children now living are: Albert, who resides in Plymouth, engaged in real estate business; Hon. George W., a member of Congress (1892), and by profession, a lawyer; Elizabeth, wife of E. F. Stephens, who is engaged in coal business in West Virginia; and Clarissa, now wife of C. W. McAlarney, an attorney, of Plymouth.

Albert D. Shonk, real estate agent, Plymouth, was born October 14, 1847, son of John J. and Amanda (Davenport) Shonk, natives of Pennsylvania, who were among the pioneer settlers of this Valley. Albert D. received his education in this county, and at an early age engaged in the brick business, which he carried on for nine years. He then established a lumber yard, and continued in that for twelve years, at the end of which time he engaged in handling real estate, and has since continued in that line. Mr. Shonk has been twice married: first, March 4, 1869, to Sarah E., daughter of David and Elizabeth (Singer) Hershberger, natives of Pennsylvania; she died fifteen years later. Five children were born to this union: Fannie, wife of George Renard, of Plymouth; Edwin H., a student at Wyoming Seminary; Mabel; John J. and William H., at home and attending the public schools. Mr. Shonk was again married, this time February 10, 1886, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Madison and Jane (Ackly) Nesbitt, of Plymouth. Mr. Shonk has a kind and pleasing disposition, and to meet him once awakens a desire to become better acquainted with him.

George Washington Shonk comes of a German family, and the progenitor of the American branch thereof was John Shonk, who emigrated to America in September, 1790, his son Michael, George Washington Shonk's grandfather, being born on the passage over. John Shonk settled with the Moravian community at Hope, Warren Co., N. J., where he prospered, and where the house he built is still standing. Michael Shonk married Beulah Jenks, who was of Welsh extraction, and whose family, traceable as far back as the year 900, sent numerous representatives to America in its earliest years, and gave numerous descendants who became men and women of distinction in many States. Michael moved from New Jersey to Plymouth in 1821, his son, John Jenks Shonk, the father of George Washington Shonk, being at the time but six years of age. John Jenks Shonk became a prominent figure in the business arena of Plymouth, and when but seventeen years of age was engaged in connection with general real estate and mercantile operations, which he successfully prosecuted through many years. He also has extensive coal interests in Virginia, being a president and director of two coal companies, and of the Kanawha Railroad Company, penetrating the great Kanawha Coal region of that State. In 1874 he was elected to the State Legislature, and re elected in 1876, the first time as a Prohibitionist and the second as a Republican. He was thrice married, his first two wives dying without issue surviving them. The third wife (George Washington's mother) was Amanda Davenport, whose ancestors were of New England origin, and among the earliest and most respected settlers in the Wyoming Valley. John Jenks Shonk amassed a considerable fortune by constant application to business, fortunate investments and provident habits. George

Washington Shonk was born in Plymouth, April 26, 1850. After a preparatory course at the Wyoming Seminary, he entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., graduating therefrom in 1873. He studied law with Hon. Hubbard B. Payne, and was admitted to the bar September 29, 1876. On August 15, 1880, he married Ida E., daughter of Joseph Klotz, of West Pittston, and by this marriage they have two children: Herbert Bronson, born October 28, 1881, and Emily Weaon, born April 21, 1885. The Klotz family is of German origin, and has many and powerful branches in this country. Mr. Shonk soon acquired a considerable practice, both profitable in a business sense, and a strong testimony of the high esteem in which his legal abilities were held. He is a Republican in politics, taking an active interest in his party affairs, and in 1888 he was summoned to the chairmanship of the Republican County Committee, in which position he made a reputation and acquaintance that, in 1890, brought him the Republican nomination for Congress, to which he was returned as elected, receiving 14,555 votes, against 13,307 cast for his Democratic opponent, John B. Reynolds; though the county at the same time gave from 2,000 to 2,500 majority for the Democratic nominees for State offices. The seat was contested, but the committee conforming a majority of his political opponents, threw the contest out by a unanimous vote.

Gerdon J. Shook, farmer, Forty Fort, is the second in a family of four children, two now living, of Jacob and Rachel (Fuller) Shook, natives of Germany. He was reared on a farm in Wyoming county, Pa., educated in the public schools, and at the age of twenty-one commenced life for himself as a farmer; also drove a milk wagon for four years. In 1857 he came to Forty Fort, and in 1875 purchased his present farm. Since he came to Forty Fort he has followed truck farming. He married Jane, daughter of Peter and Maria (Finch) Van Buskirk, natives of New Jersey, and has one child, Fredrick, who lives with his parents. Mr. Shook has in his possession an old cannon, known as "Old Buntie," found at Forty Fort about seventy-five years ago by Hiram Denison while plowing. It has been stolen several times, but at last has found a safe resting place with Mr. Shook. In politics he is a stanch Democrat.

J. R. Shotwell, mason and builder, Kingston, was born January 13, 1842, in Orange county, N. Y., and is a son of Joseph and Achy (Fulkerson) Shotwell, also natives of New York, the former of Holland, and the latter of French origin. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Wyoming county, and began life for himself at about the age of twenty-one, in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he learned the mason's trade. He worked at masonry in Wilkes Barre and vicinity, and remained there until 1883, when he removed to Kingston, where he now resides. Mr. Shotwell is at present engaged in contracting and general building of masonry. On May 10, 1864, he enlisted in the Civil war, and was in active service at the front during the Peninsular Campaign, and participated in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Marvin Hill, Chantilly, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor. He was mustered out with his regiment in June, 1865, at Harrisburg. Although having been a participator in some of the hardest fighting of the war, he fortunately escaped without receiving the slightest wound, and again returned to the quietude of civil life. Mr. Shotwell was married, September 30, 1866, to Miss Mary Simans, of Franklin township, this county. This union has been blessed with eight children: Sadie, Henry, Wilkes B., Iona, Frank, William, Mamie and Nathaniel. Mr. Shotwell is a member of the G. A. R. and the I. O. R. M.; in his political views he is Democratic.

John Shugard, locomotive engineer, Hazleton. This tried and trustworthy engineer was born in the Province of Hesse, Germany, March 28, 1841, and is the fifth in a family of six children born to Henry and Mary (Crouse) Shugard, natives of Germany. The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in his native land, and in 1858 came to America, locating at Hazleton, where he learned the trade of shoemaker. He followed this occupation until the war broke out, when he enlisted,

March 13, 1861, in Company A, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. Ario Pardee. He served faithfully for three years and two months, and during that time was twice severely wounded: First, at the battle of Antietam, where he received an ugly bayonet thrust in the leg, and second, at the battle of Gettysburg, where he received a gunshot wound in the right arm. During his three years' service he participated in most of the important battles fought by his regiment, and was mustered out of service August 20, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn. After returning from the war Mr. Shugard became a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad; after four years of this life, and four years as fireman, he was promoted to the position of engineer on a locomotive, and for twenty years he has faithfully and successfully served in this capacity. He is one of the oldest engineers employed by the company, and has served perhaps as long as any man in this region. In 1865 Mr. Shugard was united in marriage with Catherine, daughter of Martin and Catherine Reinhard, of Hazleton, and to this union have been born six children, namely: Catherine, Elizabeth, Anna, George G., Justus D. and John G. Mr. Shugard is a member of the Union Veteran Legion and Knights of Pythias. He votes the Republican ticket, and the family attend the German Lutheran Church.

Charles Shupp, merchant, Plymouth, was born September 7, 1852, in that town, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Peter Shupp, who was born in Plymouth in 1820, a son of Philip, who was a son of Philip Shupp (of German descent), who came to the Valley about 1809. These early pioneers were farmers and lumber manufacturers, and owned the second sawmill in this part of the Valley. After our subject completed his education he, about 1875, entered the mercantile business in which his father was engaged, at which time they converted the credit system to a cash basis. The business was then given over to the control of Charles and his brother Irvin, and they continued as partners until 1879, in which year Charles took full control, and under his superior management, with careful attention to business principles, the business grew to such colossal proportions that it was necessary to enlarge the premises. This he did by occupying the adjoining store-room formerly used by James G. Martin as a jeweler's store. Under such management, however, the enterprise could not stop here, for he now occupies the entire two buildings for general store purposes. His next enterprise was in 1888, when he began the manufacture of gentlemen's shirts, and novelties for ladies, in the second story of the building used for store purposes, but this, too, became so extensive as to cause him to abandon, in the fall of 1891, the store building for a large and commodious factory on Back street, where he is now able to meet the demands of the market under the name of "The Wyoming Valley Suit Company," chartered in the spring of that year. This factory gives employment to from two to three hundred hands. In April, 1878, Mr. Shupp married Miss H. Mary, daughter of David and Mary Levi, of Plymouth, by which union there have been born three children: Helen, Kenneth and Ruth. Not only is Mr. Shupp a good citizen, but also a consistent Christian gentleman, whose gentle and courteous demeanor have led him into the good graces of all with whom he comes in contact. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and of the board of trustees of same.

Earl Sickler, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born in Exeter township, February 6, 1825, a son of James and Eliza (Montanye) Sickler, the former born in New York State, the latter in Luzerne county. James was the son of Zachariah Sickler, who came from Germany to this country when a young man, locating in New York State, where he engaged in farming, and accumulated some property by his persistent effort to succeed. He lived to a good old age. His son James removed to this county when about twenty years of age, locating in Exeter township on a farm of 100 acres of unimproved land, which he cultivated with great care, causing the golden grain to succeed the forest. He died in 1863 at the age of sixty-five years. His family consisted of five sons, four of whom are living. The subject of our sketch, the second by birth, always lived in this county and followed farming as his chosen vocation. September 27, 1849, at the age of twenty-seven, he married Miss

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Louisa Carscadden. Of this union were born seven children, six of whom are now living: Jane, Phœbe, Effie, Enoch, Cora and Sarah. In 1872, he removed on his present farm of ninety acres. Mr. Sickler is a general farmer, one whose life has been uneventful. Politically a Republican, he has been honored with some township offices, such as constable, supervisor, etc., all of which he filled with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents.

GILES SICKLER, farmer, P. O. Lockville, Wyoming county, was born in Exeter township, Wyoming county, February 21, 1852, and is a son of Benjamin and Ellen (Eyte) Sickler, the former of whom was born in New York State. Benjamin removed to this county when he was a very young man, locating in Exeter township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits on a farm of 200 acres. He was a hard-working, honest and industrious man, and was honored with several township offices which he filled creditably. He died in 1886 at the age of sixty-three years. His family consisted of nine children, eight of whom are living. Giles is the third in the family, and was reared and educated in his native township. He has always followed farming, a business to which he is naturally adapted. Mr. Sickler was married, November 19, 1874, to Miss Almeda, daughter of Ira and Mary Swartwood. Mrs. Almeda Sickler was born in North Moreland township, Wyoming county, August 15, 1852. They removed on their farm of sixty-six acres in 1887, since which time he has made many needed improvements. He is a general farmer, and a man of high standing in the community.

GEORGE F. SIEGEL, farmer, P. O. Slocum, was born in Germany, February 6, 1837, a son of John N. and Peterine Siegel, both of whom were born in Germany, where they died. George F. came to this country in 1853, and located in Wyoming county, Pa., where he spent one year, and then (in 1854) removed to this county. In early life he worked at various occupations, but finally settled down to farming. In 1861 he removed to his present place of residence, a farm of fifty-seven acres of land, all now under cultivation, thus showing Mr. Siegel to be a man of industry and thrift. In 1861 he married Miss Maria S., daughter of George and Susanna Belles, and to this union were born eight children: Wellington, Clarence, Frederick, Matthias, Charles, George, Augustus and Elsie. Mr. Siegel is a practical farmer far beyond the average; is a man of intelligence, and believes in the golden rule which in his life is exemplified. While not a professed Christian, yet he is a good man, and in religious faith leans toward the Lutheran doctrine. He has held several township offices with much credit. Mrs. Maria S. Siegel is a descendant of Col. John Lutsey, a German by birth, but a British subject and soldier who was sent to this country to fight the Americans during the Revolutionary war. He was taken prisoner and afterward became loyal to the American cause. At the close of the struggle he settled in Newport township, Luzerne Co., Pa., on a large tract of land, some of which is now possessed by his heirs, or descendants. His children were six in number: Josiah, the grandfather of Mrs. Siegel, being one of his sons, who proved himself a mighty pioneer in his day, and an experienced and inveterate hunter. His family consisted of ten children, Susanna, the fifth in order of birth, being the mother of Mrs. Siegel by her husband, George Belles.

MATT. SIEGER, proprietor of the "Cottage Hotel," Freeland, was born in Siegersville, Lehigh Co., Pa., April 6, 1847, a son of Joseph and Emma (Kern) Sieger, also natives of Lehigh county. His ancestors were early settlers in the Lehigh Valley. Mr. Sieger received his education in the public schools of Lehigh county, and worked on his father's farm until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he commenced the tinner's trade, at Siegersville, at which he continued until he was twenty-seven years of age. He then traveled on the road as commercial salesman, fifteen years, after which he settled in Allentown, and took charge of the "Snyder House." Here he remained one year, at the end of which time he came to Freeland as proprietor of the "Cottage Hotel." Mr. Sieger is a genial landlord, and keeps a first-class hotel, much to the satisfaction of his many patrons. In 1872 he was married to Emma Snyder, of Snydersville, Lehigh county, and this union has

been blessed with four children, viz.: Jenny, Alice, George and Harry (the last named being deceased). In politics Mr. Sieger is a Democrat.

Charles S. Simpson, landlord of the "Huntington Valley Hotel," Huntington township, P. O. Harveyville, was born in Fairmount township July 20, 1862, and is a son of John and Sarah (Smith) Simpson, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, and of French and German origin, respectively. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and died while on his way home at the close of the Civil war. Our subject is youngest in a family of thirteen children, five of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when fifteen years of age began life for himself at farm work, which he followed for one year. He then worked five years in the car shops at Berwick; then at Nanticoke on a farm, one year, when he removed on his present farm, and in the spring of 1892 opened the "Huntington Valley Hotel," which he has made one of the most popular hotels in the section. Mr. Simpson was married, October 23, 1884, to Miss Ida Trescott, who was born October 25, 1860, a daughter of William H. and Ann D. (Hoyt) Trescott. This union was blessed with two children, viz.: Howard K., born November 2, 1885, and Samuel R., born January 28, 1890. Mrs. Simpson is a member of the M. E. Church. Politically, our subject is a Republican; he is a kind landlord, solicitous for the welfare of his patrons.

Capt. George W. Simpson, Nanticoke. This gentleman, himself a soldier, and one of a family of true American soldiers, is a native of Philadelphia, born December 22, 1820, and is a son of William T. and Anna Maria (Horton) Simpson, also natives of Pennsylvania, and of New England origin. At the age of sixteen our subject engaged at carpenter work in Philadelphia, where he completed his trade, and then removed to Mauch Chunk, same State, at which place he worked at his trade and as a general contractor until September 24, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and, at the organization of the company, October 26, 1861, was commissioned first lieutenant. He participated in the following service: Guard duty at Eastern Shore, Md., from April, 1862, until February, 1863; garrison duty at Harper's Ferry, Va., from February to March, 1863. His company was then assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Corps, and was immediately thereafter engaged in the four days' fight from Berryville to Winchester, under the command of Gen. Milroy; and was present at the following-named battles: Upperville, Va., June 10, 1863; Middletown, June 11; Berryville, June 12; Opequan Creek, June 13; Milroy's retreat, June 13 and 15; Winchester, June 13 and 15; defense of Winchester and garrison of Star Fort, June 14; and Martinsburg Peak, near Winchester, June 15. Our subject was taken prisoner at Winchester, June 15, and was confined in the following Confederate war prisons: Libby and Danville, Va.; Macon, Ga.; Camp Oglethorp, Ga.; Charleston, S. C., jail and marine prison, when the city was under fire; Columbia, S. C.; Camp Sorgum, S. C.; Asylum Camp, Charlotte, N. C.; Greenville, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Camp Conscript, N. C.; and Goldsborough, N. C., serving a total of 625 days in Confederate war prisons, and never sick a day during the entire imprisonment. He received his promotion as captain while in Libby prison, but he never did any field service while in that capacity from the fact that during the remainder of the Rebellion, or nearly so, he was in Confederate prisons. Capt. Simpson was mustered out of service March 12, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and then returned to his home in Mauch Chunk, where he engaged in his old business as contractor and general builder about a year. He then removed to Summit Hill, and followed the same business until 1868, in which year he again returned to Mauch Chunk, remaining there until 1877, when he removed to Shickshinny, at which place he sojourned until 1879—all this time following the occupation of contractor and general builder. In 1879 he came to Nanticoke, and entered the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company as carpenter and builder, where he has since been employed. Capt. Simpson was married September 19, 1844, to Miss Louisa Harris, of Mauch Chunk, and they had eleven children: Emma, married to J. C. Roberts

Jr., coal operator, of Wilkes-Barre; William T., chief of police of Scranton, Pa., who served throughout the Rebellion as drummer boy; Charles (deceased); Robert (deceased); Anna M., now Mrs. F. P. Detweller, of Scranton, Pa.; Harry H., breaker foreman of No. 7 Breaker, Susquehanna Coal Co., Nanticoke, Pa.; Mahala H., now wife of William Davenport, a commercial salesman in Scranton; Laura K., married to Willard Good, mine foreman, Sugar Notch; Jennie (deceased); George W., Jr., a carpenter in Nanticoke, Pa., and John H., now at college. In addition to his own incomparable military record, it may be added that Capt. Wilson's mother was an active member of the Women's Sanitary Commission during the Rebellion, losing her life by contracting typhoid fever while nursing soldiers who had it; that his three brothers and a son served throughout the entire war, and that his grandfather, Jesse Horton, though of Quaker descent, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 161, and was one of the promoters of its organization. Politically he is a Republican, and has served as a member of the Nanticoke borough council.

William D. Simon, miner in the Waddell Colliery, was born in 1846, in the Parish of Lianwinio, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, son of David and Mary (Davis) Simon. The father, who was a farmer, reared a family of five children, at Conwill, Carmarthenshire, viz.: John (died at the age of eight years), Samuel, Phebe (Mrs. Rees Rees), Esther (Mrs. Thomas Morgan), and William D., the last named being the only one in America. Our subject first visited here in 1862, traveling for six months along the Atlantic coast, from Boston to Baltimore. He then returned to Wales, remaining three years, spent two and a half years at sea, and then engaged in mining in Glamorganshire, where he remained till 1880, when he again came to America. He worked in the mines, in Hyde Park, fifteen months; Plains, six weeks; Parsons, five years; removed to Miners Mills in 1887, and purchased his present residence. He was in the disasters at Ferndale, Wales, December 8, 1867, at which time 178 were killed, and June 19, 1869, when fifty-three were killed, and both times he escaped uninjured. Mr. Simon was married, January 24, 1873, to Miss Anna, daughter of Titus and Ann (Williams) Williams, and they had one child, David T., a farmer, in Conwill, Wales; he was married, the second time, September 4, 1876, to Mrs. Eliza Williams, daughter of William and Mary (Davis) Thomas, natives of Maenclochog, Wales, and widow of John Williams, by whom she had one child, Lewis, a miner, in Wales. The fruits of this union were four children, viz.: Mary A., William T., John Mirrddyn, and Idris, who died at the age of one year. Mr. Simon and his son, William T., are members of the Foresters; he is a member of the Ivorites, and in 1891 was elected a member of the borough council for three years, by the Republican party.

Abraham Sims, farmer, P. O. Dorrance, was born in Dorrance, in 1817, a son of Cornelius and Catherine (Smith) Sims, both of whom are supposed to have been born in Newport. The Simses are of English origin, the Smiths of Dutch, and both are old families in the county. The Simses were settled in this country prior to the Revolutionary war, although no mention of them is made in that struggle for independence. They have confined themselves exclusively to agricultural pursuits, and Cornelius Sims was a prosperous man in Dorrance township, then Newport, owning 300 acres of land, and was active in advancing agricultural industry; he lived to a good old age. His family numbered eight children, two of whom are living, Abraham being the eighth. His education was confined to the common schools, and was somewhat limited. His companion died in July, 1885, leaving him in the midst of his family of nine interesting children, to console and cherish his lonely heart in his declining years. Their names are: John, Samuel, George, Josiah, Reuben, Linfred, Annie, Mary A. and Maggie. Mr. Sims has a neat farm of seventy-seven acres under good cultivation, sixty of which are under the plough. Although an aged man Mr. Sims is still active. Politically he is a Democrat.

J. Anson Singer, physician, Forty Fort borough, son of Adam and Sarah (Williams) Singer, natives of Pennsylvania, of Welsh and German descent,

respectively, the former of whom was a carpenter by occupation, and for twenty-five years notary public, and justice of the peace at Scranton, where he now resides. He raised a family of seven children, of whom the Doctor is the fourth. Our subject was educated in the common schools, the collegiate institute at Stroudsburg, and at Columbia County Academy. In 1883 he graduated in medicine at the University of the City of New York, and commenced practice in July of the same year at Broadheadsville, Monroe county, where he remained until June, 1891, when he came to Forty Fort, and is now engaged in the practice of medicine in that borough. Dr. Singer was married May 20, 1885, to Mamie Levering, daughter of Dr. J. Rogers and Sarah (Keller) Levering, natives of Pennsylvania, of French and German descent, respectively, the father being a physician near Stroudsburg. This happy union was blessed with two children, one now living, Emma A., aged three years (1892). The Doctor and his wife are members of the M. E. Church of Forty Fort. He is a member of Barger Lodge No. 325, F. & A. M., Stroudsburg; Easton Chapter No. 173, Royal Arch Masons, and Hugh De Paynes Commandery No. 19, K. T., Easton, Pa. In politics he is a Democrat.

William Sites, farmer, Lehman township, was born in Huntington, Pa., January 5, 1826, and reared and educated in Lehman township. He is a son of Cornelius and Sarah (Tex) Sites, the former born in New Jersey, the latter in Connecticut. Cornelius was a wagon-maker by trade, and was the son of Peter Sites, who was a native of Germany. Cornelius moved to this country about 1820, locating in Kingston, where he worked at his trade. He soon moved to Huntsville, thence removing to Huntington township in 1825, and in 1827 moved to Lehman township, where he remained until his death, which occurred June 28, 1865. His family consisted of twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and six of whom are now living. William is the third in the family. In his early life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has always worked. He also learned the wheelwright trade of his father. Mr. Sites is not only a scientific, but a natural mechanic. His large shop, with every facility for plying his trade, is a credit to his industry. Besides his trade, he also attends to a farm of seventy acres of fertile land, well watered, stocked, and with suitable out-buildings thereon. In the first year of the war, he was impelled by the true spirit of patriotism to defend his home and flag, and entered, at the call for emergency men, Company G, Thirtieth Pennsylvania Militia, from which he was honorably discharged. He re-enlisted, in February, 1864, in Company M, Second Heavy Artillery, for the term of three years, displaying heroic courage in every battle in which he participated. He served until January, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. He now enjoys a pension. Mr. Sites is a member of the G. A. R. He has been twice married. For his first wife he married Miss Effey, daughter of John R. Fox, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are now living. For his second wife he married, September 7, 1891, Miss A. De Long. Politically, he is a Republican.

George Skidmore, fire-boss in the Mill Creek Colliery, Plains, was born in Dudley, Worcestershire, England, July 4, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Susanna (Lane) Skidmore, the former of whom is now engaged in Company work at the Waddell Colliery, with residence at Miners Mills, while the latter died in 1882, at the age of sixty-four years. Their family consisted of twelve children, five of whom are living, viz.: James, a miner in Illinois; Sophia (Mrs. John Lovett, of Cleveland, Ohio); Ephraim, a miner in the Waddell Mine; George; and William, fire-boss at Miners Mills. James came to America in 1861, followed in 1863 by his father, and in 1865 by the rest of the family; they located first in Tuscarora, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and afterward removed to Luzerne county. Our subject was educated in a private school in England, also in public schools in America, and at the age of seven years began working about the mines, which he has since followed, including six years as miner and two years as fire-boss. Mr. Skidmore was married, March 23, 1880, to Miss Alice, daughter of John T., Moore, of Parsons, and they have one child, Isabelle May. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in his political views is a Republican.

A. S. Slyker, outside foreman at the Honora Colliery, Laflin, was born near Triangle Pond, this county, August 15, 1848, and is a son of Stephen and Keturah (Stetler) Slyker, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and Dutch origin, respectively. The father, who was one of the best mechanics in the State and an extensive breaker builder in the Wyoming Valley, was born in Hanover township, Luzerne county, and in later life removed to Wilkes-Barre, and passed away March 5, 1887, at the age of seventy years. Dying very suddenly, a post-mortem examination was considered necessary, during which his heart was stolen, but was regained by the strenuous efforts of our subject. He was followed by his widow January 23, 1889, at the age of sixty-seven years. The family consisted of nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: William, Alice (Mrs. D. J. Beers), George, Alfred S. and Jane (Mrs. Isaac Hayden). Our subject attended the public schools until he was thirteen years of age, after which he was employed as carpenter with his father, four years; as machinist with Carter & Allen, Tamaqua, Pa., four years; foreman of two breakers, at Yorktown, Pa., one year; bridge builder with his brother, William, as foreman on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, eight months; again with his father, one year; in mining, at Shickshinny, Pa., one year; carpenter for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, three and one-half years; then with his father again for a short time; after which he engaged with the Franklin Coal Company as outside foreman, nine years, and was then employed as carpenter for the Hazard Wire Rope Company, sixteen months. He removed to Laflin, September 19, 1889. He is a mechanic of no mean ability, and has made and patented several inventions that may yet yield him a handsome fortune. Mr. Slyker was married, April 3, 1870, to Mary E., daughter of Louis and Susan (Sorbor) Smale, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. To their union have been born three children, viz.: Benjamin L., Lotta and Maud; they have also an adopted child, who was found on Lincoln street, Wilkes-Barre, at the age of two weeks, and whom they adopted at the age of six weeks. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in his political views, was the second burgess in Laflin borough, and has been justice of the peace since its organization.

Wilson A. Smawley, contractor and builder, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Northampton County, Pa., September 3, 1852, a son of Henry and Sarah (Lilley) Smawley, and is of English and Pennsylvania-Dutch descent. He was reared in his native county, educated in the common schools, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade. For twelve years he worked as a journeyman in Northampton and Luzerne counties; located in Wilkes-Barre in 1878, and in 1885 embarked in business as a contractor and builder, in which he has succeeded in building up a lucrative trade, having erected some of the principal residences in the city. Mr. Smawley married, in 1876, Frances Greene, of Carbon County, Pa., and they have six children: Ida M., William H., Raymond, Bessie, Charles and Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Smawley are members of the German Reformed Church.

Charles M. Smethers, moulder, P. O. Beach Haven, was born at Beach Haven, Salem township, this county, May 2, 1863, and is a son of Conrad and Sarah (Minnich) Smethers. His paternal grandparents were William and Catharine (Biebelhammer) Smethers, of Salem township; and his maternal grandparents were Henry and Leah (Shiley) Minnich, of Shickshinny. His father, who was a native of Nescopeck township, from a boy boated on the Pennsylvania Canal, and was captain of a boat at eighteen years of age. He died at Beach Haven June 23, 1892, at the age of sixty-one. His children were Warren W., Charles M. and Lizzie (Mrs. Echart Jones). Our subject was reared in Beach Haven, educated in the public school, and for one and one-half years has been in the employ of the Jackson & Worden Car Company, at Berwick, Pa. He married September 25, 1891, Stella Seely, of Beach Haven. Mr. Smethers is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and is a Democrat.

A. Smith, teamster for Miner & Co., Plains, was born in Plainsville, November 24, 1852. Our subject began picking slate at an early age, and when fifteen years old left home, went west, and located at Sabetha, Kans., where he was engaged in

farming and herding; he followed this occupation fifteen years, including three years passed on a ranch in Colorado, and then returned to Plains, where he has since been engaged in teaming and farming; he has held his present position since 1887. Mr. Smith was married October 25, 1888, to Miss Ida, daughter of Asa Brader, of Plains, and to their union has been born one child, Asa B. Mr. Smith and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and of the O. U. A. M.; he has always given his political support to the principles of the Republican party.

Aaron Smith, farmer, P. O. Sybertsville, was born in Nescopeck township, June 27, 1848, a son of John and Mary (Keen) Smith. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Smith, settled in Nescopeck in 1814, purchased a large tract of land, and while going to Philadelphia to meet his last payment on same, was killed by his horse within a short distance of home. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Frederick Keen, a pioneer of Nescopeck township. The father, Aaron Smith, was born in Nescopeck township, was a farmer and drover, and met his death by being killed by his horse. His children who grew to maturity were Susan (Mrs. J. H. Nyer), Aaron, Martha, George, Arletta (Mrs. Jacob Young), Sabina (Mrs. Philip Young), Ellen (Mrs. William Seely) and John. Our subject was reared in Nescopeck township, and educated in common schools, remaining with his father until his twenty-fourth year. He has been a resident of Sugar Loaf township since 1875, and has occupied his present farm since 1881. On August 15, 1872, he was married to Mary J., daughter of Jacob S. and Eliza (Housenecht) Balliet, of Sugar Loaf township, and has one son living, Reuben H. Mr. Smith is a member of the Reformed Church, of which he was deacon five years; in politics he is a Republican.

Abner Smith, a rising, brilliant and popular young attorney at law of Hazleton, was born December 13, 1865, at Montreal, Canada, and is the only child of Joseph and Ann (Ball) Smith, natives of Staffordshire, England. The family removed to Troy, N. Y., when Abner was but one year old. They remained there six years, removing at the end of that period to Philadelphia, where the subject of this sketch received his early education: first at Cheltenham College, where he received a thorough preparatory course and, later, at Prof. S. A. Smith's academy. After six years' thorough training in these institutions of learning, Mr. Smith went to England, and for five years was a student at Cambridge University. On returning to this country, he passed one year in the University of Pennsylvania; he then began the study of law with Harry Halsey, of Philadelphia, who afterward, accompanied by Mr. Smith, came to Hazleton and established a practice. Mr. Smith was with Lawyer Halsey for about two and a half years, and then entered the office of C. W. Kline, with whom he has since been associated. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar in April, 1891. Mr. Smith was united in marriage, January 21, 1891, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Mary A. (Green) Hale, of West Pittston, Pa., and one son has blessed this union. In his political views Mr. Smith is a stanch Republican. He is well known not only at Hazleton but at the county seat, where he is exceedingly popular among the members of the bar. In religious faith he is a supporter of the Episcopal Church.

Adam D. Smith, locomotive engineer, Ashley, was born in Scott township, Lackawanna Co., Pa., March 2, 1847, and is a son of Valentine and Eliza (Fellers) Smith, natives of Dutchess county, N. Y., and Columbia county, Pa., respectively, and of Dutch origin; the father, who was a blacksmith by trade and later a farmer, had a family of twelve children: Hannah C., who died young; Henry and John (twins); David; Mary J. (Mrs. Isaac Hass); Charles; Valentine, who died on his engine at Rockport, Pa., at the age of forty-two years; Sophia, who died at the age of twenty-one; Adam D.; Catherine (Mrs. Frank Benedict); Alfred who was killed at the age of two years by falling into a tub of lye; and Emma E., who died at the age of thirteen years. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Scott township, and at the age of seventeen began working in a sawmill near Moosic, Pa., for Edward Delph, where he remained two years and then leased a mill and oper-

ated it for three years. After this he engaged in blacksmithing with his brother, Valentine, one year. They worked their father's farm a year, and purchased a farm which they worked a year. In June, 1871, he became brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was promoted to fireman in March, 1872, and to his present position September 20, 1875. He moved to Ashley in 1886, and built his comfortable house two years later. Mr. Smith was married in 1873 to Miss Jessie A., daughter of Samuel and Julia (Messenger) Crane, natives of Illinois and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of Dutch origin. Of this union were born four children: Josephine died at the age of six weeks; Frank E. and Lena W. are attending school; and Gaius died at the age of two and a half years. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., of the B. of L. E. and the K. of H. He is a Democrat, and was once president of the school board in Wright township, this county.

ANTHONY SMITH, farmer, P. O. Sybertsville, was born in Monroe county, Pa., December 8, 1850, a son of David and Anne (Smith) Smith. His paternal grandfather was Martin Smith, and his maternal grandfather was Manuel Smith—both pioneers of Monroe county, Pa David Smith, father of our subject, was a native of Monroe county, and in 1862 settled in Sugar Loaf township, this county, where he still resides. He has two children living: Anthony and Mandus. Our subject was reared in Monroe and Luzerne counties, and cleared and improved the farm where he now resides, and on which he located in 1876. He has one of the finest farms in Sugar Loaf township. His wife was a daughter of Peter Zellner, and he has one daughter, Helen E. Mr. Smith is a member of the Reformed Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

BARTON T. SMITH, postmaster and merchant, West Nanticoke, was born in Ross township, Luzerne county, January 4, 1862, and is a son of Levi and Deborah (Edwards) Smith, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Pennsylvanian extraction. The family were early settlers of this county. Barton T. is the second in a family of three children, and was reared and partially educated in Luzerne county, completing his education in Union Academy, Broome county, N. Y., where he took a three years' course. In 1887 our subject purchased the general store at West Nanticoke formerly owned by Solomon Hersch, where he has since enjoyed an extensive and lucrative trade. In November, 1888, Mr. Smith was appointed postmaster of West Nanticoke by William F. Vilas, and has since performed the duties of that office. He is also manager of the Barrall Lumber Yard, at West Nanticoke, and is an energetic, enterprising business man. He attends the Methodist Church, is a member of the F. & A. M., and politically is a loyal adherent of the Democratic party.

BERNARD P. SMITH, farmer and justice of the peace, Fairmount township, P. O. Fairmount Springs, Pa., was born in Delaware county, N. Y., October 26, 1844, and is a son of John H. and Rachel B. (Koons) Smith, natives of Delaware county, N. Y., and Luzerne county, Pa., and of German and English origin, respectively. John H. Smith was born November 15, 1817, a son of William and Aseneth (Park) Smith; came to Fairmount Springs, Pa., in 1846, and built the present Smith home —the only stone house in said township—where he farmed and conducted a hotel, and was also justice of the peace; during his term of office the license was in Rachel B. Smith's name; he died March 2, 1859. Our subject is the eldest in a family of seven children, five of whom are yet living. He was the only son, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools and Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and when fifteen years old (was sixteen on October 26) enlisted September 18, 1861, in Company A, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. G. R. Leonard, where he was known as "Pokey" Smith; a Dutch cook would call out very loud "Pokey Smit come and get your braid," so that all the officers and men knew him. He served with his regiment for eleven months; was in the battles of Williamsburg, Bottom's Bridge and Fair Oaks, where he was wounded by a rifle ball passing through his right ankle joint. He was discharged on account of this wound August 8, 1862, returned home and was obliged to use crutches for five

years. In 1866 he opened a hotel and for about ten years conducted the same as a licensed house, and during "Local Option" was once fined by U. S. Revenue Collector Hoyt, his old colonel, afterward Gov. Henry M. Hoyt. He has ever since furnished meals and lodging for the traveling public. He also owns a fine farm of 180 acres. Mr. Smith was married February 2, 1870, to Lucy F., daughter of James M. and Malinda (Lakin) Twaddell, natives of Hancock township, Delaware Co., N. Y., and of Irish and English origin, respectively. She is the eighth in a family of eleven (two of whom are living), and was born December 4, 1843. This union was blessed with four children, viz.: Edwin G., born October 12, 1872; Roy D., born December 31, 1875; Helen R., born August 28, 1880; and Charles T., born October 8, 1886. Mr. Smith is a member of the G. A. R., and has always been quartermaster since the post was organized, about eight years ago; in politics he is a Republican, and has held the offices of auditor and town clerk, and is justice of the peace at the present time. His great-grandfather on his father's mother's side, known as Bosen Park, came from near the headwaters of the Delaware river, in Hancock township, Delaware Co., N. Y., across the country on foot to the Susquehanna river, and procuring a skiff he floated down the river with the express purpose of warning the inhabitants that the Indians were coming. He called out as he floated past the houses: "flee to the mountains, ye long beaver tails, the Indians are coming;" this was just before the massacre. Reference as to authenticity: Orin Park, Plymouth, Pa., late of Fairmount Springs, Pa.; Mrs. Malinda Twaddell, Upperblack Eddy, Pa., late of East Branch, N. Y.; Edwin Twaddell, Upperblack Eddy, Pa., late of East Branch, N. Y.; Mrs. Rachel B. Smith, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., late of Fairmount Springs, Pa.

Charles Smith, farmer and justice of the peace, P. O. Rock Glen, was born in Black Creek township July 14, 1845, a son of Michael and Maria (Rupert) Smith, natives of Lehigh and Schuylkill counties, Pa., respectively. His father first settled in what is now Black Creek township about 1819, where, with the exception of four years spent in Lehigh county, he resided until his death. He was a shoemaker, but in later life engaged in farming. He was a son of Michael Smith, of Lehigh county. He married Maria, a daughter of Charles Rupert, a pioneer of Black Creek township, who cleared and improved the farm now occupied by our subject. The children of Michael and Maria (Rupert) Smith were Catherine (Mrs. Benaiah De Frain), Fiana (Mrs. Joseph Rittenhouse), Elias, Levi, Esther, Mary (Mrs. Elias Lamberson), Celinda (Mrs. Amos Johnson) and Charles. Our subject was reared in the old Rupert homestead where he has always resided. He married Sarah, daughter of Henry and Judeth (Brosius) Croll, of Black Creek township, and has four children living: Carrie, Gilbert, Ruth and Edna. He is a member of the Reformed Church; in politics he is a Democrat, and in 1892 was elected justice of the peace for a term of five years.

Charles B. Smith, bookkeeper, Pittston, was born in Cymbran, Monmouthshire, England, a son of W. B. and Emily (Hall) Smith, both natives of England, who came to the United States, locating in Scranton, Pa., in April, 1868. They removed, in 1869, to Pittston, where the father is a salesman in the employ of Mr. Hitchner. The family consisted of seven children, of which Charles B. is the eldest. Our subject was reared in Pittston and educated in the public schools of that borough. At the age of thirteen he began as a newsboy in Pittston and distributed papers in that city for two years, when he secured a position as bookkeeper with the grocery house of J. L. Morgan & Company, a position that he held for two years. In 1886 he became assistant bookkeeper and correspondent for the Pittston Stove Company, and has continued to give perfect satisfaction to his employers up to the present day. Mr. Smith is a young man of more than ordinary ability, a fact that, coupled with his splendid moral character and industrious habits, is sure to win for him success in whatever line of business he chooses. He is a member of the Broad Street M. E. Church, of the Pittston Y. M. C. A., a member and N. G. of Gohonto Lodge, No. 314, I. O. O. F., and also a member of the Eagle Hose Company. Politically he is a stanch Republican, and, although a young

man, has acquired a considerable political influence, being an earnest worker for Republican interests. In 1891 and 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention from the Fifth Legislative District, was the youngest member ever sent from that District, and is secretary of this District. He is a member of the Republican County Committee, and chairman of the Borough Republican Committee. Also the Pittston correspondent for the Scranton *Republican*, and his journalistic efforts show decided merits.

Charles H. Smith, engineer at the Wyoming Shaft, Plains, was born in Plainsville, February 3, 1859, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah A. (Prutzman) Smith, natives of Monroe county, Pa., and of German origin. In his father's family there were thirteen children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Adam; William, a mine superintendent, at Gletson, Pa.; Frank, a mine-boss at Osceola, Pa.; Amanda, married to Lawrence Rogers, a farmer at Maltby, Pa.; Charles H., whose name opens this sketch; Ellen, married to Samuel Thompson, a miner of Forty Fort; and Catherine, married to George Aitkins, a miner at Maltby, Pa. Our subject began picking slate at an early age, and, following the usual routine, did nearly all kinds of work about the mines, being promoted in 1889 to his present occupation, which he has since followed. He built and removed to his present residence in 1890. Mr. Smith was married, April 14, 1880, to Jennie A., daughter of Manuel and Mary J. (Fenstermacher) Smith, of Plainsville, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have five children, viz.: Myrtle A., Raymond E., Viola M., Adam D. and Hazal A. Mr. Smith and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the P. O. S. of A., and in politics is a Republican.

Dallas J. Smith, carpenter, Parsons, was born in Lycoming county, Pa., July 22, 1844. He is a son of John S. and Rachel (Taggat) Smith, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of New England parentage, and the latter of Irish descent. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen began life for himself, working at the carpenter's trade, in Danville, Pa., where he remained about one year, when he enlisted in the Union army, March 20, 1864, in Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth P. V. I. He participated in the following engagements: Drury Bluff, Fair Oaks, Petersburg, Cemetery Hill, Chapin's Farm, Fort Harrison and several minor skirmishes. He was mustered out with his regiment at Philadelphia, in December, 1865, when he returned to Danville and resumed his trade, remaining there until 1871. He then removed to Miners Mills, where he worked at his trade until 1877. He then went to Salina, Kans., where he resided three years, thence removing to Lawrence, same State, and remained seven years, having followed the carpenter work during his residence there and in Salina. He then removed to Ottawa, Kans., where he followed farming two years, when he removed to Parsons, Pa., and returned to his trade. Mr. Smith was married September 11, 1872, to Miss Annie, daughter of Thomas Burch, of Scranton, Pa. They have one child, Grace A., born March 11, 1879. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

Draper Smith, retired, Plymouth, was born November 7, 1815, in Wyoming county, Pa., and is a son of Newton and Deborah (Reeder) Smith, the former a native of New London, Conn., the latter of New Jersey. They were among the earliest settlers of this historic Valley, and the father, who was then a child, numbered among the little band of women and children who were sent to Connecticut for safety during the Wyoming Massacre period, as the depredations of the Indians and Tories at that time were of the most alarming and atrocious nature. Our subject was next to the youngest of the nine children in this pioneer family, and was educated in the pay schools of Wyoming county. After completing his education he clerked in a business house at Tunkhannock, Pa., for a short time, moving from there to Plymouth in 1832. He was employed by Gaylord & Reynolds for nearly four years, at the end of which period he entered into partnership with Gaylord in the business and continued with him three years. In 1840 our enterprising

subject entered into partnership with Mr. Little, of Kingston, where they successfully handled iron for two years. This firm being dissolved, Mr. Smith returned to Plymouth, the scene of his early business adventures, and engaged in coal traffic until 1847, when the mercantile fever again seized him and he embarked on the sea of commerce, this time opening a general store, which he successfully conducted for ten years. At the end of that time Mr. Shupp, one of Plymouth's most worthy and respected citizens, entered into partnership with Mr. Smith and the firm continued business until 1864, when Mr. Smith retired from actice commercial life. He is still, however, at the head of many public concerns, and was appointed deputy collector of his district, a position in which he discharged his duties very creditably, but one that he found irksome, and he therefore resigned after a few months' service. He is at this time, and has been for the past twenty years, vice-president of the First National Bank of Plymouth, is president of the Light, Heat & Power Co., also of the Plymouth Water Company. Though Mr. Smith claims to have retired from business, yet the above facts will satisfy the reader that his business burdens are anything but light. He was first married January 7, 1840, to Miss Caroline, daughter of John and Frances (Halberton) Smith, natives of Connecticut. One child was born to this union, Elizabeth L. (Mrs. Hubbard B. Payne, of Kingston, Pa.). In 1846 Mrs. Smith died, and in 1847 Mr. Smith married Miss Louisa, daughter of John Myers, a resident of Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa. She passed away in 1865, and our subject, in 1874, was married in Middleton, Conn., to Mrs. Atkins. Mr. Smith is a stanch Republican, and he is a member of the Christian Church.

Elihu Smith, outside foreman at the Baltimore Colliery No. 2, Parsons, was born in Benton, Pa., August 19, 1836, and is a son of Samuel and Eliza (Sisson) Smith, natives of Rhode Island, of English lineage, and early settlers in the Wyoming Valley. The father, who was a carpenter and later a farmer, reared a family of four children, two of whom are living, viz.: Samuel, a farmer at Clark's Summit, Pa., and Elihu, the subject of this sketch. The last named was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty, began working at the carpenter's trade on the Pennsylvania Gravity Railroad, and later was employed about the mines and railroad in and about Pittston. He was then inside and outside foreman at the Everhart Colliery near Pittston, for eighteen years, after which he removed in 1883 to Mill Creek, since when he has been employed as foreman for different companies, and has held his present position two years. Mr. Smith was married, November 25, 1855, to Miss Isabella, daughter of James and Mary (Hall) Nicholson, natives of England, which union has been blessed with ten children, viz.: James M., who died at the age of nineteen years; George R., who died at the age of two years; Mary E., who married Thomas Henshel, of West Pittston, by whom she has three children: James N., John W. and Thomas; Georgiana, married to Henry Frosey, of Mill Creek, by whom she has one child, Walter; Samuel, an engineer at the Delaware Breaker (he is married to Ella Gilmore; they have four children: Charles (died at the age of one year), Arthur, Wilson and Isabella); Elihu, engaged in company work at the Baltimore Colliery No. 2; John W., an engineer at the same mine, and Sarah A., Isabella and Wilson T., attending school. Charles Williams, a bright lad of twelve years, whose mother died when he was seven years old and whose father was killed in the mines two years later, has since found a home with Mr. Smith. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and the K. of H.; he is a Democrat in his political views, but votes irrespective of party lines.

E. M. Smith, hotel proprietor, Plymouth, was born at Old Forge, Lackawanna Co., Pa., March 10, 1839, and is a son of Erastus and Matilda (Howard) Smith, the former a native of East Haddam, Conn., the latter of New York State. They came to Old Forge when the subject of this sketch was three years of age, the county at that time being but sparsely settled. There were seven children in this family, of which Erastus M. is next to the youngest. The father was one of the leading citizens of Old Forge township, and for many years in the early days

operated a foundry in which was cast one of the first iron ploughs ever manufactured in this part of the country. Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at Wyoming Seminary. After completing his course of study he went west, and commenced in the hotel business at Janesville, Wis., where he was proprietor of the first hotel on the European plan of that place. Here he remained five years, at the end of which time he sold out, came east, and remained two years on the farm with his father. Owing to ill health he went to Florida, and there remained the greater part of the time for seven years, during which period he was engaged in the orange-packing business, operating one of the largest establishments of the kind in the State. He then returned north and located at Scranton, Pa., where he was engaged in the real estate business six years; then coming from Scranton to Plymouth in 1890, he embarked in the hotel business, and is now proprietor of the "Frantz House," a commodious, first-class hostelry, where the genial proprietor spares no pains in making his patrons comfortable. Mr. Smith has been twice married: first time to Miss Elizabeth Ann, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Choal, natives of Canada. Five children were born to this union, viz.: Frank M., residing at Scranton, Pa.; William E., a merchant, also in Scranton; Nellie M., who married Frank M. Stewart; Frank, deceased; and Frank T., at home. The mother of this family died December 10, 1888, at Scranton, and Mr. Smith afterward married, December 9, 1890, Miss Mary, daughter of Henry and Emeline (Gunning) Jones, natives of England, who came to this country about 1847, locating at Towanda, Pa. Politically Mr. Smith is a Republican, and he attends the Presbyterian Church.

Frank N. Smith, principal of the West Nanticoke schools, was born in Kent county, Del., August 12, 1864, and is a son of William and Margaret A. (Baggs) Smith, also natives of Delaware. Our subject was educated in the public schools of his birthplace and at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, taking a four years' course at the latter place and graduating in the class of 1891. He then took charge of the school of West Nanticoke. Mr. Smith has been a student of theology, and is at present pastor of the West Nanticoke Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he votes the Prohibition ticket; he is a member of the O. U. A. M.

Fred L. Smith, attorney, Hazleton, was born in that town December 5, 1864, a son of Sampson and Elizabeth (Lauderburn) Smith, and is of English and German descent. He was reared in his native city, graduated from Dickinson College, in 1886, and studied law with C. W. Kline, of Hazleton. He attended Columbia Law School 1888–89, and in the spring of 1890 was admitted to the Luzerne county bar. He has since been located in Hazleton, where he is building up a lucrative clientage. Politically, Mr. Smith is a Republican.

George Smith, blacksmith and wheelwright, Wright township, P. O. Albert, was born in Hazleton, February 20, 1863, a son of George and Anna C. (Creesy) Smith, both of German origin. The father was a farmer, and reared a family of six children, George being the fourth in order of birth. He attended the common schools of Butler township till he was fifteen years old, when he went to work on his father's farm, where he remained four years. He then attended school one term, after which he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he finished, together with that of wheelwright, in 1883. He then came to Wright township, where he opened a blacksmith and wheelwright shop, and, one year later purchased a farm and erected thereon a shop of his own, which contains all of the most modern machinery. Mr. Smith was married in October, 1884, to Anna B., daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Hildebrand, both of Wright township and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, viz.: Charles A. and Walter L. Mr. and Mrs. Smith attend the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat.

George H. Smith, brick manufacturer, Pittston, was born December 4, 1854, in Pittston, where he was reared, and learned the rudiments of the English language. He is a son of Harry and Caroline (Daniels) Smith, the former born in England, the latter in Wales. Harry Smith emigrated to this country in 1845, locating in Pitts-

ton, where he became an active coal operator, owning at one time about 400 acres of coal land. He was a man of keen perception and fine business qualities. His son, George H., is a part owner in and is the business agent for the company. Mr. Smith, the father of George H., was not only a coal operator, but he also entered into other enterprises. He owned and managed a brewery and was the founder of the Peoples Bank of Pittston, being chosen one of the first directors. His life was active and eventful. He died August 2, 1874, at the early age of fifty. Harry and Caroline (Daniels) Smith were the parents of four children, two of whom are living: George H. and Albert P. George H. is the eldest and, in his preparatory discipline, spent several terms at the Kingston school. He next went to Graylock College, Massachusetts, thence to Europe, where he spent two years, and upon his return completed his studies in Philadelphia. May 11, 1876, he married Miss Minnie, daughter of Robert and Mary Loona, by whom he has had six children, four of whom are living: Harry E., Mabel, A. Lester and George, Jr. After his marriage Mr. Smith returned to Europe with his family, where he spent four years, making in all seven years spent abroad. In 1888 our subject embarked in his first personal enterprise, as a brick manufacturer in Pittston township. He has a 40,000 capacity plant, and employs fifty men. His brick is of superior quality, for which he finds a ready market all over the country. Mr. Smith is an enterprising and hustling business man, he is a member of the Episcopal Church and a vestryman of that body. Politically he is a stanch Republican.

Hon. John B. Smith, president of the First National Bank of Plymouth, with residence in Forty Fort, was born May 26, 1819, in Plymouth, where the Smith Opera House now stands (which was built by him in honor of his parents), and is a son of Abijah and Esther (Ransom) Smith, natives of Connecticut and Plymouth respectively. The father came to Plymouth in 1806, and in 1807 helped to open the first coal mine in the United States, at that place. He followed the coal business until his death, which occurred in 1826, when he was aged sixty-five years. He had been twice married, having in all nineteen children, seven by his latter wife, three of whom are living, viz.: Louisa (Mrs. Samuel Davenport, of Plymouth); Levi M. (residing in Denver, Colo., and operating two large ranches a short distance from the city) and John B. Our subject's education was limited to the meager facilities afforded by the Plymouth Academy at the time of his boyhood. He earned his first money, when but twelve years of age, digging potatoes, his payment being every eighth bushel, and during the following two summers he worked on a farm for a Mr. Turner, for which he received a shilling per day. When he was sixteen years of age, he engaged with the firm of Smith & Wright, of Newark, N. J. (of which his half-brother, Fitch, was the senior member), to learn the saddler's trade; he stayed just nine days, and then came by boat to Easton, and from there walked to Plymouth. Next day he began an apprenticeship at cabinet-making, which he followed a year and a half, and then entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Samuel Davenport, in a general mercantile business. In this he remained until he was twenty-one, and then purchased a half interest in the stock, which partnership lasted till the death of Mr. Davenport in 1849. Mr. Smith continued in the business until 1870, admitting his nephew, Abijah Davenport, as partner in 1864. In 1862 he purchased the coal business of Heber & Crouse, of Plymouth, and in July, 1864, sold it for fifty-one thousand dollars. He then refused, but secured for his son, Robert N., a position as coal operator with a salary of twelve thousand dollars a year, and organized the bank of which he has since been president. This gentleman's brilliant success in life, which has been largely due to his own personal efforts, shows very clearly what may be accomplished in this great land of ours by honest and untiring industry, backed by good common sense; he embarked in life working by the day for very meager wages, but now his consolidated estates would constitute quite an Empire. He owns five large farms in Pennsylvania, and a tract of 3,680 acres in one of the best gold districts of Colorado, which, apart from its fertile soil, has been pronounced by experts as an unusually

good gold field. Besides these vast estates, he owns and deals in town property to a great extent in Nanticoke, Plymouth, Forty Fort, and adjoining towns. He has been president of the Kingston & Dallas Turnpike Road Company since its organization. He built his present beautiful residence in Forty Fort borough, and removed therein in 1868; for the past few years a large portion of his time has been given to traveling. Mr. Smith was married, February 8, 1843, to Miss Liva, daughter of Robert Davenport, of Plymouth, and they had born to them three children, two of whom are living, viz : Robert N., teller in the First National Bank at Plymouth, and Liva (Mrs. Dr. Albert Reckard, of Plymouth). On January 25, 1851, Mr. Smith married Eveline Keeler, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth Keeler, and this union has been blessed with nine children, two of whom are living, viz.: May Virginia, residing with her parents, and Margaret Ransom Eveline (Mrs. Harvey Yeager, of Forty Fort). Our subject is a member of the Christian Church of Plymouth, of the board of trustees of which he is president; his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Shawnee Lodge No. 225, at Plymouth; of the Farmers' American Congress, which he was appointed by Governor Pattison to attend at Sedalia, Mo., in November, 1891; is also a member of the Farmers' State Board. In his political views, Mr. Smith has always advocated the principles of the Republican party, and represented his District in the Legislature at Harrisburg from 1876 to 1880.

Joseph Smith, retired, Forty Fort, is a son of Thomas and Mary (Grant) Smith, natives of England, who in 1834 came to America, where the father was engaged as farmer in Lackawanna county, Pa., and later as butcher in Wilkes-Barre, this county. Our subject, who is third in a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living, was born June 22, 1823, in Cambridgeshire, England. He was educated in the common schools of America, and in 1853 started in life for himself as broom-maker, which trade he followed until 1879, when he moved on his present farm known as the "Forty Fort Berry Farm," purchased in 1868. Mr. Smith was married in 1858 to Sarah Pugh, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Drecher) Pugh, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Their union has been blessed with two children: Samuel T., born November 20, 1859, and Elmer T., born May 25, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

Thomas Smith, county commissioner, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Shillbottle, County Northumberland, England, August 31, 1830, a son of Thomas and Isabel (Smith) Smith. His father was a miner and a native of England, where he lived and died. His paternal grandparents were John and Bessie (Askel) Smith, and his maternal grandfather was John Smith—all natives of England. Our subject was reared in England, where he received a limited education in the common schools. He began work in the mines at nine years of age, and was employed in the mines fifty-one years in England and Pennsylvania. In 1864 he came to America and settled in Luzerne county, Pa., where he has since resided. Twenty-seven years of the time were spent at Milnesville, where he was engaged in mining, and since 1891 he has resided in Wilkes-Barre. In 1853 Mr. Smith married Mary Beadling, daughter of Thomas and Isabella (Shields) Beadling, of County Northumberland, England, and by her has eight children living, viz.: John, William, Thomas, Luke, Isabella (Mrs. Robert Ruthford), Mary A., Robert and James. Mr. Smith is a prominent member of the Knights of Labor, and for three years was treasurer of the Order at Milnesville; was also for two years vice-president of the W. B. A. Miners' Union. In 1890 he was elected one of the commissioners of Luzerne county for a term of three years, which he is now serving. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

Thomas Smith, miner, Inkerman, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., March 22, 1827. His parents, Jonathan and Sarah (Teal) Smith, natives of Lancashire, England, reared a family of five children, of whom our subject is the youngest. He received his education in the common schools, and when about twenty years of age came to Pittston, where he was employed as an out-door laborer until 1850, when he went

to work in the mines. On the breaking out of the Rebellion our subject enlisted in Company C, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and served with distinction during the war, being entitled to the rank of sergeant. On being mustered out at the close of the war he retired to Pittston, and has since been employed as a miner by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Mr. Smith was united in marriage, July 4, 1856, with Annie, daughter of Frederick J. and Annie (Foster) Steward, natives of Durham, England. They have no children of their own, but adopted, many years ago, the son and daughter of Mr. Smith's brother. Our subject is a member of the M. E. Church, the I. O. O. F.; O. U. A. M., and I. O. R. M. He is a Republican in politics.

Thomas G. Smith, truck farmer, Forty Fort borough, is a son of Thomas and Mary (Grant) Smith, who came to America in 1834, the father following farming in Lackawanna county, Pa., for a time, and, later, the butchering business in Wilkes-Barre. Our subject, who is second in a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living, was educated at the common schools in this country, and commenced life at broom-making, and at the age of twenty-five embarked in truck farming in Kingston township, which he carried on nine years. He then went to Boston, Ohio, and was there engaged in same business, one year; thence proceeded to Medina county, same State, and was there eight years, when he moved to Sanford Station, Ill., thence to Bloom, same State, remaining at each place one year. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and spent one winter in Scranton at general work, after which, in 1869, he came to Forty Fort and purchased his present property, whereon he has since resided. Mr. Smith was married November 10, 1845, to Rhoda Gunton, daughter of Matthew and Margaret (Barron) Gunton, natives of England, who came to America in 1831, the former of whom was a stencil worker by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had six children, of whom the following is a brief record: Charles B., a bottler in Scranton, married Elizabeth Motzonbacher, and has four children: Bertie, Maud, Flora and Artie; Mary J. married James Gardner, a bookkeeper in Scranton, and has five children: Frank, Lettie, Belle, Artie and Goldie; Margaret S. married Zeno Whitebeck, a carriage trimmer in Scranton, and has five children: Giles, Bessie, Frank, Gracie and Warren; Florence E. married Daniel Ruple, a carriage maker, of Scranton, from whom she was divorced, and she afterward married Robert Albertson, of Wilkes-Barre (by her first marriage she had one child, Naomi Ethel); Martha A. married William Menich, a dentist of Nanticoke, and has two children, Grant and Austin; Rhoda (deceased) married Harper Pettibone, a farmer of Dorranceton, and had one child, Warren H. Mrs. Thomas G. Smith is a member of the Baptist Church of Abington; in politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat.

Thomas H. Smith, Nescopeck township, was born in Butler township, September 20, 1843, a son of William and Elizabeth (Washburn) Smith. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Smith, a native of New Jersey, settled in Nescopeck township about 1814, making improvements on a large farm, part of which is owned by our subject. While on his way to Philadelphia, to make his last payment on the tract of 428 acres, he was thrown from his horse and killed within a short distance from his home. His wife was Christina Robinson, and his children who grew to maturity were: William, Samuel, Phineas, Josiah, Jane (Mrs. George Fortner), John, George, Sarah and Mary (Mrs. Peter Stahr). The father of our subject was born in New Jersey in 1810, and was reared in Nescopeck township from four years of age. He cleared a part of the old homestead, where he died in 1871. His children were: Uriah, Albert, Samuel, Thomas H., Joseph, A. R., John W. and Elizabeth, by his first wife. His second wife was Susan Wright, and his children by her were: William, Benjamin, Ann (Mrs. Lutz), and Walter S. Our subject was reared in Nescopeck township from infancy, and has made farming his chief occupation. He enlisted in the Civil war December 23, 1864, in Company G, One Hundred and Ninety ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; he took part in several skirmishes and the battles at Fort Gregg and Appomattox, and witnessed Lee's surrender. He was

honorably discharged from the service June 28, 1865. Mr. Smith was married, February 2, 1868, to Lydia A., daughter of Michael and Sarah (Hess) Raber, of Nescopeck, and by her he has had three children: George W., Albert W. (deceased) and Lloyd E. Mr. Smith is a member of the Senior Order of United American Mechanics; in politics he is a Democrat, and served as school director of Nescopeck township for twelve years.

U. R. Smith, farmer, P. O. Harding, was born in this county, July 27, 1851, and is a son of Thomas and Louisa (Driesbach) Smith, the former born in New Jersey, the latter in Monroe county, Pa. Thomas was a sawyer by occupation and an expert lumber manufacturer. He removed to this county about 1840, locating in Exeter township, where he owned a farm, now the property of Jacob Kintz. At one time he was a hotel-keeper at what is now known as Harding, on the Susquehanna river. In 1864 he entered the Civil war, serving faithfully and courageously to its close, and was honorably discharged. He previously served three years under Gen. Scott in the Mexican war. Mr. Smith was a man of varied experience. He died in May, 1887, at the age of sixty-seven years. His family consisted of five children, four of whom grew to maturity, and three of whom are now living. U. R. is the second of the family; he was reared and educated in Exeter township and has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. In September, 1875, he married Miss Dora, daughter of A. J. and Emma Vantingle, and to this union were born two girls: Jessie and Emma. Mr. Smith removed to his present place of seventy acres which he purchased in 1891, formerly known as the "Oliver Driesbach" place. Mr. Smith is an expert gardner, raising all kinds of "truck," supplying the needs of the Pittston market. His hot-house is supplied with all the modern improvements for conducting that business. He is also an extensive dealer in milk, having forty cows of superior breed. Mr. Smith is a striving man of sufficient force of character to make his mark in life; he is gentlemanly in conduct, and amiable in disposition.

William E. Smith, farmer, P. O. Rock Glen, was born in what is now Black Creek township, May 3, 1824, a son of John and Eve (Engle) Smith. His paternal grandfather, Phineas Smith, a native of New Jersey, was a pioneer of Black Creek township, where he cleared and improved a farm, and there died. His children were James, Samuel, Phineas, Abram, Benjamin, Jesse, Mary (Mrs. John Cawley), Patty (Mrs. John Miller), Kate (Mrs. Daniel Shellhammer), Hannah (Mrs. Philip Cool), Sally (Mrs. Abram Cool) and John. The father of our subject was a native of New Jersey, but spent most of his life in Black Creek township, where he cleared the farm now owned by Peter Ringlaber, and died there. His wife was a daughter of John Engle, a pioneer of Sugar Loaf township, and by her he had nine children: Phineas, Joseph, John, William E., James, Mary (Mrs. John Sinn), Kate (Mrs. Amos McNeil), Rebecca (Mrs. Cyrus Young), Jane (Mrs. Frederick Hill). Our subject was reared in Black Creek township, and cleared most of the farm where he now resides. His wife was Catherine, daughter of Abram and Elizabeth (Martz) Shellhammer, of Black Creek township, and his children are Charles, Abram, Asa, Ariel, Dennison, Lizzie (Mrs. James Hauze) and Della. Mr. Smith is a representative of one of the oldest families of Black Creek. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held the offices of supervisor, overseer of the poor, auditor and school director.

John Smoulter, Jr., president of the First National Bank of Nanticoke, was born in Wilkes-Barre, December 26, 1853. His parents, John and Elisabeth (Hochreiter) Smoulter, came from Germany and settled in Wilkes-Barre in 1847, where the mother died in 1863. His father, at the venerable age of eighty-three, now resides at Nanticoke, and is comparatively hale and active for a man of his age. He reared a family of five children, of whom our subject is the youngest. After receiving a good business education in the schools of Wilkes-Barre, he was employed around the mines for a time, when he engaged as an apprentice at the tinner's trade, which he followed for seven years. In 1886 he came to Nanticoke and engaged in the hardware mercantile business in various forms, such as plumbing and tinning. He devoted his entire attention to the business, in which he was very successful, until

1888, when he received the nomination for county treasurer of Luzerne county by the Democratic party. He was also successful in politics as well as in business, being elected to the office by a large majority. Mr. Smoulter was also elected and served as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago, in June, 1892, which nominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. On January 14, 1889, at the organization of the First National Bank of Nanticoke, of which he was one of the leading promoters, he was elected its vice-president, and one year later became president, which office he now holds. Mr. Smoulter was married, January 24, 1883, to Miss Ellen Shea, of Nanticoke, which union has been blessed with four children, viz.: Lizzie (deceased), John (deceased), Gertrude and Lizzie. Mr. and Mrs. Smoulter are members of the Catholic Church at Nanticoke.

William J. Smurls, carpenter, Parsons, was born in Nanticoke, Pa., August 22, 1843, and is a son of John and Christiana (Stuckey) Smurls, the former born on board ship, on the high seas, between Ireland and Scotland. His parents were from Scotland, and he was a native of Pennsylvania and of Holland origin. Our subject was educated in the common schools, also in the Wilkes-Barre high school, and began life for himself at the age of eighteen, working at the carpenter's trade for the firm of Godshaw & Divenpect, constructing breakers at Scranton. He remained there about a year and then came to Parsons in the employ of the same firm, remaining with them here about three years. He then worked in various places for about a year, when he was employed by the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, and has since been in their employ as a mine foreman. He enlisted October 17, 1864, in Company I, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (One Hundred and Sixtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers), and, June 21, 1865, was transferred to Company A; he was assigned to Stanley's Division, cavalry of the Cumberland, was on scout duty near Chattanooga, and removed to Decatur, Ala.; was in a skirmish at Dalton, Ga., and also in the following engagements: Decatur, Pond Springs (Ala.); capture of Hood's pontoon and wagon trains, Mavoo (Ala.); Tuscaloosa road and rout of the H, Alabama Cavalry, Thorn Hill, Mt. Hope, Reel Hill, Paint Rocks, Stoneman's raid, Wilkesboro (on the Yadkin river), destruction of the Tennessee Railroad (Boone, N. C.); Wytherville (Va.); New London (Va.); Greensboro (N. C.); Jamestown, destruction of the bridge and depot at Deep River; also the capture of the money of the Macam Bank, near forks of the Appalachee, and was mustered out July 18, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and returned home. On January 9, 1866, Mr. Smurls married Miss Kate, daughter of Peter Murry, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., foreman for the Baltimore Coal Company, and they have had children as follows: Anna (deceased), William E., Doris (now Mrs. W. G. Gates, of Lake View), Hazel, Joseph A. M., Abram V., Kate and Winifred. Mr. Smurls is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the G. A. R., and P. O. S. of A., in politics he is the slave of no party.

Samuel B. Snell, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born in Exeter, July 17, 1830. He is a son of Samuel and Susanna (Van Loon) Snell, the former born October 25, 1782, at Tioga Point (now Athens), Bradford Co., Pa., the latter in Plymouth about 1794. (The Van Loons were very early settlers in the Valley). Samuel Snell was a son of George, who was of Holland origin, and settled in Bradford county, near Athens, where he owned a large tract of land. He lived to be fifty years of age, and reared a family of seven children, all of whom are now dead. Samuel began life at Athens, and was by trade a hatter, owning a shop in partnership with his brother. He removed to this county in 1822, and in 1840 removed to Franklin township, where he purchased fifty acres of land, here passing the remainder of his days. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; Abraham, his brother, was a major in the same regiment. Samuel died in 1869, at the age of eighty-seven. His family consisted of eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity, five living. Samuel B., is the fifth, and was reared and educated in Franklin township. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, but is now practically a farmer, owning a farm of 120 acres, well-improved, which he has acquired by economy and hard labor. On

January 1, 1860, he was married to Miss Fannie, daughter of Henry and Eliza Anthony. There were ten children born to them, all of whom are living: Flora, John, Susan (wife of Charles C. Dilcer), S. B., Capitola, Maude, Harry, Fannie, Pansy and Mildred. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, P. V. I, for nine months. He received a wound at the battle of Gettysburg, the ball passing through his right cheek and lodging in his throat, where it remained six months, when in a fit of coughing one day he coughed it up. Mr. Snell is a worthy man, a good neighbor and is much respected in the community.

Ebenezer Hazard Snowden, retired clergyman, Forty Fort borough, was born June 27, 1799, at Princeton, N. J., and is a son of Samuel Finley and Susan (Breese) Snowden, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and of Scotch and English origin, respectively. Our subject is the third in a family of ten children. He was educated in a select school at New Hartford, N. Y., Hamilton College and Princeton Theological Seminary. He was admitted to practice law in the supreme court of New York, at Utica, in 1821, and was licensed at Newtown, L. I., in 1825, and ordained at New York City in 1826. His first charge was at St. Augustine, Fla., where he remained three years; was then pastor at Brownsville, near Sacket's Harbor, three years. He then came to Kingston, where he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, eight years; thence went to Warren, Bradford Co., Pa., as pastor for two years, after which he moved to Plymouth, and established a church, remaining five years, after which he went to Larksville, where he founded a church known as the "Snowden Memorial Church," and was there five years. He then moved to Forty Fort, where he now resides, his home being known as "Snowden Cottage." Our subject was married May 15, 1826, to Elizabeth, daughter of Waters and Mary (Alison) Smith, natives of New York, and of English descent. This happy union was blessed with six children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Mary C., wife of John Metcalf, a farmer of Huntington township, Luzerne county; Susan B., married to Desha Patton, of Cleveland, Tenn.; James G., married to Maria Smith, and residing at Castalia; Matilda B., married to James M. Williamson, a merchant of Oakland, Cal. The mother of these dying, Mr. Snowden married, for his second wife, Caroline Adams, daughter of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Snediker) Adams, of Newburgh, N. Y.; she died in January, 1892. Mr. Snowden is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre; in politics he is a Republican.

Adney Snyder, farmer, P. O. Meeker, was born (May 28, 1848), reared and educated in Dallas. He is a son of William and Mary Ann (Flemming) Snyder, the former born near Frenchtown, N. J., the latter in Luzerne county. William is a son of Christopher, also a native of New Jersey, who moved to this county about 1828, locating in Dallas township on a farm of unimproved land, where he lived for a number of years, clearing, improving and building. He finally moved back to New Jersey, where he married his second wife, and then moved back to Dallas township again, where he remained the rest of his life. He died in 1882 at the age of ninety years. He was a hard-working man, honest and upright to a fault; his family consisted of five sons and one daughter. William, his son, began life in Dallas township as a farmer, with very little to work with. Each had an ox, out of which they made a team, with which they plowed, logged, and did all their hauling His farm consisted of 115 acres of land, which he cleared, and on which he built, until his home is a place to be coveted. He is at present, at the age of seventy-two, a resident of Dallas, and a prosperous man. His wife, Mary Ann, is also living, at the age of seventy. He is a man of influence, and has held several offices in his own township with credit. He reared a family of ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and six of whom are now living. Adney is the fifth, and in his early life worked at the carpenter's trade, and at one period followed it for four years, after which he worked at various vocations. At the age of twenty-two, on May 12, 1870, he married, at Wyoming, Miss Esther, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Warden. By this marriage there were eleven children, eight of whom are

now living: Edith M., George W., Olive K., Mary E., Leafie M., Clara E., Charles A. and Frank L. Mrs. Esther A. (Warden) Snyder was born in Dallas, October 1, 1848. Mr. Snyder lived in Wilkes-Barre for six years, then moved back to Dallas, township, where he remained seven years; and in 1883 bought a farm in Lehman township, on which he moved and is now living; it consists of 107 acres, formerly owned by D. Gordon. Mr. Snyder is a thorough farmer, well posted in agricultural pursuits and well up with the times. His surroundings show him to be a prosperous and industrious farmer. He has been honored with the election to the office of assessor for two terms. He is a member of the Sr. O. U. A. M.; politically he is a Democrat.

Albert C. Snyder, physician and surgeon, White Haven borough, was born in Carbon county, Pa., May 30, 1854, a son of David and Lucinda (Cramer) Snyder, natives of Carbon and Columbia counties, respectively, of German origin, the former of whom was a blacksmith and lumberman, and died June 6, 1885. His family consisted of five children, three of whom are now living, our subject being third in order of birth. Albert C. Snyder was educated in the common schools, also at the Wyoming Seminary, and in the spring of 1874 began the study of medicine with M. G. Lesh, M. D., of East Stroudsbury, Pa., and March 12, 1877, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He then opened an office at Lizard Creek, Carbon Co., Pa., where he remained one year, at the end of which time he moved to White Haven. Mr. Snyder was married, June 11, 1876, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Levi and Julia (Meercum) Harleman, of Carbon county, Pa., and to this union were born four children: Myrtle E., born June 30, 1878; Joletta A., born January 8, 1880; Lee D., born February 11, 1882; and Lloyd, born June 21, 1882. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Snyder is a member of the I. O. O. F., P. O. S. of A., the Luzerne County Medical Society, and the Lehigh Valley Medical Society. He has been president of the town council for three years; is one of the sound men of his borough, enjoys a large practice, and is a good Republican.

Elias Snyder, proprietor of the Empire Mills, Nescopeck, was born in Union township, Schuylkill Co., Pa., May 9, 1825, a son of Michael and Mary (Gotshall) Snyder. The father was a native of Berks county, Pa., a wheelwright by trade, and died in Schuylkill county. Our subject was reared in Schuylkill county, began life as a lumberman, later built a gristmill in Catawissa Valley, and afterward operated mills in Beaver Valley, Muncy, Orangeville, Numidia, and in 1880 purchased the Empire Mills in Nescopeck, which he has since successfully conducted. In 1855 he married Catherine, daughter of George and Rebecca (Klingaman) Faust, of Rush township, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and they have five children: Linda J. (Mrs. Dr. W. E. Grover), Samuel W., George M., Ella R. (Mrs. J. M. Nuss) and William H. Snyder, D. D. S. Mr. Snyder is a member of the M. E. Church; in politics he is a Republican, and has served as school director of Nescopeck six years.

George Snyder, retired, P. O. Larksville, was born in Kingston borough, June 27, 1804, a son of Peter and Margaret (Nace) Snyder, both born in New Jersey, the former, March 2, 1729, the latter, October 17, 1732. They were industrious farmers, and removed to this county about 1805, locating in Plymouth township, and after a few years removed to Larksville, where they purchased a valuable lot of coal land containing 100 acres. Not knowing the value of the land in those days, it was sold at a sacrifice, and the heirs now own only the surface. Mr. Snyder was a man of retired nature, whose life was uneventful. He was honest and industrious in the extreme, and died July 1, 1850, at the age of one hundred and twenty-one years. His wife, Margaret, died April 25, 1848, at the age of one hundred and sixteen. Their family consisted of eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity, seven living at the present time. Our subject, the second of the family, received his education at Plymouth. In his younger days, he was engaged in what they then called "digging" coal, but soon followed farming, which proved to be his natural vocation. With the exception of four years spent in Eaton, Wyoming county, he has passed his life, one of usefulness, in this county, and now lives a

retired life on a farm of fifty acres of valuable land in Larksville. Mr. Snyder married, in Plymouth, April 20, 1828, Miss Rhoda, daughter of Daniel and Martha Lamareux, and of this union were born six children, five of whom reached maturity, and three are now living, viz: Jemima, Harriet and Mary. Of these Jemima married H. Nesbit; Harriet married Charles Lanson; and Mary married Henry Schooley. Mrs. Rhoda (Lamareux) Snyder died September 6, 1891, at the age of eighty years. Mr. Charles Lanson was born in Scotland, November 5, 1839, and his wife, Harriet, February 25, 1840. They were married in February, 1867, and have two children, Mary and James. Mr. Lanson is a first-class stationary engineer; he has held several township offices.

John F. Snyder, merchant, Fairview township, P. O. Mountain Top, was born in Lehigh county, January 4, 1851, a son of Nathan and Esther (Mosier) Snyder, both natives of this country, and of German and French descent, respectively. John Snyder, grandfather of Nathan Snyder, took part in the Revolutionary war. Nathan, the father of our subject, was a gunsmith and blacksmith, but worked most of the time on his farm in Lehigh county. He reared a family of seven children, of whom John F. is the eldest, and he worked as his father's helper in a blacksmith shop until sixteen years of age, working all summer and going to school in the winter. He then entered the employ of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad Company as a laborer, and remained with that company for one year and four months, during which time he was promoted to chargeman. He then resigned his position on the railroad and went to work for the Parryville Iron Company, Parryville, Pa., where he worked for two and one-half years. Our subject then entered the State Normal School, Bloomsburg, attending same one year, when he came to Franklin, Pa., and taught school during the years 1872 and 1873. He again returned to school, this time going to the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa, graduating from that institution in 1875. Returning to his home in Franklin township, Mr. Snyder taught another term of school, during which time he studied the languages under Prof. T. M. Balliet, of Carbon county. In 1876 he again entered the Keystone Normal School, commencing a scientific course, but attended only a short time, when he accepted a position as teacher in the Parryville schools, Parryville, Pa., and in 1877 was appointed principal of schools in Weissport, Carbon county, which position he held for ten years. During the summer months Mr. Snyder opened a school in Carbon county to prepare students for teachers, and in this he was very successful, having at times nearly one hundred students in his classes. During the time Mr. Snyder was principal of Weissport schools, he was a candidate for superintendent of schools in Carbon county, but was defeated by the present incumbent by one vote. In 1888 he was forced to give up teaching on account of impaired health. He came to Fairview township and bought a half interest in a general store run by his brother-in-law, Daniel Graver, remaining in partnership with him two months, when Mr. Snyder bought out Mr. Graver, and he now owns the entire stock and runs the store himself. On July 15, 1880, Mr. Snyder was married to Angelina, daughter of Peter and Salinda (Dreisbach) Krum, of Weissport, Carbon Co., Pa., both natives of this State and of German descent. Their union has been blessed by one child, Asher F. Mr. Snyder is a member of the German Reformed Church, and Mrs. Snyder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Snyder is a Republican, and has been elected to several offices by that party.

Joseph Snyder, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Sybertsville, was born in Roaring-Creek township, Columbia Co., Pa., and is a son of Peter and Lydia (Stenger) Snyder. He was reared in his native county, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the plasterer's trade, in which business he was a contractor for twenty-five years. In 1878 he located in Hazleton, where he was a contractor ten years, and in 1888 he settled in Sugar Loaf township, where he has since been engaged in farming, and, since 1889, has carried on a dairy business in connection. His wife was Ann Elizabeth, a daughter of John and Charlotte (Kahler) Bonz, of Tamaqua, Pa., and his children are: Charlotte (Mrs. George Buck), Savilla (Mrs. John Hof-

somer), Anna, Alice, Lydia and William. Mr. Snyder is a member of the Evangelical Church; and in politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH SNYDER, farmer, P. O. Pike's Creek, was born in Ross township, October 2, 1847, and reared and educated in Lake and Lehman townships. He is a son of George and Nancy (Smith) Snyder, both of whom were born in Ross township, Monroe county. George was a son of Henry, who came to this county about 1845 and located in Ross township, where he lived about ten years; he then moved to Lake township where he remained ten years, renting farms in each township. In 1865 he moved to Lehman township with his son George, who bought a farm of fifty acres, and with whom he lived till his death, which occurred in 1865, in his seventy-fourth year. His family consisted of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity. His son George was a farmer and lumberman. He died at the age of seventy-three, in 1890. His family consisted of seven children, three of whom are living: Edward, Lydia and Joseph. Joseph, like his father, has confined himself to farming and lumbering. At the age of twenty-four he married, September 24, 1871, at Lehman Centre, Miss Mary J., daughter of William and Effie McNeel. No children have been born to this union. Mrs. Mary J. Snyder was born in Wyoming county April 15, 1850. Politically Mr. Snyder is a Democrat.

SAMUEL SNYDER, retired, Plymouth. This hale, energetic gentleman was born in Plymouth township, Luzerne Co., Pa., March 31, 1826, and is a son of George and Sarah (Robison) Snyder, natives of New Jersey who came to the Valley when it was but sparsely settled. Samuel, who is the third in a family of four children, was educated at the public schools and, until 1851, followed the vocation of a farmer. He then removed to Lehman, this county, where he engaged in lumbering, in which he continued five years, returning at the end of that time to the old homestead, where he remained three years. He then went to Poke Hollow, and engaged in mining for about six years. In 1868 he came to Plymouth and built a tin-shop near what is now known as the Bull Run crossing, and successfully carried on the business of tin-smithing for three years, selling out at the end of that period. He has not engaged in active business since. He did, however, in 1884, do some prospecting in the Nescopeck Mountains, which resulted in a large expenditure, but no coal. Mr. Snyder has, as a man of business, succeeded well, and is an extensive property-owner in Plymouth, being the possessor of several brick blocks. He was united in marriage, April 22, 1848, with Miss Susan, daughter of Nicholas Rittisbaugh, a native of Germany. To this marriage have been born five children, namely: George R., Charles P., John T., Stella M. (widow of Reese Williams) and Cora H. Mr. Snyder in politics is a Republican. The family attend the Christian Church.

J. T. SNYDER, hardware dealer, Luzerne, was born at Plymouth July 17, 1856, son of Samuel and Susan (Rittisbaugh) Snyder, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Germany. Mr. Snyder was educated in the common schools of his native county and also at the Wyoming Commercial College, graduating from the latter institution in 1873. In 1878 Mr. Snyder engaged in tin-smithing and the general hardware business at Luzerne, where he has succeeded well. He is also interested in the Luzerne Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of the Electric Lightning Rotary Coal and Rock Drilling Machine.

EDWARD SODON, laborer, Henry Shaft, Plains, was born in Warwickshire, England, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Hancock) Sodon, the former of whom died when Edward was very young. Our subject came to America in 1869, and began working at the Henry Shaft, where he has since been engaged, doing various kinds of Company work. Mr. Sodon was married in August, 1888, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of William and Jane (Simmons) Thomas, and they had born to them a family of eight children, two of whom are living, viz.: Mrs. William O. George, in Plains, and William, a carpenter at the Henry Shaft; he has three children, Hannah M., Charlotta and Ralph E. Mr. Sodon is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. K. of M. C., and the F. & A. M. He is allied to no political party, but always votes for the best man and the soundest principles.

Thomas J. Solt, physician and surgeon, Fairview township, P. O. Mountain Top, was born November 2, 1856, in Franklin township, Carbon Co., Pa., a son of Solomon and Eliza (Ash) Solt, both natives of this State, and of German descent. The father was a farmer. He reared a family of twelve children, all of whom are yet living, Thomas J. being the third eldest. He attended the common schools of the vicinity of his birthplace until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the Keystone State Normal School, and remained there one year; then returned home and taught school for six years in his native town. Afterward he accepted a similar position in Penn Forest, Carbon Co., Pa., and taught there one term, at the same time studying medicine under Dr. W. G. M. Seiple. Next year (1881) he took the special science course at the Danesville (Indiana) Central Normal College, and in 1882 entered the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1884 he graduated as an M. D., and soon afterward came to Fairview township, where he commenced the practice of medicine, and has since remained. On June 12, 1880, the Doctor married Julia A., daughter of Tilghman and Mary (Kreamer) Dreisbach, of Franklin township, both natives of that township, and of German descent, and this union has been blessed with one child, Mabel E. Dr. Solt is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society and of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association. In politics he is a Republican.

Charles F. Sorber, carpenter, Plains, was born in Union (now Hunlock) township, Luzerne Co., Pa., March 12, 1857, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Brader) Sorber, natives of Luzerne county, and of German origin. The father, who is a farmer, reared a family of nine children, eight of whom are living, and Charles F. is the eldest. Our subject passed his boyhood on the farm, and was educated in the common schools and in the select school of Prof. Coughlin, at Muhlenburgh. At the age of twenty-two he began life teaming for his uncle, Asa Brader, of Plains, for whom he worked three years, and then learned his trade, which he has since followed, working ten successive years for M. S. Harding, of Plains. He built his present residence and removed therein in 1889. Mr. Sorber was married, November 24, 1881, to Minnie W., daughter of James and Ann (Newth) Tilley, natives of England. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union of America; in politics he is a Republican.

George W. Sorber, furniture dealer, Shickshinny, was born in Newport township, August 29, 1841, a son of Adam and Sarah A. (Hauk) Sorber. His paternal grandfather, George Sorber, was a life-long resident of Hanover township, this county, where he died at the age of ninety-three years. Adam Sorber was born in Hanover township, and lived for some time in Newport township, but died in Union township. His wife was Sarah, a daughter of George Hauk, of Northampton county, Pa., and by her he had fourteen children, of whom nine grew to maturity: George W., Harriet (Mrs. Alfred Hubber), Lavina (Mrs. John Kester), William, John, Peter, Arminda (Mrs. Monroe Williams), Phœbe A. (Mrs. John Harrison) and James. Our subject was reared in Luzerne county and educated in the common schools, and began his business career as clerk. He was in the Civil war, having enlisted August 9, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. He was wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; he was taken prisoner at South Ann River, Va., May 27, 1864, and spent six months in Libby, Andersonville, Savannah and Millen prisons. In 1866 he engaged as clerk with G. W. & L. Search, of Shickshinny, for one year and a half, and then with N. B. Crary, nineteen years and a half; since 1886 he has been engaged in the furniture business. November 15, 1867, he married Arminda, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Scott) Masters, of Union township, by whom he had two children, Lennie M. and Mary B. After her death he married Mrs. Diantha (Sutliff) Roberts, daughter of Stiles Sutliff, of Huntington township, by whom he has two children, Lizzie and George B. Mr. Sorber is a member of the M. E. Church; also of the G. A. R., Union Veteran

Legion and P. O. S. of A.; in politics he is a Republican, and has served as councilman and school director of Shickshinny nine consecutive terms.

William H. Sorber, farmer, P. O. Hunlock Creek, was born in Union (now Hunlock) township, April 2, 1835, where he was reared, receiving his education at the common schools. He is a son of Abraham and Esther (Cragle) Sorber, both of whom were born in Hunlock township. They were worthy people, and much esteemed. Abraham Sorber was born May 17, 1808, and died January 4, 1891, aged eighty-two years. His wife, Esther, was born May 10, 1811, and died October 7, 1873, aged sixty-two years. There were ten children born to them, nine of whom grew to maturity, and six are now living, William H. being the third of the family in order of birth. Abraham is a son of Jacob Sorber, a German by birth, who emigrated to this country, locating in Union township, where he purchased some land, on which he lived to a ripe old age. His life, like that of other pioneers, was full of toil and adventures. William H. Sorber chose for himself a farmer's life, and had always lived on the farm where he was born, and which he inherited on the death of his father. In 1869 he married Miss Minda, daughter of Henry Apture. To them have been born three children: Frank W., William W. and Rebecca. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-third P. V. I., for the term of three years. He served part of his time, returned, and re-enlisted in the Fiftieth New York Engineer Corps, where he served one year and six months. He was honorably discharged, but draws no pension. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served his township in various offices. His farm comprises sixty acres of land.

Solomon Spade, farmer, P. O. Dorrance, was born in Cherryville, Pa., January 24, 1818. He is a son of Daniel and Mary (Kester) Spade, both of whom were born in the same place. They removed to this county about the year 1830, and settled in Dorrance township. Daniel Spade owned eighty acres of woodland, out of which he produced a well-cultivated farm. He was a powerful man, physically, and was not afraid to use his strength in the advancement of agricultural pursuits; he lived to be seventy-eight years of age. His family numbered ten children, four of whom are yet living, Solomon being the eighth in order of birth. Our subject was educated chiefly in Dorrance township, whither he had removed when about twelve years of age, with his father. Since then he has been a resident of Dorrance township. He has always followed farming, in which vocation he prides himself. In 1849 he purchased fifty-eight acres in one lot, out of which he made a model farm; after the lapse of a few years more he bought another lot of fifty-two acres, which he also converted into a farm, and these two are now occupied by his two sons, Milton and Nelson. Besides these he owns a neat house and lot, where he resides. Mr. Spade was a very strong, muscular man in his prime of life, hard-working and honest to a fault. He is a Democrat, and has been honored with several township offices. In 1849 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Philip and Maria Ruth, and seven children were born to them, five of whom are now living: Milton, Nelson, Emma J., Harriet and Maria. Mr. Spade and his wife are both church members—he of the Reformed, she of the Presbyterian.

Levi Spaide, member of the firm of Spaide Brothers, general merchants, Hazleton. This enterprising young business man was born in this county January 15, 1853, and is a son of Daniel and Lydia (Flickinger) Spaide, natives of Dorrance township. The Spaide family was one of the first to settle in that beautiful spot, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch arriving there when it was a dense forest, where he experienced all the privations and hardships to which the settlers of that period were subjected. Levi Spaide was reared and educated at his birthplace, and in 1873 came to Hazleton, where he was engaged as a clerk by William Deisroth, with whom he remained some five years; he then, in partnership with his brother Simon, established the present business. They have the largest general store in this part of the county, and two branch stores are operated—one at Ashland and the other at Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Levi Spaide was united in marriage Sep-

tember 18, 1879, with Miss Martha Gerlock, of Hazleton, and to this union have been born two children, namely: Rollin L. and Hazle Elizabeth. In political matters Mr. Spaide is independent; the family are members of the Methodist Church.

Simon Spaide, the other member of the firm of Spaide Brothers, was born November 6, 1849, at Butler Valley, was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. In 1870 he came to Hazleton, and was here employed as clerk by different merchants until 1878, when the present large mercantile business of Spaide Brothers was established, Simon having charge of the dry-goods department. Mr. Simon Spaide has been twice married: first, in May, 1875, to Miss Hannah M. Klinger, and two children were born to this union, namely: Elora Maud and Ira E. Hannah, his first wife, died July 29, 1880, and for his second wife he married, in March, 1883, Miss Maggie McGran. One child, Elda May, has blessed this union. In political matters Simon Spaide is independent.

Charles W. Spayd, physician, surgeon and druggist, No. 159 East Market street, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Philadelphia, March 3, 1840. He is a son of John E. and Catherine Ann (Bilighaus) Spayd, natives of Saxony (Germany) and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father emigrated to America in 1802, and engaged in the manufacture of planes in Philadelphia, where he died February 13, 1871, aged seventy-two years. He was a son of John E. Spayd, who came from Germany to Philadelphia, where he married Martha Geiss, and later returned to Germany. Our subject, who is the ninth in a family of ten children, five of whom are now living, was educated in Philadelphia, passing through the public school, and then entered the Pennsylvania Medical College. After attending that institution three years, he joined the U. S. service as assistant surgeon of the United States general hospital at St. Louis. He was afterward transferred and promoted to surgeon on the steamer "Empress," serving there until August 16, 1862, when he was transferred to the Fifty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, as regimental surgeon, in which capacity he served until his discharge, June 30, 1865. He then returned to Philadelphia, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1866. He immediately came to Wilkes-Barre, and on April 15, following, opened an office at No. 159 East Market street for the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1885 he established "Spayd's Drug Store," which he operates in connection with his large practice. He makes a specialty of surgery, and to-day he is one of the best known surgeons in Luzerne county. On March 3, 1868, Dr. Spayd married Barbara J., daughter of Charles and Mary (Cridler) Hay, of Scotch and German origin, respectively. The result of this union was one child, Samuel B., who died at the age of three and one-half years, while on a visit with his mother at Easton, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Spayd attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was coroner of Luzerne county from 1881 to 1884; is medical examiner for the Travelers, New York Life, and North Western Mutual Life Insurance Companies. He is a charter member of Conyngham Post, G. A. R.; politically he is a Democrat.

Ambrose Spencer, P. O. Dallas, was born August 27, 1835, in Kingston township, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Daniel and Susanna (Amy) Spencer, the former born in Connecticut, the latter in Bucks county, Pa. The Spencers settled in Dallas about 1837, where they have since resided. Daniel was an honest, industrious man; he purchased a farm of fifty three acres, on which he had lived an uneventful life, dying January 27, 1878, at the age of eighty-two years, having been preceded to the grave by his wife, Susanna, July 23, 1856. Our subject, at his father's death, inherited the latter's farm, but in early life, commenced agricultural pursuits in Franklin township, at which vocation he has continued. He married Jane, daughter of Samuel and Betsy (Nulton) Honeywell, by whom he had three children—two sons and one daughter—James E., and Susan E. and Daniel J. (deceased). Mr. Spencer is a general farmer and an honest and industrious man. He has the confidence of his fellow citizens, who have elected

him to the office of constable for three years, and to other minor offices. Politically, he is a Democrat. His wife is a consistent member of the M. E. Church. Her father, Samuel G. Honeywell, Sr., was born in Hope, Warren Co., N. J., December 27, 1804. He is a son of Richard and Catharine (Sutton) Honeywell, who came to this county about 1809 with a family of six sons and two daughters, locating in Dallas on 400 acres of land. Richard was an old pioneer in the true sense of the term. The country was entirely new, in which the wolf, the deer and the bear reigned supreme; but by the help of his six trusty sons and his two virtuous and willing daughters, managed by the loving words of his wife, the forest gave way to the harvest-field and the rude log-cabin was succeeded by a more pretentious house. Richard was a man of influence, holding the offices of the justice of the peace, constable, and collector at various times; he lived to be sixty years of age. Samuel G., Sr., who is the only surviving member of the family, received part of his education in Hope, N. J., and part in Dallas, this county. He has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits, having begun life in Dallas on a farm of seventy-five acres, where he was looked upon as a practical farmer. In 1827, at the age of twenty-three, he married Miss Betsy, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Nulton, and there were born to them eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and five of them are at this writing living. He and his deceased wife lived consistent lives, and were members of the M. E. Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

William Spencer, farmer, P. O. Town Line, was born in Kingston township, May 29, 1823, and is a son of Daniel and Susan (Amey) Spencer, the former of whom was born in Connecticut, and who removed to this county in its early settlement. He located in Kingston township, on a farm, where he passed the remainder of his lifetime. The grandfather served in the Revolution, in the defense of that liberty which the true patriot loves better than life itself. He lived to be ninety-two years of age. His family consisted of four children. His son, Daniel Spencer, began his business career as a farmer in Kingston, where he lived for a number of years, after which he removed to Dallas, on a farm of fifty acres. He was a hard-working man, and an industrious and practical farmer. During his lifetime he held several township offices. He died in 1880, at the age of eighty-four years, having reared a family of five children, all of whom are living. William, the subject of this sketch, is the second in the family in order of birth. He was reared and educated in Dallas and Carverton, and has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1864 he was mustered into the U. S. service for the term of one year, in the Fourth New Jersey Light Artillery. He served until the end of the conflict, and proved himself a valiant and courageous soldier. After the close of the war, he removed from Dallas to Union township, where he bought a farm of ninety acres of land, on which he erected buildings and also cleared and beautified the farm, all with his own hands. Mr. Spencer has been twice married. For his first wife, he married Miss Ellen R., daughter of Jamison Meeker, and to their union were born eight children, seven of whom are living. Mrs. Ellen R. Spencer died in 1873, and for his second wife he married Mrs. Mary, widow of James Richardson, who bore him two children, one of whom is living. Mr. Spencer is a practical farmer and a worthy citizen, who enjoys the full confidence of his fellow men. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has been honored with several township offices, and has held that of school director for nine years.

Simeon S. Spencer, farmer, P. O. Idetown, was born August 27, 1854, in Dallas township, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Horace and Hannah (Rogers) Spencer, both of whom were born in this county, the former in 1822, the latter in 1832. Horace was a son of Orin, who was one of the first pioneers of the county, coming from New York State, and locating in Kingston township. He was a hard-working, honest, industrious and upright man, and a consistent Christian. He died in the year 1879, having reared twelve children, all of whom came to maturity. His son Horace began business for himself in Kingston township,

and in 1857 moved to Dallas township, on a farm of ninety-six acres. Like his father, he was a worthy man and an industrious farmer, and held several offices of trust in his township. He died in 1890. Horace and Hannah Spencer were the parents of five children, four of whom are now living. Simeon S. is the second in the family, and worked with his father till he reached the age of twenty-five, when he married, on September 3, 1879, Miss Lydia, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Damon. By this union there were born three children, all yet living: Clarence, Raymond and Lloyd. Mrs. Margaret Spencer was born in Centre Moreland, Wyoming county, May 25, 1862. She is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Her family were early settlers in Wyoming county. Mr. Spencer moved on his present farm of twenty-five acres in 1881. He is an enterprising man, upright and industrious.

Z. Spencer, farmer, P. O. Ketcham, was born January 28, 1828, reared and educated in Kingston township. He is a son of Orin and Ann (Amy) Spencer, the former born in Connecticut, the latter in Easton, Northampton Co., Pa. Orin was a son of David, who came to this county about 1775, locating at Forty Fort; he served three years in the Revolutionary army as a valiant soldier, defending his rights as a free-born man. He participated in the defense of the fort at the time of the Wyoming Massacre, and caused several Indians to "bite the dust." He is said to have been the owner of several hundred acres of land in the Wyoming Valley, which he disposed of for a trifle, not knowing its value at that time. . He afterward moved to Dallas, and subsequently bought a farm in Kingston township, where he lived for a number of years. He died in Dallas at the age of ninety-five years, having reared a family of five children, all of whom grew to maturity. Orin, the father of our subject, began life in Kingston township on the farm purchased by his father after he moved out of the Valley. This farm consisted of fifty acres of fertile land. Orin was a hard-working, honest and industrious man, whose life, like that of other farmers, was uneventful. In religion he was a consistent member of the M. E. Church. Politically he was a Democrat. He reared a family of twelve children, all of whom came to maturity, and eight of whom are now living. Our subject is the fourth in the family, and has always "followed the plough." On July 4, 1850, he married Miss Sarah C., daughter of Conrad and Mary Kinkle, by which union there have been born ten children, eight of whom are living, as follows: Mary, Frank, Elizabeth, Thaddeus S., Marshall, George, Wealthy and Frederick. Mary is married to DeWitt Lord, a farmer; Elizabeth is married to Lyman Lord, and George is married to Miss Louisa Smith. Mr. Spencer has lived in Dallas all his life excepting one year he spent in Wyoming county. He moved on his present place, a farm of sixty-five acres, in 1865, and is a general and industrious farmer, owning some very fine stock of a superior grade. He has made extensive improvements, clearing land and building out-houses; he was unfortunate enough to lose two barns by fire. Our subject has been honored with several township offices. Politically he is a Republican.

Rev. Levi L. Sprague, A. M., D. D., was born December 23, 1844, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess Co., N. Y. His paternal and maternal ancestors were New England people for several generations. The father moved his family to New Milford, Pa., when the son was a lad, and where the latter was given the advantage of excellent schools. The family afterward moved on a farm, near Le Raysville, Pa., and young Levi was sent to the academy of that place. This school at that time was one of the best of its kind in the State. When twenty years of age he took a business course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and on returning home was made principal of the Le Raysville Academy, where he remained one year. In the spring of 1866 he entered Wyoming Seminary, where he graduated in 1868, and was immediately elected principal of the College of Business connected with the seminary. By private study Dr. Sprague completed a college course, and received the degree of A. M. from Allegheny College. He read law with Hon. W. W. Ketcham for nearly two years, but believing his duty to lie in the Christian

ministry, he joined the Wyoming Annual Conference in 1874. He remained principal of the College of Business until 1882, when he was made president of the Wyoming Seminary, the position he now (1892) holds. In 1885 the Wesleyan University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is a trustee of Wyoming Seminary, of Syracuse University, and of the Wyoming Annual Conference, and was a member of the General Conference of the M. E. Church held in Omaha, in May, 1892. On December 22, 1869, Dr. Sprague married Miss Jennie E. Russell, of Otego, N. Y., and they have two children: Laura J. and E. Russell.

Charles E. St. John, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Norwich, Conn., September 20, 1820, and is a son of Albert and Clarissa (Hoyt) St. John. His paternal grandfather, Jesse St. John (whose wife was a Miss Weed) was a soldier of the Revolution, and one of a party of seven men to capture Fort Montgomery, on the Hudson, from the British during that war. He was a farmer, and died at Wilton, Fairfield Co., Conn. Albert St. John was an edge-tool manufacturer, and was in business at Canterbury, Orange Co., N. Y., during the panic of 1832. Having failed, he returned to Connecticut, and worked as a journeyman at Norwich for some years; afterward located at Fleming, N. Y., and engaged in farming, and about 1857 he removed to Janesville, Wis., where he died in 1889, at the age of ninety-seven. Our subject was reared in Connecticut and New York, is an edge-tool maker by trade, which he learned in Cohoes, N. Y., and followed nine years. In 1837–38 he took part in the Seminole war in Florida, and witnessed the capture of the Seminole chief, "Billy Bowlegs." For many years Mr. St. John has been a salesman on the road. He came to Luzerne county in 1858, and has resided in Wilkes-Barre since 1860. He was twice married, his first wife being Lucy L., a daughter of Jesse and Mary Word, of Dutchess county, N. Y., and by her he had six children: Jesse, George A., Charles W., Frank J., William H. and John N. His second wife was Mrs. Sallie (Tico) Owens, of Columbia county, Pa., by which union he had four children: Lucy (Mrs. Roland Evans), Hattie, Mary, and Daisy (deceased). Mr. St. John is a member of the M. E. Church, and of the F. & A. M. and Council; in politics he is a Republican.

Charles W. St. John, wholesale liquor dealer, Pittston, was born at Honesdale, Pa., August 6, 1850, and he is the third son of C. E. and Lucy (Wood) St. John, who were typical Americans, and resided for a number of years at Honesdale, Pa. The mother died in 1856; the father is still living, and is a traveling salesman. The family consists of six sons, viz.: Jesse, now retired from active business and residing at Mansfield, Ohio; George, a blacksmith, of Wilkes-Barre; Charles W.; Frank, salesman for the Newton Coal Mining Company and resident of Philadelphia; William, a blacksmith, of Scranton; John, a coppersmith, of Perth Amboy, N. J. Our subject passed the first six years of his life in Honesdale, and his mother dying at this time, he went to Prompton and lived on a farm for two years. He worked in the coal mines of Plymouth for a short time, and removed from there to Espyville, same State, where he was in the employ of Thomas Edgar, a planing operator, for two years. He next entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and remained with them about six months, then accepted a position with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and was in the employ of that company sixteen years, being one of the most popular conductors of that road. After leaving the railroad, he purchased an interest in the wholesale liquor business of Benjamin Bevan, at No. 73 Main street, Pittston, and shortly afterward became manager for the firm, which position he has filled until the present time. On January 12, 1880, Mr. St. John married Miss E. Lillian, daughter of Benjamin Bevan, a prominent merchant of Pittston, and this union has been blessed with one child, Lucy. The family worship at Trinity Episcopal Church, of West Pittston. Mr. St. John is a Master Mason. Politically he is a stanch Republican. An entirely self-made man, he has reached his present success not by hasty flight, but by the rugged road of toil and application, and is one of the representative citizens of this county, occupying a prominent position among the business men of the county.

Edwin S. Stackhouse, coal operator and merchant, Shickshinny, was born in that borough February 11, 1866, a son of John M. and Mary C. (Lanning) Stackhouse. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Stackhouse, a native of Columbia county, Pa., and a farmer, lumberman and foundryman, was the first of the name to locate in Luzerne county, and lived and died in Shickshinny Valley. He was a son of James Stackhouse, a wood-worker and engraver, who spent most of his life in Columbia county and died there. The latter was a son of Benjamin Stackhouse, and his wife was Mary, daughter of Christopher Bowman, both of Bucks county, Pa. Benjamin was a son of Robert Stackhouse, and with his father left Bucks county prior to 1770, and made the first settlement at Berwick, Pa., with a colony of Friends, and died there in 1776. Robert, who died in Berwick in 1788, was born in 1692, and was a son of Thomas and Grace (Heaton) Stackhouse. Thomas Stackhouse came to Bucks county in 1682, and represented Bucks county in the Colonial Assembly, Province of Pennsylvania, in 1711, 1713 and 1715. He died in Middletown, Bucks Co., Pa., April 26, 1744. He was a nephew of Thomas Stackhouse, who was a fellow passenger of William Penn, in 1682, on the ship "Welcome," from England to Philadelphia.

John M. Stackhouse, the father of our subject, was born in the Shickshinny Valley in 1839, and died at Shickshinny in 1883. He was a lumberman, and first leased and operated, with others, what is now known as the Salem Coal Field, which he afterward purchased and operated until his death. His wife, Mary C., was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Winters) Lanning, of Shickshinny Valley, formerly of New Jersey, by whom he has six children living: Annie (Mrs. James M. Fritz), Edwin S., Alice G., Jennie M., Charles P. and Mary M. Our subject was reared at Shickshinny and educated at Lehigh University, where he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of Mining Engineer, and has since been engaged in coal operating and merchandising. He is a member of the M. E. Church; also of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the P. O. S. of A., and is master of Sylvania Lodge No. 354, F. & A. M.; in politics, he is a Republican. Mr. Stackhouse was married May 4, 1892, to Lidie B., daughter of Rev. William H. and Marietta (Mullin) Keith, of Gettysburg, Pa.

Benjamin F. Stark, proprietor of livery and transfer stables, Wilkes-Barre, was born July 15, 1845, and is a son of Cornelius and Louisa (Wagner) Stark, natives of Luzerne county. They were the parents of nine children, Benjamin F. being the fourth in order of birth. Our subject was educated at the Montrose Academy and Lowell's Business College. On October 10, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary F., daughter of Hon. D. D. and Mary A. (Raynsford) Warner, natives of Connecticut, by which union five children were born as follows: Fred W., Helen W., Jared W., M. Louise and Harold R. Mrs. Stark is a member of the Episcopal Church, Mr. Stark of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., and is a Knight Templar, Dieu Le Veut Commandery No. 45. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He was a member of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., from its reorganization until recently, and was captain of Company F, six years, a major three weeks, and lieutenant-colonel seven years.

Henry Stark, retired, Plains township, P. O. Hudson, was born October 10, 1831, in Plains township, on the old Stark homestead, about twenty rods from his present residence. He is a son of John and Cornelia (Wilcox) Stark, and a grandson of Henry Stark, one of the pioneers of Luzerne county. In his father's family there were nine children, seven of whom are living, and of whom Henry is the sixth; his brother, John R., is also living on a portion of the old homestead. Our subject received a common-school education, and has been engaged in farming nearly all his life. His father built Henry's present residence, and there died June 22, 1878, at the age of eighty-three years, followed by his widow, May 11, 1884, at the age of eighty-seven years. Henry Stark was married, March 15, 1884, to Miss Letitia, daughter of Nelson C. Coolbaugh, of Mountain Valley, Pa., and one child was born to them, Cornelia, who died in infancy. Mr. Stark has a very comfortable home, in which he can pass the declining years of his life. Mrs. Stark is a member of the

Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Stark has always given his political support to the Republican party.

Henry J. Stark, proprietor of a restaurant, Plains township, P. O. Hudson, was born in Germany, May 3, 1858, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Apple) Stark, and a step-son of Christian Keil, of Mill Creek. In his father's family there were three children, of whom Henry J. is the youngest. Our subject came to America in 1870, and located at Wilkes-Barre, where he began picking slate; he followed the mines chiefly, seventeen years, being engaged as pumpman six and a half years and as engineer about six years. In 1887 he engaged in his present business, which he has conducted in such a manner that he has built up a large patronage. Mr. Stark was married October 27, 1878, to Maggie S., daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Kilian) Reichers, of Miners Mills. They have six children, four of whom are living, viz.: John F., Katie M., Henry C. F. and Fred O. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church of Wilkes-Barre; he is Sachem of Lodge No. 283, I. O. R. M., and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. of Wilkes-Barre, the A. O. K. of M. C., No. 72, all of which are German Orders; in his political views, he is a steadfast Democrat.

John M. Stark, retired farmer, Wyoming borough, was born in Plains township, this county, February 23, 1819, a son of James and Mary (Michael) Stark, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin, respectively. James Stark, who was a farmer and contractor, was married three times and reared a family of fourteen children. By his second wife there were two children, of whom John M. is the eldest. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at twenty-one years of age, began working his father's farm on shares; laboring thus for seven years, when he was employed as superintendent of the North Branch Canal for ten years. He then moved upon his farm in Franklin township, which he had purchased some time before, and farmed for one year; being then employed as superintendent for the Pennsylvania Coal Company eight years, after which he moved back to his farm and remained there six years. He then sold that property, and purchased a large farm at Wyoming, where he has since resided. Mr. Stark was married October 16, 1841, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Morris and Ann (Nun) Davison, natives of New Jersey, of English origin. This happy union was blessed with seven children, six of whom are living: George M., a manufacturer at Pittston; Harriet E. (Mrs. M. Coolbaugh); Joanna (Mrs. Miles Stevens); Mary L. (Mrs. William Shoemaker); Lydia E. (Mrs. Frank Mosier); Charles B. (died July 27, 1882), and Jennie E. (Mrs. Dr. J. N. Warner). Mrs. Stark is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Stark was school director of West Pittston for some years; was supervisor of Franklin township and also served as a member of the council of West Pittston borough. He operated the first gas works in Pittston, manufacturing gas from rosin, in the year 1861; he is one of the substantial men of his borough, and politically is a Democrat.

George M. Stark, manufacturer of iron and steel roofing, Pittston, and one of the leading residents of Wyoming, was born in Plains township, September 11, 1842, a son of John M. and Sarah (Davison) Stark; he is the eldest in a family of seven children, six of whom are yet living. Our subject was educated in the common schools and at Wyoming Seminary, and at sixteen years of age began work on the canal with his father, where he remained one summer. During the following winter he attended school, and in the spring of 1859 he engaged with the Pittston Gas Company, in whose employ he remained until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Battery M, Second Pennsylvania Artillery, Capt. D. R. Schooley, with which he served until the close of the war; he then returned to Franklin township and worked on his father's farm for a year and a half, when he engaged in general mercantile business in Moosic for six years, at the end of which time he moved to Wyoming and operated a general store four years. In November, 1885, he engaged in his present business with the Pittston Iron Roofing Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He also owns and operates a farm near Dallas. He was married, October 10, 1867, to Miss Albertine, daughter of Dr. Alford and Catherine (Van Loon)

Brace, respectively natives of New York and Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin. Mr. and Mrs. Stark have a large circle of friends; in his political views he is independent, and he devotes his entire time to his business and his home.

Peter Staub, Sr., farmer, P. O. Trucksville, was born in Germany February 26, 1830, and is a son of Peter and Mary Staub, both of whom were born in Germany; the former emigrated to this country in 1854; the latter had died in Germany. The son, Peter, had emigrated to this country one year previous to his father, April 30, 1853, and located in Wilkes-Barre, where he was employed by the Baltimore Coal Company for six years. He then removed to Sugar Notch, where he farmed eight years, and in 1867 removed to Kingston township, having, in 1865, purchased a farm of 150 acres of well-improved land, on which he has made many visible improvements. He was married December 27, 1853, to Miss Mary E., daughter of John Kline. To their union have been born two sons, John N. and Peter W. The latter is a farmer, and is married to Miss Lena Heck, who has borne him three children, two of whom are living. The former is a dairyman, milking fourteen cows; he married Miss Mary Heck, sister of Lena, and to them have been born five children, two of whom are living. Mr. Staub is a general and practical farmer, and a thorough-going business man. He is a member of St. Nicholas Catholic Church, as well as organized Catholic Societies, and politically is a Republican.

John Steel, farmer, P. O. Huntsville, was born in the County of Salop, England, February 20, 1826, a son of John and Mary (Smith) Steel, both also natives of England. John Steel, the father of our subject, was an old English farmer. He had a family of seven sons, five of whom grew to maturity, John, whose name opens this sketch, being the eldest in the family. He was reared and educated in England, and in early life learned the butcher's trade. In May, 1848, he came to this country, landing in New York, whence he proceeded to Pottsville, where he remained about eight years. In 1855 he came to this county, making his home in Wilkes-Barre, where he resided four years. Here he engaged in the manufacture of rope, twine and cordage, which he sold by the wholesale in the county, doing his own "drumming," at which he succeeded beyond all expectations. In 1866 he moved to Jackson township, where he now resides on a farm of 115 acres. This he has redeemed from Mother Nature, converting the bleak wilderness and causing it to "blossom as the rose." On August 12, 1855, at the age of twenty-nine, he married in Berks county, Pa., Miss Ann, daughter of Samuel and Ann Errel, by which union there were born thirteen children—nine sons and four daughters—eight of whom are now (1891) living: Mary A., John, Maggie, Alexander, Thomas, Isabella, Kate and Henry. Of these, Mary A. married H. Randall; Alexander married Miss Fannie Ayers; John married Miss Alice Maddock, and Isabella married William Lamareaux. Mr. Steel serves well the country of his adoption. He was made a citizen in 1853, in Berks county, and although he did not enter the army in the Civil war, yet he contributed liberally to the substitute fund. He and his estimable wife are members of the Episcopal Church; politically he is independent.

Simon Stein, farmer, P. O. Dorrance, was born in Hazle township, September 2, 1858, a son of Henry and Gertrude (Stein) Stein, both of whom were born in Germany, the former May 16, 1833, the latter May 29, 1844. They emigrated to this country in 1855, and first located at Tamaqua, Pa., where they resided for a short time; thence removed to Hazleton, where for a brief space he worked at his trade, that of shoemaker. He finally went to work in the mines, an occupation he followed for several years. During his residence at Hazleton he was married to Miss Gertrude Stein, and then removed to the neighborhood of Scranton, where he was also engaged in the mines; there he tarried five years, and then removed to Dorrance township, where he purchased fifty acres of land, to which he soon afterward added 110 acres, making in all a farm of 160 acres, of which he cleared about forty-five. These figures show Mr. Stein to be a hard-working, sober, honest and industrious man. He is well thought of in his township, where he has held several

offices. His wife died January 11, 1885, aged fifty-one years. They reared a family of five children, three of whom are living: Simon, Conrod and Annie, Simon being the eldest in the family. Our subject was reared and educated at Scranton and Dorrance; he has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is a promising young man of energy and pluck. He has in his own name forty acres adjoining his father's, and works both. He and his father have always lived together. On June 28, 1890, Mr. Stein married Miss Addie, daughter of Lyman and Susan Engler, to which happy union there was born one child, Henry M. Mrs. Addie Stein was born in Dorrance September 4, 1870. Mr. Stein is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and he and his wife are both members of the Lutheran Church.

Joseph Steinberg, hotel proprietor, Kingston borough, P. O. Edwardsdale, was born in Germany, March 17, 1858, and is a son of John and Milanda (Balaska) Steinberg. Our subject was reared and educated in the land of his birth. Upon reaching his majority he became dissatisfied with the conservativeness of the Old World, and started out in search of new fields of enterprise. He came to America in 1880, and located at Drifton, Pa., where he engaged in mining, remaining there about seven years; he removed thence to Shenandoah, Pa., where he followed mining for two years more, and then came to Kingston, and engaged in his present business, in which he has met with crowning success. Mr. Steinberg was married, in 1888, to Miss Martha Warchensca, also a native of Germany. The fruits of this union are four children, viz.: Mary, Joseph, Charles and Leon. Mr. Steinberg and his family are members of the Polish Church; he is a faithful supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

Matthew J. Stephens, a popular and prominent merchant tailor of Wilkes-Barre, was born in the County of Durham, England, May 6, 1853, and is a son of William J. and Kate (Callen) Stephens, being of Irish parentage. He was educated in his native county, where he served a partial apprenticeship at the cutter's trade, finishing in New York City, where he located in 1870. He came to Wilkes-Barre in 1871, and entered the employ of J. Stern, in whose service he remained fifteen years as cutter. In 1886 he embarked in business for himself, in which he still continues. Mr. Stephens married, January 14, 1890, Letitia M., daughter of Robert C. and Ellen (McGroarty) Rogers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has a son, Robert R., and a daughter, Beatrice M. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

C. M. Stevens, general grocer, No. 34 N. Main street, Pittston, was born April 27, 1838, in Orange county, N. Y., and is a son of Isaac and Riannah (Drew) Stevens, who were also natives of Orange county. In 1839 they, with their family of three children, left for what was then "the far West," and settled on a farm in Exeter, Luzerne county. Two sons and two daughters were afterward born to them, all of whom are now living. Here the parents spent the remainder of their days, the mother dying September 26, 1878, and the father October 19, 1889, in his eighty-third year. Our subject received his education in the public schools, was afterward a student in the Wyoming Seminary, and taught school for a number of years. In July, 1870, he, with his younger brother M. H., engaged in the mercantile business in Pittston, under the firm name of Stevens Bros. In May, 1883, he purchased his brother's interest, and has since been sole proprietor. In 1872 Mr. Stevens was married to Miss Mary A. Davidson, of Wyoming, and they have one son, Rolland D. Mr. Stevens is a member of Gohonto Lodge I. O. O. F., and in politics is a stanch Democrat.

Frank Stevens, carpenter, Plymouth, was born at Honesdale, Pa., March 24, 1855, and is a son of Mark and Sarah (Williams) Stevens, natives of Wayne county, Pa. Frank is the second in a family of four children, who were left fatherless by the cruel hand of the Civil war. He was educated at the Harford Orphan School in Susquehanna county, this State, and after leaving school learned the carpenter's trade, working at it a short time in Harford, and afterward proceeding to Callicoon, N. Y., spending two years in the public schools of that place. He then moved to

Nanticoke, Pa., where he worked at his trade and about the mines until 1870, in which year he came to Plymouth, and was engaged by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, where he has worked at his trade ever since. Mr. Stevens was married, July 21, 1884, to Miss Annie, daughter of Josiah and Rebecca (Wagner) Sterner, natives of Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born three children, as follows: Josiah, Carrie and Nellie. Our subject is a Republican in politics; he belongs to the P. O. S. of A. and Sons of America. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Minerva W. Stevens, widow of the late John B. Stevens, was born in Briar Creek township, Columbia Co., Pa., August 12, 1826, a daughter of Joseph and Ellenor (Bowman) Dilce. The Dilces were formerly from Ohio, but removed to Northampton county, thence to Columbia county, and finally to Luzerne county, Pa., locating in Cambra, latter county, in 1841. In October, 1843, Mrs. Stevens was married to John B. Stevens, who was born in Huntington township in 1821, a son of Zebulon H. Stevens, who was born on Pine creek. Zebulon H. was a son, of Capt. Thomas Stevens, a native of Connecticut, who served as captain in the Revolutionary army. After the close of that war he removed to this county, where he became one of the foremost pioneers of Huntington township. He was a worthy gentleman, enjoying the full confidence of his fellow citizens. He owned 100 acres of land in Huntington township, and there reared a family of eight children. His son, Zebulon H., began life on the old homestead in Huntington township, and was a prosperous farmer as well as an extensive contractor; he was self educated and a man of marked intelligence. He led a life of usefulness and died in 1854, aged sixty-three years. His family consisted of ten children, four of whom are yet living, and three were in the army, viz.: Thomas Q. A., Stratton Z. and John B., Thomas Q. A. having been first lieutenant. Of these, John B. began his first struggle in life near Cambra, where he resided two years, and seven years afterward he spent in Illinois. In 1851 he removed to Ross township, where he purchased a farm of 140 acres of land, 125 of which were cleared during his lifetime. He was a hard-working, honest, and industrious man, enjoying the full confidence of his fellow citizens. At various times he held office in the township, and he was a strong believer in Republican principles. In religious connection he and his family were strict Methodists. His children were eight in number, four of whom are now living. He was a member of Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-Ninth P. V. I., and served his country faithfully during the Civil war. He died July, 1890, from disease contracted in the army. His son, Joseph W., was also in the war of the Rebellion, as a member of Battery M, U. S. Artillery, for over three years; he lived only three weeks after getting home.

Z. H. Stevens, son of John B., is living on his father's old place, and is a practical farmer. In 1878 he married Miss Amy Rood, who was born in Ross township in 1859, a daughter of George C. and Elizabeth Rood, and to them were born five children, four of whom are now living: Arthur, Nellie, Stratton and Eva.

Gilbert B. Stewart, master mechanic, Empire Shops, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Chicago, Ill., September 20, 1844, a son of William L. and Eliza (Barnes) Stewart, the former a native of Philadelphia, Pa., a machinist by trade, the latter a native of Hollisterville, Luzerne Co., Pa. William L. Stewart has resided in Wilkes-Barre since 1864, and is now master mechanic in the Oliver Powder Works at Laurel Run. His children were three in number, viz.: Gilbert B., Sarah (Mrs. Charles E. Ayars) and Ruth (Mrs. Alfred F. Smith). Our subject was reared and educated in Wilkes-Barre, and in June, 1862, enlisted as a drummer in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-First P. V., later was promoted to drum-major of the regiment, and after serving three years was honorably discharged. Returning to Wilkes-Barre, he finished his trade of machinist, and with the exception of the five years he was locomotive engineer on the L. & S. division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and four years engine dispatcher for the L. & S. R. R. Co., he has since followed his trade; was

assistant master mechanic in the D. & H. C. R. R. shops at Carbondale, four years, and since 1888 has been master mechanic at the Empire Shops, Wilkes-Barre. On November, 3, 1867, Mr. Stewart married Drusilla, daughter of Ziba Kremer, of Newport, this county, and they have five children: Edith, Annie, Alice, William and Bertha. Our subject is a member of the Grant Street Presbyterian Church, Wilkes-Barre, of the F. & A. M. and G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

Rev. Winfield Scott Stites, minister of the Gospel, Wyoming, was born at Cape May, N. J., August 9, 1847, a son of John K. F. and Harriet (Marcy) Stites, natives of New Jersey and of English origin. Mr. Stites was a Presbyterian clergyman; he reared a family of three children, of whom Winfield S. was the youngest. Our subject received his primary education in the public schools of Philadelphia; he is a graduate of Princeton College and the Allegheny and Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1873 he came to Wyoming, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, where he remained four years. In 1877 he was called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., where he remained until broken health forced him to resign this charge. Since then he has spent the years in travel and in preaching in several churches. In politics Mr. Stites is a Republican.

William Henry (deceased) was one of the early progressive business men of the Lackawanna Valley; he was a pioneer iron master, and among the first to develop the resources of that region. He was born at Nazareth, Pa., August 15, 1794, and lived to the ripe old age of eighty-four years; he died at Wyoming, where his wife still resides. William was a son of William and Sabina (Schrupp) Henry, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish origin; they were descended from the early pioneer settlers of the Keystone State. Our subject's grandfather, also named William, was an officer under Gen. Washington in the Revolutionary war; his grandfather, Robert Henry, came to America in 1722, and settled at Newcastle, near Philadelphia; he married Ann Wood, who came to America in the ship with William Penn. Our subject's grandfather, William Henry, was the inventor of the first screw auger. The Henry family have usually held to the Moravian faith, and in politics have been Whigs and Republicans.

Chester B. Stivers, merchant, Ashley, was born in Hanover township May 30, 1839, and is a son of Samuel B. and Mary (Mosher) Stivers, natives, respectively, of Newport township, this county, and Easton, Pa., and of Dutch, German and Irish origin. He is a grandson of John and Phœbe (Barber) Stivers, the latter a member of an Irish family. The Stiverses (formerly Von Stiver) settled in Long Island in 1645, and soon after 1800 a branch came to Luzerne county, settling in what is now Newport township. In the family of Samuel B. Stivers there were eight children, viz.: Thomas B., Conrad L. (died at the age of seven), Chester B., Malinda (Mrs. Peter Smith), Elizabeth (Mrs. William Field), Hendrick W., Phœbe and Horace. Our subject passed his boyhood on the farm and attended the common school, afterward learning the shoemaker's trade. He enlisted at Wilkes-Barre, August 18, 1861, as private in Company L, Twenty-third P. V., and March 1, 1862, was detached to Battery H, First Pennsylvania Artillery, as artificer. He was discharged November 26, 1863, re-enlisting the next day, being dismounted in May, 1864, and assigned to garrison duty at Fort Whipple. He also carried mail, did other detached service during the war, and was discharged at Philadelphia June 27, 1865. He then returned to Ashley, worked two years with an engineering corps, and in 1868 embarked in the grocery business, which he has since followed, and in connection with which he also ran a saloon in the same building, which he had put up in 1868. Mr. Stivers was married, March 15, 1866, to Miss Anna, daughter of Michael and Mary (Monahan) Donnelly, natives of Ireland. The issue of this union was five children, three of whom are living, viz.: William C.; Edward D., a farmer of Wright township, and Bessie J. Mrs. Stivers is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Stivers is a member of the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in his political views, and has held the offices of constable, assessor and councilman in Ashley borough, and in 1890 was appointed census taker. The great-

grandfather of our subject, George Stivers, who died in New Jersey at the age of one hundred and twelve years, served seven years in the Revolutionary war, as did also his four sons, including John, whose gun is still in the possession of Mr. Stivers.

William C. Stivers, brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was born at Solomon's Gap April 11, 1867, and is a son of Chester B. and Anna (Donnelly) Stivers. He was educated in the common schools, and then began picking slate in the breaker, at which he remained two years. After this he worked three years in the shop yard at Ashley, then was brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad eighteen months, and in July, 1888, began in a similar occupation on the Central. He has been on a passenger train since June 21, 1891. Mr. Stivers was married, July 31, 1889, to Miss Anna, daughter of Philip and Ruth (Bullock) Evans, natives of Wales. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and B. R. T., and is a Republican in his political views.

Fredrick Stock, farmer, P. O. Forty Fort, was born July 25, 1837, in Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Weaver) Stock, who reared a family of eleven children, of whom our subject is the sixth. He was educated in the common schools of Germany, came to America December 31, 1856, and engaged in public works for one year and three months; then worked for William Loveland, of Kingston, three years and nine months. He then worked for Payne Pettebone, of Wyoming, three years and nine months; then lived with his brother, Jacob, for two years; then in the Old House, by the Barber Mill, for two years, on the Shoemaker farm in Forty Fort. Then he came to Forty Fort, and in 1871 built his cozy home where he has since lived. On January 29, 1868, Mr. Stock was married to Susan, daughter of William and Martha (Flemming) Hartzell, natives of Pennsylvania, by which happy union they had three children, one of whom is now living: Miss Jennie, who is the pride and joy of the pleasant home, and is a member of the M. E. Church of Forty Fort. Mrs. Stock is also a member of the M. E. Church of Forty Fort, while Mr. Stock is a member of the German Reformed Church. In politics he is a stanch Democrat.

Jacob Stock, farmer, Forty Fort, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 22, 1831, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Weaver) Stock, both also natives of Bavaria, and farmers by occupation. Our subject came to America June 1, 1852, and was engaged in chopping wood by the cord, in Wyoming county, for three weeks. He then went to Tunkhannock, same county, and worked three months in a brickyard; also drove team in same town fifteen months. He then moved to Delaware Water Gap, Pa., and worked as foreman on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, two years, thence in 1856 proceeded to Kingston, and there worked on the railroad, three years. He then came to Forty Fort, and was engaged as farm hand with Anson Church, five years; then for William Sweatland, eighteen months, at the end of which time he returned to Kingston, and worked one year in the car shops. Once more coming to Forty Fort, he worked one year for H. H. Wells on the farm, and then in 1866 purchased a house and moved to his present farm, which he has since cultivated. In his father's family there were eleven children, eight of whom are now living, Jacob being the third. Our subject was married August 11, 1855, to Elizabeth Biear, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Snider) Biear, natives of Germany. This union was blessed with seven children, only one of whom is now living, Adam, head man at the Pettebone Mine, who married Alice Hawk (both he and his wife are members of the Kingston Presbyterian Church; he is a member of Walnut Lodge, I. O. O. F., Luzerne). Jacob Stock is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre; his wife of the Presbyterian Church of Kingston. Politically he is a radical Democrat.

Thomas Stoneham, mine foreman, Parsons, was born in Pittston October 3, 1859, and is a son of Thomas and Latte (Cook) Stoneham, the former a native of New York and the latter of Connecticut, both being of New England parentage. Our subject was educated in the public schools at Pittston, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-one, working in the mines at Plymouth, Pa. He remained

there about ten years, when he came to Parsons, and engaged in mining at the Mineral Spring Colliery; he is now inside foreman at the Conyngham Shaft. Mr. Stoneham was married October 3, 1884, to Miss Anna, daughter of John and Mary (Gardner) Mountford, of Jermyn, Pa. The fruits of this happy union are four children, viz.: Emerson, born March 16, 1886; Burtie, born May 1, 1887; Harrison, born August 23, 1888, and Anna, born September 1, 1890. Our subject is a member of the I. O. R. M., and of the F. & A. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

Daniel W. Stout, ticket agent, Nanticoke, Pa., was born in Briar Creek township, Columbia Co., Pa., December 9, 1861, and is the youngest in the family of ten children (eight sons and two daughters) born to William and Mary (Shaffer) Stout, natives of Luzerne county. Daniel W. was educated in the public schools and at the Orangeville Academy in his native county. After leaving school he began work in the machine shops at Berwick, Pa., continuing here for three years. He was then employed in the Jackson & Woodin Car Shops until 1885, when he engaged in farming, which he continued for two years. In 1887 Mr. Stout began railroading, following this until 1891, when he was appointed ticket agent at the east end of the Nanticoke bridge, which position he now occupies. Mr. Stout was united in marriage, March 28, 1889, with Florence L., daughter of John and Elizabeth (McGraw) Collins, natives of Luzerne county. In politics Mr. Stout is a Democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Malta, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John G. Stout, retired farmer, Forty Fort, was born June 3, 1813, at Nazareth, Pa., and is a son of Christian and Sarah (Gross) Stout, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. Our subject, who is the second in a family of three children, two of whom are now living, was educated in the common schools, and at twenty-three years of age began work in the lumber woods, where he remained one year; then did general work two years, after which he came to Forty Fort, and was engaged in general work for five years. In 1844 he purchased his present farm, and rented the Myers farm, which he worked fourteen years. He then moved on his farm, and followed truck farming until he retired some years ago. On May 10, 1836, he married Eunice Lamereaux, daughter of James and Sarah (Hunter) Lamereaux, natives of Pennsylvania, and of French descent. Mr. and Mrs. Stout have three children: Robert, Anson, and Dyer. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and in his political preferences he is a Republican.

A. J. Strait, farmer and lumberman, Hunlock Creek, was born in Franklin township December 30, 1851, where he was reared and educated in the common schools. He is a son of Lewis and Amelia (Alling) Strait, both of whom were born in Morris county, N. J., the former in 1809, the latter in 1813. They removed to this county when they were both young, and located in Franklin township, where they lived a life of peace and quietness. Lewis died in 1874, his wife, Amelia, in 1890. They reared a family of seven children, four of whom are living. Our subject is the sixth in the family, and has always confined himself to farming and lumbering and railroad bossing. On April 15, 1874, he married Miss Olive, daughter of James Lamoreux, to which union have been born eleven children, all of whom are living: Cora S., Louise E., Harvey B., Amelia J., Priscilla M., Hiram J., Christina E., Emily A. Mahlon L., Jessie M. and Fannie A. Mr. Strait owns fifty acres of land in Hunlock township, which he purchased in 1872, besides a mill property of twenty acres, known as the "Koons Mill." He is a member I. O. P. S. A. and Sons of Veterans. His father served his country in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years. He is a Republican in politics, and has held various township offices.

Captain Nelson Stranberg, a prominent citizen of Parsons, and inside foreman at Laurel Run Mine, was born in Sweden, March 18, 1854, a son of Nelson and Bertha (Anderson) Stranberg. At the age of fifteen, he enlisted in the Royal Life Guards of Charles XV., at Stockholm, and after serving his Majesty for three years, the term

of enlistment, came to America and engaged in mining at Kingston. In the fall of 1878, when he went to Wilkes-Barre, remaining there one year, and next came to Parsons, where he has since been engaged in mining for the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company. He was promoted to his present position in 1885. At the organization of Company F, Ninth Regiment N. G. P., July 7, 1879, our subject was commissioned first lieutenant; May 11, 1882, was commissioned captain, and is now serving his third successive commission as captain of that company, which amply demonstrates his aptitude to military life. Mr. Stranberg was married December 27, 1882, to Miss Jennie, daughter of John Anderson, of Parsons; and of this union has been born one child, Etta. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and is one of those strictly independent political thinkers of which the present age is greatly in need.

William J. Strange, a prominent citizen of Plains township, was born in Pittston, October 14, 1854, and is a son of William and Caroline (Sharren) Strange, natives of England. The parents came to America in 1844, and located in Pittston, where the father engaged first in farming and later in teaming around the mines; he was for several years stable-boss and veterinary surgeon, having charge of several barns, until he retired from active life and removed to Plains, in February, 1891. William and Caroline Strange were the parents of seven children, of whom William J. is the fifth. The last named was educated in the common schools and at Wyoming Seminary, where he completed the English and commercial courses. He began life for himself at Pittston, where he was successively engaged in painting, two and a half years; butchering, two and a half years; firing and stable-bossing, two and a half years; as stable-boss for Waterman & Beaver, one year. He then made an extended tour of the West: Going by the way of Canada, he traveled through Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky, then back to Illinois, whence he returned to Pittston, where he resumed painting for a short time, and was afterward employed by W. J. Marvel, of Wilkes-Barre, as clerk in a green market, remaining as such about five months. He then entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, continuing eight years, during which time, while acting as brakeman, he received an injury whereby he lost his right arm; he then resumed butchering at Plains, which business he has followed to some extent since. Mr. Strange was married, March 27, 1886, to Miss Mary, daughter of Peter Neuman, of Plains, and they have three children, viz.: Maria, William and Rena. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F., P. O. S. of A., and the Jr. O. U. A. M. He is a Republican in politics, and renders his party much valuable service; he has held the office of assessor, two consecutive terms, and, in February, 1891, was elected tax collector of Plains township.

George Stroh, farmer, at Dorranceton borough, was born September 4, 1853, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Blanchard) Stroh, natives of Pennsylvania and of English and German origin, respectively. Our subject is the fourth in a family of twelve children, five of whom are now living. At the age of nineteen he engaged with Adam Heiss as farm hand, and remained with him for two years, after which he worked one year on the farm of Jacob Ely, also one year for John Dorrance. He then purchased the stock of the Dorrance farm, rented the land and farmed on same for eleven years, when he rented the Myers farm at Kingston, where he is now engaged in agricultural pursuits. He purchased a lot and built his present cozy home in 1888. In 1873 Mr. Stroh was married to Callie, daughter of David and Emily (De Long) Bryant, natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish and German descent, respectively. This union was blessed with one child, Daisy Maude, born December 19, 1874. She is a pupil at the Dorranceton high school, where she stands at the head of her classes, and has won the love and respect of her tutors and schoolmates alike. Mrs. Stroh is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Stroh is a sound Republican, and is a member of the Dorranceton school board.

Henry Stroh, who was in his lifetime for many years sexton of the Forty Fort

cemetery, was born in Luzerne, November 25, 1842. He was a son of Henry and Margaret (Kridler) Stroh, natives of Pennsylvania, the father a miller by occupation, and of German origin. They reared a family of eight children, of whom Henry was the fourth. At the age of ten years our subject began work on a farm, and followed same until the age of thirty-one years, when he moved to his late residence and engaged as sexton of the Forty Fort cemetery the position he held until his death, which occurred January 17, 1892. He was married, July 9, 1863, to Martha A., daughter of Charles and Catherine (De Long) Woltinger, natives of Monroe county, Pa., and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Stroh had three children: William J., a butcher at Forty Fort, married to Helen Keeler; Maggie T., married to Samuel Marsden, a conductor on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; and Katie W. Mrs. Stroh is a member of the Methodist Church of Forty Fort. Mr. Stroh enlisted in Company C, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after his discharge, re-enlisted in Company H, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with which company he participated in the following battles: Richmond, Bowling Green and Perryville, all in Kentucky, and several other minor engagements; he was discharged in January, 1862, on account of disability. Mr. Stroh was a member of the G. A. R., and in his political views he was independent.

William J. Stroh, butcher, Forty Fort borough, was born April 1, 1864, at Forty Fort, and is a son of Henry and Martha A. (Wolfinger) Stroh, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. [See sketch of Henry Stroh.] Our subject, who is the eldest in a family of three children, was educated in the common schools and at the Wyoming Seminary. At the age of nineteen he engaged as clerk in the Wyoming Valley Coal Company's Company Store (E. A. Spaulding, manager) for three years, after which he opened a meat market in Forty Fort, where he is still in business. Mr. Stroh was married to Helen Keeler. He is a member of the I. O. G. T., and politically he votes the Prohibition ticket.

Albert Stull, lumberman, Moosic, Lackawanna county, was born in Buck township, September 29, 1830, a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Guinter) Stull, the former born in Philadelphia in 1797, the latter in Germany. The father came to Luzerne county about 1817, locating in Buck township, where he owned 166 acres of land, some of which he cleared, making also other needed improvements. He made his home there till his death, which occurred in 1867, when he was aged sixty-eight years. His family consisted of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and six of them are now living, Albert being the sixth in the family. Our subject was reared and educated in his native township, and confined his labors to farming and lumbering. On June 21, 1857, he married Miss Elizabeth De Haven, who was born in Monroe county in 1830, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth De Haven, and there were ten children born to them, nine of whom are now living: Emma, Henry, Lydia, Elmer, William, Thomas, Alvin, George and Mame. Mr. Stull owns, in partnership with his son-in-law, J. W. Ziegler, 300 acres of valuable land, some of which is improved. Mr. Stull is a practical business man, hard-working, economical and industrious. Politically, he is a Republican.

W. D. Stull, miner, Larksville, was born in Plainsville, June 26, 1856, a son of David and Amanda (Smith) Stull, the former born in Easton, Northampton county, in 1826, the latter, in Stoddartsville, Pennsylvania, in 1836. David was a miller by occupation, but followed other vocations. He removed to this county about 1855, locating in Plainsville, where he purchased some property. In 1858 he sold his estate and removed to Larksville, where he purchased property and where he and his sons now reside. He and his wife are both living at this writing and enjoying good health. Their family consisted of six children, of whom five are living: J. O., Elizabeth, Hattie J., Ellen and W. D. The subject of this sketch, the eldest by birth, was reared and educated in Larksville, and has followed mining all his lifetime. During his mining experience, he met with an accident which caused a permanent lameness in his hips, caused by being crushed between two cars. May 26, 1875, he married Miss Mary H., daughter of William and Mary A.

Smith, and of this union were born six children, one of whom is living, James E. For his second wife Mr. Stull married Miss Smith, a sister of his former wife, September 27, 1886, and by her had five children, all now living, viz.: Jennie, Howard, Warren, Charles and Hattie. Both his wives were born in Larksville. Mr. Stull is a member of the I. O. O. F., I. O. R. M., and of the Golden Eagle.

Colonel Samuel H. Sturdevant, lumber dealer, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Braintrim township (now in Wyoming county, Pa.), March 29, 1832, and is a son of Laverius D. and Ada (Morley) Sturdevant. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Sturdevant, was a native of Connecticut, as was also the great-grandfather, Rev. Samuel Sturdevant, both of whom were among the pioneers of Black Walnut Bottom, in Braintrim township, where they died. The father was born and reared in that township, and was successively a farmer, hotel-keeper and merchant; he died there at the age of eighty-three years. His wife was a daughter of John Morley, a pioneer of Tuscarora, Wyoming county, and by her he had eight children: Samuel H., Ebenezer W., Elizabeth M. (Mrs. James M. Robinson), Martha (Mrs. Frank Ames), H. Sinton, Dunning, Ella (Mrs. Jerome Swartwood) and Harriet Morley (Mrs. W. F. Goff). Our subject was reared in Luzerne county, and educated in the common schools and at Wyoming Seminary. In 1851 he began his business career as a merchant in Wilkes Barre, in which he continued until 1855, when he embarked in the lumber business, at which he remained until 1861. On August 3, of that year, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, captain of C. S. of U. S. Volunteers; was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and later to colonel, and September 15, 1865, was mustered out of the service. He has since been in the lumber business at Wilkes-Barre, since 1869 as a member of the firm of Sturdevant & Goff. Col. Sturdevant was married November 9, 1853, to Leah, daughter of John and Emily (Naylor) Urquhart, of Lambertville, N. J., and has five children living: Harry, Ella, George, Samuel H., Jr., and Robert. Mr. Sturdevant is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre. Politically, he is a Republican, and has held the office of school director, six years, and councilman, three years.

Daniel A. Sullivan, proprietor of the "Eagle Restaurant," Miners Mills, was born in Hackettstown, N. J., December 26, 1862, and is a son of Michael and Honora (McTigue) Sullivan, natives, respectively of Counties Kilkenny and Mayo, Ireland. His father, who was a brewer by trade, came to New Jersey in 1858, and reared a family of nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Mary, married to Herman Riechardt, hotel-keeper, Chicago; James, brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Delano, Pa.; Catharine and Michael, residing with Mr. and Mrs. Riechardt, in Chicago; Ann, living with Daniel A.; and Patrick, attending school in Cleveland, Ohio, living with his mother. Our subject received a common-school education, and at the age of eleven years began working about the mines, which he has followed as the chief occupation of his life; while tending door in the Midvale Shaft, he was driven through a double door by a loose car, and had both arms and one leg broken, hip disjointed, and received a gash in the head which required twenty-four stitches in sewing up; when he was somewhat recovered, his hip was again displaced by a kick, and he was disabled, in all, about eighteen months. He worked in many different places, and in nearly every capacity about the mines. After serving four years as brakeman, fireman and conductor on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, he again engaged in mining, and at the same time had a grocery and confectionery store in Parsons for one year. He engaged in his present business in 1889. Since then he has contracted and acted as foreman to some extent for the Abbot Coal Company; he passed the examination as mine foreman, July 6, 1891. Mr. Sullivan was married, June 18, 1885, to Mary E., daughter of John and Maria (Welch) Sheridan, natives of Ireland and Archbald, Pa., respectively, and of Irish origin. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan had four children, viz.: Mary M. (who died at the age of seventeen days), Anna, John L. and Ellen. Mr. Sullivan and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the C. M. B. A., A. O. H., B. of V., and formerly belonged to the B. of R. R. T.; in politics he is a Democrat, but votes for principle aside from party lines.

Barnard Sutliff, retired farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Town Line, was born August 28, 1810, on the property he now owns. He is the only son of Darius and Rosanna (Hungerford) Sutliff, who were natives of Waterbury, Conn., of English origin, and came to Huntington about 1795. Our subject was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and has followed agriculture all his life. He was married, September 17, 1835, to Miss Elizabeth Walton, who bore him eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Darius C., Isabella (Mrs. Harrison Wilkinson), Theodocia (Mrs. Edward Remaly), Josephine (Mrs. William A. Masters); Chester B., born December 27, 1846, married to Hattie M. Benscoter November 2, 1879, which union was blessed with four children, viz.: Daisy M., born January 25, 1880; Gussie J., born September 18, 1881, died August 1, 1883; Francis B., born October 14, 1883; and Gertie A., born March 31, 1887 (the father of this family is a member of the P. of H., and politically is a Republican); and Rebecca J. (Mrs. Joseph Wilkinson, of Colorado). Mr. Sutliff is a member of the I. O. O. F.; he has held all the township offices in his day, and in politics is a good Republican.

D. C. Sutliff, farmer, Union township, P. O. Town Line, was born August 26, 1836, in Huntington township, this county, and is a son of Bernard and Elizabeth (Walton) Sutliff. He is the eldest in the family, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, and began life for himself at twenty-two years of age, working the homestead on shares for two years. He then moved to Stillwater, Columbia county, and worked a rented farm for five years, when he returned and bought his present property in Union township, where he now resides. He was married, February 22, 1860, to Maria, daughter of Andrew and Sarah Whitesell, of Monroe county, Pa., by whom he has had seven children, five of whom are living: Lizzie (Mrs. John Williams, of Huntington township); Ida (Mrs. D. M. Hobbse, of Kingston, Pa.); William, a teacher in the State Normal School, Bloomsburg; Fred, attending same school; and Stanley, at home. Mrs. Sutliff is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the offices of school director and supervisor.

J. B. Sutliff, a prominent farmer of Huntington township, P. O. Huntington Mills, was born in that township November 20, 1839, and is a son of Darius S. and Lydia (Dodson) Sutliff, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. The father was a son of Miles and Phœbe (Culver) Sutliff, who came from Connecticut to the Huntington Valley among the first settlers. Our subject is the third in a family of twelve children, seven of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-two rented a farm and began life for himself. He farmed on rented lands for about twelve years, and in 1873 purchased his present property of 156 acres, on the Shickshinny and Huntington Mills turnpike, about one-half mile from latter place, and in the spring of 1886, built his fine residence thereon. Our subject was married, October 13, 1861, to Miss Eveline Culver, which union was blessed with five children, two of whom are living, viz.: Mary E. (Mrs. E. E. Trumpore) and Ida. The family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Sutliff enlisted, December 8, 1864, in Company B, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was in the battle of Petersburg and various minor engagements, and was discharged June 28, 1865. He is a member of the P. of H. and G. A. R.; in politics he is a Republican, and holds the office of school director.

James M. Sutliff, farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Waterton, was born July 8, 1844, a son of Abel and Lydia (Brader) Sutliff, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, and died June 28, 1867, aged sixty-two years, was a son of Miles and Phœbe (Culver) Sutliff, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respectively, and a grandson of Abel and Charity (Barber) Sutliff, natives of Connecticut. Our subject is the ninth in a family of fourteen, nine of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when twenty-three years of age began life for himself by working the homestead farm on shares, and after a year went to the Lehigh tannery, and worked a year in the lumber woods. He then returned to his native

township and worked one year as a laborer, after which he moved to New Columbus and worked a year for D. L. Chapin, as farmer and huckster. He next followed huckstering for three years on the Eli McDaniels farm; returned to the homestead, where he has since resided. He was married, July 3, 1868, to Martha M., daughter of Christian L. Moore, by whom he has five children, viz.: Nora M., born May 12, 1870; William H., born April 3, 1872; Edward E., born January 10, 1875; Maggie M., born September 16, 1878; and Phœbe A., born June 20, 1883. Mrs. Sutliff died February 28, 1890. She was a member of the M. E. Church, and a devoted wife and mother. Mr. Sutliff is a member of the K. of H.; in politics he is a Republican, and has held the office of supervisor.

John W. Sutliff, farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Waterton, was born March 12, 1837, and is a son of Abel and Lydia (Brader) Sutliff, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin respectively. Abel Sutliff was a farmer by occupation, and died June 28, 1867, aged sixty-two years; he was a son of Miles and Phœbe (Culver) Sutliff, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respectively. Miles Sutliff was a son of Abel and Charity (Barber) Sutliff, of Connecticut. Our subject, who is the fifth in a family of fourteen children, nine of whom are now living, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and when twenty-two years of age, bought his present farm. He has devoted his entire life to farming pursuits. Mr. Sutliff was married June 25, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Amy (Chapin) Zimmerman, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English origin respectively. This union has been blessed with six children, viz.: Alden M., born August 26, 1860, a farmer at Town Line (he married Della Wolf, and they have one daughter, Addie E., born March 24, 1891); Abia C., born April 29, 1863 (she married J. M. Kline, and they have one daughter, Pearl I., born March 15, 1886; Mr. Kline is a music dealer at Benton, Pa.); Geraldine E., born July 18, 1866 (she married E. F. Williams, and they have two children: Ethel M., born June 10, 1889, and Helen C., born August 5, 1891; Mr. Williams is a butcher at Glen Lyon, Pa.); Elsie M., born June 2, 1869, married to M. F. Harrison, a farmer of Huntington township; Van Duyne A., born February 6, 1872, attending school at Benton, Pa.; and Myra A., born November 7, 1873, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Sutliff are members of the Baptist Church. Socially, he is a member of the K. of H. and P. of H. Politically, he is a Republican, and has held the office of school director.

Sterling D. Sutliff, farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Waterton, was born September 21, 1842, in that township, son of Abel and Lydia (Brader) Sutliff, natives of Pennsylvania, of English and German origin respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1867, and his wife, Lydia, survived him till 1887. Abel was a son of Miles and Phœbe (Culver) Sutliff, natives of Connecticut. Sterling D. Sutliff, who is the eighth in order of birth in a family of fourteen children, nine of whom are now living, was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. On August 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. Tubbs. He participated in the following battles: Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Antietam, Weldon Railroad, Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville, and minor engagements. He was disabled at Fort Slocum, and discharged June 12, 1865, at Hart Island, N. Y. He then returned to his native township and purchased his present farm of forty-seven acres, situated one mile from Waterton postoffice. On December 25, 1866, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of John and Amy (Van Horn) Killion. She was born January 13, 1849, the fourth in a family of fourteen children. This union has been blessed with seven children, viz.: Blanche E., born November 19, 1867 (now Mrs. George Moonie, of Berwick); Mattie M., born March 5, 1870; Annie A., born April 24, 1872 (Mrs. Benjamin Wineings, of Union township); Charles W., born October 14, 1875; Cora A., born October 31, 1878; Gracie V., born November 4, 1881; and Mason B., born October 24, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Sutliff and their four eldest children are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the G. A. R., and politically is a Republican.

Oliver S. Sutliff, merchant, Bloomingdale, was born February 10, 1869, a son of Blooomfield and Martha R. (Seward) Sutliff, the former of whom was born in Huntington township, this county, the latter in Sugar Loaf township, Columbia county, Pa. Bloomfield is the son of Stiles Sutliff, who was one of Huntington's early settlers. He was a worthy man, highly esteemed by his fellow citizens, and lived to a good old age. His son, Bloomfield, began his active business career in Huntington township as one of its prosperous farmers. During his life, which was brief, he was a successful, practical farmer. He died in 1874, aged thirty-five years. He had only one child, Oliver S., who was reared and educated in Ross township. Our subject worked on a farm until 1886, when he began clerking in the "Boston Store" and other places in Wilkes-Barre. In 1892 he embarked in mercantile business on his own account in Bloomingdale, where he keeps a general and well regulated store. On February 20, 1891, he married Miss Susie E. Hontz, who was born in Ross township in 1866, a daughter of Andrew and Mary Hontz. Mr. Sutliff is a worthy young man, possessed of good business abilities—sure to succeed in his chosen calling. His store is well kept, and his goods are first-class and of good quality. He believes in and practices the cash system. His motto is "Goods cheap for cash, but not cheap goods."

Renaldo Sutliff, farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Waterton, was born on the farm he now owns, June 23, 1849, and is a son of Daniel and Clarissa (Harrison) Sutliff, natives of Pennsylvania and of English origin; the father was a farmer by occupation, and died November 4, 1889, aged seventy-three years. He was a son of Miles and Phœbe (Culver) Sutliff, and a grandson of Abel and Charity (Barber) Sutliff, of Connecticut. Our subject is the third in a family of seven children, six of whom are living. He was reared on the farm he now owns, was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-three rented and worked the homestead farm on shares, until 1876, when he purchased fifty-three acres of the property, where he has since resided. Mr. Sutliff was married, September 26, 1871, to Ester J., daughter of William and Catherine (Downing) Thomas, which union is blessed with five children, viz.: Bertha V., born October 7, 1872, married June 13, 1892, to Frank Chapin; Eva D., born September 12, 1874; Howard B., born November 30, 1878; Floyd W., born May 11, 1880; and Merea Maud L., born March 28, 1892. The family attend the M. E. Church. Mr. and Mrs. Sutliff are members of the P. of H. Politically he is a sound Republican, and has held the office of school director.

S. H. Sutliff, farmer, P. O. Koonsville, was born in Ross township August 16, 1838, and is a son of Wells and Abiah (Harrison) Sutliff, both of whom were born in Huntington township. Wells was a son of Miles Sutliff, who was a native of Connecticut, and who removed to this county in its early settlement, locating in Huntington township, where he owned 200 acres of land. He was an industrious and honest man, and passed away at the age of sixty years. He reared a family of eight children, all of whom are now deceased. Wells began to farm for himself in Ross township on a farm of 200 acres, which he worked in a practical manner. He lived to be forty-nine years of age. He reared a family of eight children, six of whom grew to maturity, and three of whom are now living. Stephen H., the subject of this memoir, is the fourth in the family, and was reared and educated in Ross township. He removed to Union township in 1890, where he is now about to enter into mercantile business. In connection with his store he conducts a small farm of twenty-one acres. In 1861 he enlisted in the U. S. service for the term of three years, as a member of Company D, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which command he proved worthy to be called a soldier of the United States. He is a member of the G. A. R. On April 17, 1889, he married Miss Aurphy, daughter of Simon and Rydie Hainsley. To this union there has been no issue. Mr. Sutliff is an active and wide-awake business man and a loyal citizen.

S. W. Sutliff, druggist, Nanticoke one of Luzerne county's most prominent and worthy citizens, is a native of Huntington township, this county. He is a son of D.

S. and Lydia (Dodson) Sutliff, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania, and descendants of pioneer families of Luzerne county. Our subject's father was a son of Darius Sutliff, who also was born and lived in this county, and whose father was one of the first pioneers of the Valley. Lydia Dodson, Mr. Sutliff's mother, was a daughter of John Dodson, of Shickshinny Valley. He was a descendant of the Dodson family, some of whom were among the victims of the Indians during the Revolutionary period. The Sutliffs and Dodsons were both descendants of very prominent English families. Our subject is the eighth of twelve children. He was educated in this county and reared on a farm, and then went to the New Columbus Seminary. Commencing life as a miner at Maquara, he continued there for two years, until the great strike. After teaching school for a time, he engaged in clerking in a store at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., for the firm of Tigret & Butler, where he remained two years. When business was suspended in the store, the same firm gave him employment as assistant mule-boss in the mines, which business he followed a short time. Shortly after this, he went to Avondale and clerked in the company store of Lee Bros., from there going to Plymouth and clerking in the hardware store of F. E. Spy. Mr. Sutliff next went to Philadelphia, entering the employ of his brother, who was a wholesale and retail liquor dealer. While there he also attended the School of Pharmacy, and after two years in that city came to Nanticoke, and accepted a clerkship in the store of D. K. Spy, where he clerked about six months, being then given the entire management. After having filled this position three years he entered the employ of Dr. Lape, as manager of his drug-store, and in June, 1881, he engaged in business for himself, having ever since been one of Nanticoke's most flourishing druggists. Mr. Sutliff is a first-class apothecary. In the fall of 1886 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican party for the Legislature, but declined. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, American Protestants, I. O. O. F., Sons of St. George, I. O. R. M., P. O. S. of A., American Mechanics, Knights of Honor and Royal Society of Good Fellows. He married, for his first wife, Miss Jane Kostenbauder, of Catawissa, who died leaving one child, Hattie. He was again married, this time to Miss Emma, daughter of G. W. Nicely, of Nanticoke. Politically Mr. Sutliff is a Republican.

Charles B. Sutton, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Exeter township, this county, July 9, 1830, a son of Samuel and Mary D. (Buckingham) Sutton, and is among the descendants of the first settlers of the Wyoming Valley. He was reared on the homestead in Exeter township, and at Kingston, until sixteen years of age; was educated at Wyoming Seminary, and in 1850, began his business life as clerk in a general store in Kingston, where he was employed three years. In 1853 he came to Wilkes-Barre and entered the store of his brother, James, as clerk, in which capacity he served until 1861. On September 2 of that year he enlisted as musician in the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, and after one year's service was honorably discharged. After his return home he was again employed in his brother's store, until 1864, and then embarked in general merchandising for his own account, in which he continued seven years. After that he was engaged in the insurance business three years. On May 27, 1863, Mr. Sutton married Frances A., daughter of Daniel Woodward, of White Haven, and has four children: Charles H., Samuel, John and Nancy B. Mr. Sutton is a member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican, and from 1874 to 1886 he was alderman of the Twelfth Ward, Wilkes-Barre; was mayor (*pro tem.*) from 1883 to 1886, and mayor from 1886 to 1892. In February, 1892, he was again elected alderman of the Twelfth Ward, for a term of five years, which incumbency he is now filling.

James Sutton, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Exeter township, this county, December 22, 1825, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Buckingham) Sutton. His paternal grandfather, James Sutton, a native of White Plains, N. Y., and for several years a prominent hardware merchant of New York City, settled in Wilkes-Barre prior to the Revolutionary war, erected a gristmill on Mill creek, and later removed to Exeter township, where he had a farm and mill property at the time of the

Wyoming Massacre, in which he took an active part. Soon after he, with others, built a raft, and with their families went down the river to near Harrisburg; after a year or more he returned to the homestead at Exeter, rebuilt the mills that had been burned down during the Indian troubles, and resided there until his death. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Dr. William Hooker Smith, formerly of Westchester county, N. Y., and among the pioneer physicians of Luzerne county. By her he had children as follows, who grew to maturity: Deborah (Mrs. Jacob Bedford), William, Polly (Mrs. Putnam Catlin), Sarah (Mrs. Daniel Sterling), John, Samuel and James. Of these Samuel, father of subject, was a native of Luzerne county, and spent most of his life in Exeter township, where he was engaged in farming, milling and lumbering, and where his death occurred by drowning March 25, 1842. His wife was Mary D., daughter of Stephen and Polly (Dorrance) Buckingham, and granddaughter of Col. George Dorrance, who was killed at the Wyoming Massacre. By her he had six children: Nancy A., James, Stephen B. (now a resident of Minnesota), who served throughout the late Civil war as a member of the First Minnesota Regiment; Charles B. and Samuel, twins, and Benjamin D., deceased. All were reared on the old homestead at Exeter, and all but three are residents of Wilkes-Barre, viz.: James, Charles B. and Samuel. Our subject left the homestead in Exeter when sixteen years of age, commencing life as a clerk in a general store, and in 1853 he embarked in general merchandising in Wilkes-Barre, in which he was successfully engaged twenty and one half years, retiring in 1873. His brother, Samuel, who resides with him, was for many years a resident of New York City, where he was engaged in the rubber trade. Both are unmarried.

J. G. Sutton, farmer, P. O. Outlet, was born in Bradford county, February 22, 1815, a son of Isaac and Hannah (Quick) Sutton, the former born in New Haven, Conn., the latter near Skinner's Eddy, Pa. Isaac Sutton was a ship carpenter by trade, and followed the sea for seven years, passing most of his life, however, in Bradford county. His father, a native of Ireland, came to this country as a British soldier, but, on seeing the brave men struggle for freedom and independence, he left the stronger for the better side and fought with the patriots. Isaac Sutton had three children, two of whom reached maturity, and one of them is now living, John G. Our subject was reared and educated at Towanda, Pa., and always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. At the age of twenty-eight, he removed to this county, settling in Lake township, where he purchased a lot of 300 acres of unreclaimed land, at which time there was only one house between Outlet and Lehman. During the intervening years he has cleared about fifty acres of land. He is a self-made man, who began life a poor boy and has accomplished much for himself, as well as for the development of the township in which he settled. On February 19, 1845, he married Miss Caroline O., daughter of John and Sally Ide, to which union were born nine children, six of whom came to maturity, and five of them are now living: Solindia, Estella, Sharp J., Kate and Hannie, the latter of whom is unmarried and an invalid. Mr. Sutton is much honored for his worth as a man of sterling qualities and strictly moral principles. He is a stanch Republican and has served his town creditably in the following offices: justice of the peace, five years; school director, six years, and supervisor, two years.

[1] Alexander Swartwood, farmer, P. O. Lockville, Wyoming county, was born in Exeter township, March 22, 1827, and is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Sickler) Swartwood, both of whom were born in Wyoming county. The grandfather of the subject of this memoir was a native of New York State, and was one of the early settlers in this county before its division. He was the owner of four or five hundred acres of land, and the proprietor of a first-class hotel in those days. He was a man of influence and intelligence, and in politics was a stanch Whig. His family consisted of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity. His son, Alexander Swartwood, followed the example of his father, being an industrious farmer, and occupied part of his father's vast estate on which he passed his lifetime. He was a consistent member of the Christian Church till his death, after

which he became a member of Christ's Church triumphant, as his reward for faithfulness here. He departed this life in the year 1867, at the age of eighty-five years, having reared a family of eleven children, nine of whom are now living. Alexander Swartwood, the subject of this sketch, is the seventh in the family; he was reared and educated in his native township, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Swartwood continued to reside in his birthplace till April, 1885, when he removed to his present place of residence, a farm of 106 acres, near Suttons creek, formerly owned by E. Williamson. He is a general and practical farmer, fully understanding his calling in all its various and intricate branches. In 1852 Mr. Swartwood married Miss Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Benjamin and Ellen Eight, by whom he has had twelve children, as follows: Martin V., Henry, Elizabeth, David, Bertha, Mary Jane, Ida, Horton, William, Clarence, Lawrence and Garfield. Martin, Henry, Bertha and Mary Jane are married and in prosperous circumstances. Politically, Mr. Swartwood is a Republican.

Hon. James A. Sweeny, editor of the *Plain Speaker*, Hazleton, was born at Allentown, Pa., July 12, 1850, and is the eldest in the family of ten children of Edward and Hannah (Sweeny) Sweeny, natives of Ireland, who removed from Allentown to Summit Hill when our subject was but a child. Early in life the latter began work in the mines picking slate during the summers and attending school in the winter season. In 1863 the family removed to Ebervale, where the lad worked about the mines until fourteen years of age, when his patriotic spirit and strong desire to participate in the great Rebellion, which at this time was at its height, removed the age qualification in his enthusiasm, and he went to Philadelphia and enlisted in the regular army. Before the boy-soldier had been transferred to the fields of active duty, his parents raised objections, and he was compelled to return to his home without even reaching the front where battles are won and lives sacrificed, and his military hopes were blasted, yet he received the appellation of "Colonel" for his youthful escapade, which title has since clung to him. After his return home he came to the conclusion that an education was an essential thing even for a breaker-boy, and for seven years thereafter he worked early and late, saving his hard-earned dollars until he should have enough to pay for a course of study. At the age of twenty-one he entered the Bloomsburg State Normal School, where he remained several terms, and then returned to the coal regions and followed mining until 1875, in which year he was appointed reporter on the *Anthracite Record* and *Daily News*, remaining in that capacity until the following summer. Again he lit his mine lamp, took charge of a coal chamber, and there continued until 1877 when he accompanied a traveling show, as press agent, for two seasons. In 1879 he returned to Hazleton, and was here engaged as reporter on the *Sentinel*, which was commenced as a weekly paper. In 1880, when the *Independent Democrat* was started, he was largely interested in that organ, and worked on it for about one year, at the end of which time he went to mining again until 1882, when he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Legislature, in which he served in the sessions of 1883, consisting of the regular and an extra session; in 1885 he was re-elected and served his term. Since that time he has been newspaper correspondent during the Legislative sessions at Harrisburg, and editor of the *Plain Speaker*. "Col. Jim" is one of the best-known men in the county—an illustration of the amazing self confidence and resources of the real American lad who hoes his own row, and expects and asks no favors. His wit and originality charm every one, and his popularity outruns even high birth and the "Almighty Dollar." In the field of politics, or among the craft of newspaper men, his friends are legion, and instead of his buying his way to the most votes, his friends and supporters not only rally at the polls, but are willing to go into their own pockets and pay his election bills. "Col. Jim" is a marked character, but they are all those "marks" that are pleasant to see.

Steward Swingle, merchant, Plymouth. This enterprising gentleman was born July 30, 1844, in Wayne county, Pa., and is the second in the family of twelve chil-

dren of Harmon and Elizabeth (Hutchins) Swingle, also natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was educated in the county of his birth, and after coming of age he took Horace Greeley's advice, and went West, locating in Iowa, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He remained in the West six years, returning at the end of that period to his old home in Wayne county. After a short sojourn there, he came to Plymouth, and worked at his trade for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company until 1881, when he again journeyed westward, this time proceeding to Colorado, where he was prospecting and mining. He remained there about a year, and then returned to Plymouth, engaging with his old employer at his chosen trade, and here he continued until 1886. He then established his present business at No. 112 Vine street, Plymouth, which was at first operated on a small scale, but since has been greatly enlarged, and is now among the largest general stores in the city, commanding an immense trade. The subject of this sketch was married, June 25, 1873, to Martha, daughter of John Moyer, and two children have been born to this union, Elizabeth and Fred. In politics Mr. Swingle is a Republican. The family attend the Christian Church.

William Switzer, farmer, Wyoming borough, was born March 8, 1847, in Wyoming county, Pa., and is a son of John and Julia (Sult) Switzer, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. Our subject is the fifth in a family of ten children, nine of whom are living. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one embarked in life for himself as a farm hand, and so worked for two years; he then rented a farm on shares, whereon he remained twelve years; then moved to his present farm, owned by Samuel Shoemaker, and pays a cash rent. On June 17, 1873, Mr. Switzer was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Henry and Magdalene (Kemery) Houser, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin, the former of whom was a farmer; they reared eleven children, of whom Mrs. Switzer is the tenth in order of birth. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Switzer has been blessed with three children: Maggie L., born September 13, 1874; Nellie B., born March 21, 1880; Archie H., born September 3, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Switzer are members of the Methodist Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., Monument Lodge, No. 887, and in politics is a sound Republican.

William Sword, merchant, Parsons, was born at Fellingsberg, Sweden, a son of Andrew and Carolina (Carlson) Sword. He was educated in Sweden, and in 1869 emigrated to America, locating at Wilkes-Barre where he remained about a year, when he came to Parsons, engaging in the mercantile business and carrying a full line of general merchandise. Through his honesty and strict business integrity he has established a trade and reputation unparalleled in his locality. The firm is now known as Sword & Sons. Mr. Sword was married to Miss Christina, daughter of N. Nelson, of Sweden, and of this union have been born six children, viz.: Minnie, who is proprietor and manager of a first-class millinery store at Parsons; Oscar W., associated with his father in the mercantile business, and first lieutenant of Company E, Ninth Regiment, N. G. P.; Alma, also engaged in her father's store; Alfred; Edward, also engaged in his father's store; and Anna. Our subject and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and all are earnest advocates of the cause of Prohibition.

Edwin Synott, iron moulder, Inkerman, was born in Norfolk, England, November 29, 1841, and is a son of John and Susan (Sutcliffe) Synott, natives of the same place, who now reside in Binghamton, N. Y. The family came from England in 1845, when our subject was but four years old. He received his education in the common schools, and learned the trade of a moulder in Binghamton, N. Y., moving into this county in the year 1883, where he has since been employed at his trade. On October 1, 1865, Mr. Synott was united in marriage with Miss Jennie, daughter of John T. and Elizabeth J. (Helms) Brewster, natives of Binghamton, and of English descent. They have one son, Edwin, born January 13, 1868. Mr. Synott is a member of the I. O. O. F., Sons of St. George, and K. of P., and in politics is a Republican.

Charles W. Tammany, furniture dealer, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., December 31, 1851, a son of Moses C. and Susan J. (Bellas) Tammany, and is of Irish descent. His father, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, came to America in 1836 and located in Wilkes-Barre, where for many years he boated on the canal between that city and Baltimore; later he was a contractor in the building of railroads, and during the last years of his life was engaged in the real estate business. He died May 10, 1892, at the age of eighty-three years, three months and seven days. His children were three in number, viz.: Margaret T. (Mrs. Edward G. Hart), Martha (Mrs. Hiram Cany), and Charles W. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre and educated in the public schools. He served a seven years' apprenticeship at the bricklayer's trade; afterward worked two years as a journeyman from April, 1879, to June, 1887; was constable of Wilkes-Barre; in April, 1887, he embarked in the furniture business on a small scale, and increased his trade to such an extent that he had to enlarge his facilities to accommodate his numerous patrons, so that now he has one of the leading establishments of the kind in the county. Mr. Tammany was married April 25, 1870, to Sarah J., daughter of Jacob and Caroline Engle, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have one son, Stanley G. Mr. Tammany is one of the prominent merchants of Wilkes-Barre; is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Dominic Tannant, miner, Port Blanchard, was born June 10, 1842, in County Roscommon, Ireland, and is a son of Dominic and Catherine (Boyd) Tannant, natives of the same place. Our subject came to America in 1856, and immediately settled at Port Griffith, this county, where he went to work as a laborer in the mines; in 1860 he was employed as a miner by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and still retains that position. On November 20, 1861, Mr. Tannant was united in marriage with Catherine, daughter of John and Mary (Herly) Murphy, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and the issue of this union was five children, as follows: Mary A., born August 23, 1862, a teacher in Port Griffith high school; Kate, born July 7, 1864; John, born January 12, 1867; Mattie, born November 10, 1869, and Winifred, born November 7, 1875. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society; in politics he is a Democrat. In the summer of 1884 he built the house where he now resides.

William Tasker, proprietor of Restaurant, Miners Mills, was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, September 12, 1826, and is a son of Reese and Margaret (Davies) Tasker. The father, who was an inside mine foreman for the British Company, reared a family of ten children, two of whom are living, viz.: William, and Guinlean, who married Edward Jenkins, a miner in Glamorganshire, Wales. Our subject came to America in 1865, and located in Providence, Pa., where he engaged in mining, which had also been his occupation in Wales. He remained in Providence eight years, and then removed to Plains, where he followed mining till 1875, in which year he embarked in his present business, and in 1887 built a large hall adjoining, in which five different Societies meet. Mr. Tasker was married, December 4, 1851, to Miss Martha Davies, of his native town, and the fruit of this union was two children, viz.: Reese, an engineer in Glamorganshire, and William, a miner in Miners Mills. Mrs. Tasker died in 1855, and he was again married, December 10, 1861, this time to Miss Margaret Roberts, of Glamorganshire. Five children were born to this marriage, viz.: George, Mary E., David, Margaret A. and Jennie; Mrs. Margaret Tasker died January 8, 1884. Mr. Tasker is a member of the I. O. R. M. and I. O. O. F.; is a Republican politically.

Solomon W. Taylor, a prominent farmer of Huntington township, P. O. Harveyville, was born at Red Rock, Fairmount township, this county, February 27, 1846, and is a son of Firman V. and Eliza C. (Goss) Taylor, natives of Pennsylvania, of English origin. Firman V. Taylor, who was a carpenter by trade, died October 11, 1882, aged sixty-six years; he was a son of Thomas and Mary (Valentine) Taylor, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. Thomas Taylor was a son of Thomas Taylor who came from Connecticut about the close of the Revolution,

having served in the Continental army throughout the war; he settled on land now owned by Horace Harrison, in said township. Our subject, who is the third in a family of nine children, five of whom are now living, was reared on a farm, and when fifteen years of age enlisted in the United States army, in Company A, Fifty-second P. V., Capt. George R. Leonard; he served all through the war with his regiment, was captured at White Oak Swamp, but escaped in a short time; participated in all the battles of McClellan's Peninsular campaign; was promoted to corporal in January, 1864; had charge of a detachment of men at the Swamp Angel Battery for seven months; during the siege of Charleston, S. C., his regiment was the first to enter that city after the rebels evacuated, and joining Sherman's army marched to Greensboro, N. C., where Johnson's army surrendered; he was discharged July 22, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C. Returning to his native county, he here operated a sawmill and turning lathe for two years; then went to Elk county, where he was in the lumber business for one year; thence returned to Huntington township, and rented the Trescott farm for eight years, after which he was for three years on the J. C. Laycock farm in Fairmount township. In 1882 he bought his present farm, containing thirty acres, and he also owns two other small farms. Mr. Taylor was married February 22, 1866, to Ellen, daughter of Tarbel and Huldah (Dilts) Rood, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin, by which union he had four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Bayard C., teaching in Hunlock township; Blanche, teaching in Lake township, and Thomas B., who superintends the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the M. E. Church. He is a strong Republican, and has been constable for one term, justice of the peace and constable of Fairmount township. Socially he is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F. Mr. Taylor is engaged in the bee business, having one of the largest apiaries in this section of the State, being an importer of and dealer in bees, queens, honey and bee-keepers' supplies.

JOHN TEASDALE, manager of the West End Coal Company, Mocanaqua, P. O. Shickshinny, was born at Minersville, Schuylkill Co., Pa., August 3, 1831. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Sunter) Teasdale, natives of England who came to America about 1828, settling in Schuylkill county, where they resided until their death. The father was one of the first miners of that county, and continued at that occupation until his decease. Our subject was reared in his native county and educated in the common schools, and when but seven years of age began work about the mines. In 1850 he was made outside foreman of mines for James C. Oliver, at Glen Carbon, Pa., serving him three years, and in 1856 located at Wilkes-Barre, and was foreman for Lewis, Audenried & Co., fourteen years; from 1870 to 1871 he was engaged with the Wilkes-Barre & Seneca Lake Coal Company, above Wilkes-Barre. In 1872 he sunk the No. 1 Shaft for the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke, and then, for nearly eight years, was general agent of the Hollenback Coal Company; and since 1880 he has been general manager and superintendent of the West End Coal Company, at Mocanaqua, in which he is a large stockholder. Mr. Teasdale was married, in 1852, to Sarah Nesbitt. They have one adopted daughter, Elizabeth M. (Mrs. Dr. George A. Clark). Mr. Teasdale is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics is a Republican.

NELSON C. TEETER, track foreman, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Tunkhannock, Pa., June 1, 1836, a son of Jacob E. and Elizabeth (Waldron) Teeter. His paternal grandfather, Conrad Teeter, a native of Hope, Sussex Co., N. J., a saddler and harness-maker by trade, was a pioneer of Wilkes-Barre, where he resided until his death. He carried the first mail between Wilkes-Barre and Painted Post, New York. His children were five in number, as follows: Eliza, Jacob E., Houghton B., Mary A. and Charles H., of whom Jacob E., father of subject, a tanner and currier by trade, resided in Wilkes-Barre until his death. His wife was a daughter of Major and Elizabeth Waldron, of Honesdale, Pa., and by her he had eight children, five of whom grew to maturity: Nelson C., George, Elizabeth, (Mrs. C. W. Tatro), Kate (Mrs. Henry Riddle), and Horace H. Our sub-

ject was reared and educated in Luzerne county. In April, 1855, he enlisted at Wilkes-Barre, in the regular army, as a member of Capt. Frank Bowman's company, and served five years in the old Indian war, on the northwestern frontier, receiving an honorable discharge at the expiration of term of service. He afterward engaged in gold and silver mining in Idaho, Oregon and Utah, and for a time was in the service of the Government, as guide and interpreter among the Indians. He visited China and Australia, and in 1872 returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided. During the Civil war he served four months in Capt. Nathan Olney's company of volunteers, Oregon Cavalry, for the protection of the Canyon City Road, in which he was first sergeant, and during his five years' previous service in the regular army he was a non-commissioned officer. Since 1884 he has been in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. On June 13, 1872, he married Rebecca, daughter of Martin L. and Mahala (Fox) Brown, of Plains, Pa., and they have one daughter, Mahala E. Politically Mr. Teeter is a stanch Republican.

Stephen A. Teller, proprietor of the "Central House," Kingston, Pa., was born July 11, 1858, at Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Black) Teller, both natives of New York, the former of French lineage the latter of Irish. Mr. Teller's great-grandfather, Teller, came to this country at a very early date, settling on a portion of the present site of the City of New York, and what has since been generally known as "Teller's Point," and concerning the claims of his descendants, has arisen the celebrated "Teller Case," involving the title of the land where Trinity Church now stands, and that vicinity. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native county, and in 1878 went to Dakota, where he was engaged in farming two years, at the end of which time he again returned to Sullivan county, N. Y., remaining there about one year. He then came to Wilkes-Barre, embarked in the hotel business, and was proprietor of the "Baltimore House" three years. He then abandoned the hotel business, turning his attention to the mechanical world, and was engaged in slating, which business he carried on very extensively about one year, when he again returned to his former business and took charge of the "La Peer House," remaining there two years. Again quitting that business, he bought a half interest in the Albany Shoe Store, Wilkes-Barre, where he carried on a successful trade for about six months, when he sold his interest, and in October, 1889, came to Kingston and took charge of the "Central House." As a landlord he has given general satisfaction to the people of Kingston, as well as to the hosts of commercial men who frequent his house. Mr. Teller was united in marriage, May 2, 1883, with Miss Victoria, daughter of Robert Armstrong, of New York City. He is a member of the I. O. M., and P. O. S. of A., and in politics is a Republican.

Hugh Templeton, general merchant, Plymouth, was born in Scotland, January 9, 1840, and is the third in a family of nine children born to William and Jeanette (McGuffey) Templeton, natives of Scotland. The subject of this sketch was educated in Scotland, and came to America in 1859, locating at Plymouth, Pa., where he engaged in mining at the Old Union Mine, continuing there till 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, under Capt. Rice and Col. Harvey. He served out his time and re-enlisted, March 18, 1864, in Company I, attached to the One Hundred and Ninety-first Veterans, under Lieut. Colburn, Chas. Hartshorn commanding. Mr. Templeton was engaged in many battles, being in the Seven Days' campaign under MacClellan, and participating in the following engagments: Second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, where he received a wound in the left shoulder. In the Grant campaign he was taken prisoner near Mechanicsville Pike, May 30, 1864, and was confined in Libby Prison for three weeks; was then taken to Andersonville, where he was kept for three months; thence taken to Charleston, S. C., where he was incarcerated three weeks, and finally removed to Florence, S. C., where he was exchanged; his discharge bears the date of July 3, 1865. After returning home, Mr. Templeton again engaged in mining, continuing at that until August 9, 1866, when he was seriously injured by a

portion of coal falling on him from the roof of the chamber in which he was working, injuring his back and depriving him of the use of his ankles and feet. Our subject then embarked in mercantile business, and now has, at No. 568 W. Main street, one of the largest general stores in the borough, where he commands an immense trade. Mr. Templeton was married, December 25, 1865, to Miss Christine, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Hutchinson) Wier, natives of Scotland. Christine Wier was born and reared at Sydney, British America. The fruits of this marriage have been eight children, viz.: Thomas, born October 25, 1866; Willie, born November 2, 1868; James, born January 17, 1871; Hugh, Jr., born February 14, 1873; Harry, born February 1, 1875; Maggie, born May 28, 1878; Jessie, born June 29, 1880, and Agnes, born May 11, 1883. Politically Mr. Templeton is a Republican. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

James P. Terry, harness maker, P. O. Orange, was born in Franklin, November 9, 1855, a son of Chauncy F. and Catharine (Honeywell) Terry, the former of whom was born in Centre Moreland, Wyoming county, the latter in Dallas. Chauncy F. is a son of Conklin Terry, who removed from New York to Wyoming county about the year 1830, locating in Franklin township, as a farmer. He, however, moved back to Wyoming county, and soon after again came to Luzerne county, this time locating in Kingston township, but finally removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he now resides. During his life he has held various offices of trust and responsibility in the various townships in which he has resided, such as constable, supervisor and collector. He reared a family of seven children, four of whom are living, James P., being the sixth. Our subject received his primary education at various places, finally finishing at Wilkes-Barre. In early life he learned harness-making, in Kingston, at which he has worked most of the time since. In 1890 he removed to Franklin, where he is now engaged at his trade, and is doing a good business. He is a worthy young man and will yet make his mark in his life vocation. His work, which is first-class, is drawing an increase of custom that warrants an extensive trade. On May 22, 1886, at Wyoming, he married Miss Rose, daughter of Phineas and Eunice Ferry, to which union there was born December 3, 1889, one son named Ray M. Mrs. Rose Terry was born at Mount Zion in 1867. Politically Mr. Terry is a Democrat.

Timothy Theophilus, mine foreman, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Carmarthenshire, Wales, November 7, 1853, a son of William and Rachel (James) Theophilus, and is a half-brother of the Hon. Morgan B. Williams, of Wilkes-Barre. Our subject was reared and educated in Wales, and from twelve to twenty years of age was employed in the lead mines of his native place. He first came to America in 1873, and locating at Wilkes-Barre, entered the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, with whom he remained three years, when he revisited Wales. In 1879 he returned to Wilkes-Barre and was employed in the mines of the Red Ash Coal Company a year. He then embarked in business as a contractor on rock work, doing successful work for the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, the Red Ash Coal Company and Hanover Coal Company. In 1886–87 he engaged in the same business at Shamokin. In 1887 he spent three months in Wales, and on his return to Wilkes-Barre, engaged in butchering for nine months. Since 1888 he has held the responsible position of mine foreman for the Red Ash Coal Company. Mr. Theophilus was married in 1878 to Sarah, daughter of Morgan and Sarah (Williams) Williams, of Wales, and they have two children living: Clifford and Albert. In politics our subject is a Republican, and he is now serving his second term of three years as councilman-at-large of Wilkes-Barre.

Albert D. Thomas, physician and surgeon, Forty Fort, was born in Llewellyn, Pa., January 31, 1858, and is a son of Duncan and Margaret (Scott) Thomas, natives of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to America in 1842, resided in Nova Scotia two years, and then located permanently at Llewellyn, Pa. Our subject, who is the seventh son in a family of eight children, attended the common school when a boy, took his academic course under a private tutor, and graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1881. He immediately thereafter began practicing

medicine in Shamokin, Pa., where he remained two years, after which he removed to Forty Fort, where he has built up a large practice, and done much toward the upbuilding of the town and the promotion of many public enterprises. Dr. Thomas was married, January 28, 1886, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Edwin A. and Elizabeth (Donaldson) Denniston, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. This union has been blessed with two sons and one daughter, viz.: Ethel S., Frank D. and Albert D. Mrs. Thomas died March 1, 1892. Dr. Thomas is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in his political views he is a Prohibitionist, and has held the office of treasurer of the borough of Forty Fort since its incorporation in 1886; he was also a member of the first school board, and is a very active member of the Board of Trade.

David A. Thomas, Hazleton, is one of that city's most progressive and deserving citizens, and is a native of Wales, born August 24, 1842. He was reared and educated in his native land, and at the age of twelve years began an apprenticeship at the miller's trade, following that about five years, and then engaged in working in the mines, where he had previously been employed. He followed mining until 1865, in which year he came to America, locating at Audenried, Carbon county, where he was mine superintendent for A. L. Mumphin & Co. for a considerable period; this he resigned and next went to Virginia, there managing a plantation for a time. In 1882 Mr. Thomas came to Hazleton and engaged in the livery business, which he has since carried on very extensively, keeping on hand about twenty very fine road horses and carriages, which are excelled by none. Our subject was married, December 25, 1866, to Miss Anna John, of Audenried, and their union has been blessed with ten children, viz.: Anna (married to Elmar Drake), Mary (married to James Johnston, Hazleton), Margaret, Selina, Elizabeth, Thomas, David, Olive, Harry and Sarah. In politics Mr. Thomas is a stanch Republican.

Evan H. Thomas, engineer at the Parrish Slope, Plymouth, was born at Danville, Pa., April 23, 1863, and is the fifth in a family of eleven children born to John H. and Hester (Davis) Thomas, natives of Monmouthshire, Wales. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated at Danville, and, after completing his education learned the blacksmith's trade at the Montour Locomotive Works, at which place he remained three years, going from there to the Frosty Valley Iron Ore Mines, where he was given the responsible position of hoisting engineer; he filled this position four years, at the end of that time coming to Plymouth, and running the locomotive used in the Gaylord Mine. He continued in this about one year, when he was given his position at the Parrish mines, where he has been since 1886. Our subject was married, April 19, 1886, to Miss Effie, daughter of Bartholomew and Elmira (Crumley) Perry, natives of Pennsylvania. The results of this union have been four children, namely: John, Jessie, Raymond and Howard, the last named being the only one now living. Mr. Thomas is independent in political matters. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and P. O. S. of A. The family attend the Pilgrim Church.

John W. Thomas, master mechanic for the Parrish Coal Company, Plymouth, was born in Aberdare, South Wales, April 9, 1861, and is the fourth in the family of eleven children born to John H. and Hester (Davis) Thomas, also natives of Wales. The family came to America when our subject was but a child, locating in Montour county, Pa., where the children were reared and educated. John W. started in life as hoisting engineer at the Montour Iron and Steel Works, where he ran an engine for five years, going at the end of that period into the shops of the same company. Here he worked for about a year at his trade, that of machinist, and then for one year as boiler inspector, afterward resuming his former position of engineer, in which he continued two years. Having a desire to try railroading, he went on the Reading as fireman between Catawissa and Williamsport, where he remained one year, and next worked for a short time as a machinist, at the Funnell Ridge Colliery, Schuylkill county, and the Gaylord, at Plymouth. In 1885 Mr. Thomas again took charge of a hoisting engine, this time at the Gaylord, where he worked one year, and in

1886 came to the Parrish Slopes, putting in the first pump at that mine and running same one year. He then ran a hoisting engine one year, and was at the end of that period promoted to his present position, where he now has charge of all the machinery used in this extensive mine. Mr. Thomas was united in marriage, January 4, 1872, with Miss Annie, daughter of Jacob and Tillie (Kemmer) Miner, natives of Germany, and two children have been born to this union, namely: Gertrude and Maud. Mr. Thomas is a Republican in politics; he is a member of the Knights of Pythias; the family attend the Congregational Church.

James J. Thomas, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Minersville, Schuylkill Co., Pa., June 23, 1856, a son of John S. and Elizabeth (Leg) Thomas, natives of Wales and England, respectively, who came to America in 1842, locating at Minersville, Pa. The father was a foreman in the mines of Schuylkill county for many years; in 1869 he removed to Plymouth, this county, and died there in 1888. Our subject was reared in Schuylkill and Luzerne counties, and at the age of eight and one-half years he began life in the breakers, and worked about and in the mines, in various capacities, until 1879. He was then appointed deputy prothonotary of Luzerne county, which position he held five years; from 1883 to 1886 was U. S. Revenue gauger, under E. H. Chase, Esq.; and from January 1, 1886, to January 1, 1892, was deputy clerk of courts, under William P. James. On February 13, 1879, Mr. Thomas married Sarah, daughter of David J. and Mary Williams of Danville, Pa., natives of Wales, who came to America in 1840. Mr. Thomas has one daughter living, named Lizzie. He is a member of the K. of P., and in politics is a stanch Republican.

John F. Thomas, carpenter at the Keystone Colliery, Miners Mills, was born in Llanerchymedd, Anglesea, North Wales, March 10, 1864, and is a son of Hugh and Ellen (Williams) Thomas, the former of whom is at present a shoe merchant in his native country. The family consisted of eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Hugh, a shoemaker, in South Wales; Ann, married to Hugh Hughes, a shoemaker, in North Wales; William, a shoemaker, in South Wales; Elizabeth, married to James Grimshaw, a mechanic, in Birkenhead, England; Ellen, married to Thomas Jones, farmer, in West Winfield, N. Y.; and John F. Our subject learned his trade in Wales, and in 1880 came to America, locating first at Waterville, N. Y., where he worked eight months on a farm, then proceeded to Parsons, where he engaged in mine labor for eight months, and in 1883 removed to Miners Mills, where he has since resided, with the exception of two months when he was on a visit to Wales. Mr. Thomas was married, February 2, 1884, to Mary A., daughter of John J. and Ann (Jones) Thomas, and they have four children, viz.: Anna E., John, William and Mary. Mr. Thomas and wife are members of the Welsh Congregational Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Ivorites, and a Republican in his political views. He built his present residence in 1885.

John J. Thomas (deceased) was born in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, July 23, 1837, and was the eldest of nine children born to David and Esther (Jones) Thomas. He was a carpenter in Wales, and came to America November 2, 1879, locating in Miners Mills, where he followed mining till his death, which occurred March 6, 1890. The homestead residence, now occupied by his widow, was constructed in 1886. Mr. Thomas was married, November 3, 1863, to Miss Ann, daughter of William and Mary (Jones) Jones, natives of Carmarthenshire, South Wales, and the fruit of this union was six children, three of whom died in infancy, the others being David, who died January 10, 1890, at the age of twenty-six years; Mary A., married to John F. Thomas; and John Henry, a driver in the Pine Ridge Mine. Mr. Thomas was a member of the Welsh Congregational Church, with which his widow is also identified; he was a member of the A. O. K. of M. C., and the Ivorites, and was a Republican in his political views.

Joseph R. Thomas, merchant, Edwardsville, was born in Aberystwyth, Wales, March 19, 1841, and is a son of John Watts and Helena (Jones) Thomas. Our subject came to America in 1870, locating at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he remained

one year engaged in mining, and then went into the hotel business as proprietor of the "Pleasant View House," at Wilkes-Barre, where he remained three years previous to coming to Edwardsville. He also engaged in the hotel business at the latter place as proprietor of the "Hanover House," which he conducted for ten years, and then embarked in his present business. Mr. Thomas was married in 1865 to Miss Phœbe, daughter of David Reese, of Wales, and the fruits of this marriage were six children, viz.: Margaret Helen (deceased), Susanna (deceased), Anna, Ida, David William and Arthur. Our subject and his family are members of the English Baptist Church, and he is a member of the P. A. S. and the A. O. F; he now holds the office of burgess of Edwardsville.

Robert Thomas, tailor, Ashley, was born in Anglesea, North Wales, in December, 1840, and is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Hughes) Thomas. The father, who was a watchman, reared a family of four children, two of whom are living: Hugh, a quarryman in Wales, and Robert. Our subject was educated in Wales, and then learned his trade in Glasgow (Scotland), which he followed in Liverpool (England), Dublin (Ireland), on the Isle of Man, and at other places. In 1865 he came to America, and conducted a shop eight years in Slate Ridge, Pa.; then at Slatington a few months; Upper Lehigh, six years, and in 1879 removed to Ashley. Mr. Thomas was married August 10, 1862, to Miss Ann, daughter of Richard and Jane (Williams) Jones, the issue of which union was thirteen children, five of whom are living, viz.: Richard, Robert, John, Jennie and David. Mr. Thomas and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the I. O. R. M. A Republican in politics, he has held the office of justice of the peace since 1887, and that of burgess twice.

Robert G. Thomas, Ashley, brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was born in Beech Bottom, N. Y., June 3, 1868, and is a son of Robert and Ann (Jones) Thomas. Our subject was educated in the public school, and at an early age began working about the mines, where he remained four years, and was then employed blocking at the foot of the Ashley Plane for some time, and in 1889 began the occupation of brakeman. Mr. Thomas was married September 24, 1890, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh and Mary (Johnson) Blair, and they have one child, Bertha May. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and the B. of R. T., and is a Republican in his political views.

Rev. Roland S. Thomas, Presbyterian minister, Nanticoke, was born in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, April 24, 1844. He attended school very little in his native land, and came to America in 1869. When a young man he worked in the mines, in the meantime taking advantage of every opportunity for improving his mind; he devoted all his spare time to study, and it may be well said of him that he is a self-made man. By the year 1879 Mr. Thomas had prepared himself to enter Princeton Theological Seminary, where he was graduated three years later. Immediately after graduating he engaged in the ministry at Taylorsville, Pa., where he remained until 1886, in which year he came to Nanticoke as pastor of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, the duties of which position he performed until 1890, when he resigned. He is now engaged in preaching in various places, from Carbondale to Danville. Mr. Thomas was united in marriage, December 29, 1866, with Miss Margaret Evans, of Tully, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, and to their union were born six children, all of whom are deceased.

Thomas Thomas, outside foreman of the Exeter Colliery, Pittston, Pa., was born in Wales, January 9, 1858. He is a son of Shadrach and Margaret (Davies) Thomas, natives of Wales who came to America in 1861, settling in Schuylkill county, where the father followed the occupation of a miner, at which he is still employed. Thomas is the second in a family of six children, and was reared in Pittston, where the family had located in 1864. At the early age of eight years he began working about the mines, doing all kinds of work pertaining to mining. His early educational opportunities were very limited, but by hard work and economy

he accumulated, through years of toil and hardship, enough to pay his way at school for a few years. In 1882 he extinguished his miner's lamp, and entered the Lewisburg (now better known as Bucknell) University. Here he spent one year, and in 1883 entered Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa., where he remained until 1885, in which year he became identified with the Lehigh Valley Coal Company in the capacity of civil engineer. He remained on the surveying corps for four years, when he was given the position as foreman under this company, which he has since occupied. Mr. Thomas was married January 3, 1884, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Daniel Williams, of Olyphant, Pa., and their union has been blessed with three children, namely: Harold, Earle and Beatrice. In political matters he is a Republican; the family attend the Baptist Church. Mr. Thomas is a self-made man, having by individual effort and perseverance obtained a thorough education.

T. D. Thomas, hotel proprietor, Duryea, was born in Wales, December 4, 1850, and is a son of Daniel and Hester (Hughes) Thomas, natives of the same place. Our subject received his education in Wales, and afterward worked in the mines, and in 1867 came to America, locating in Scranton, where he was employed as a miner until early in the year 1885, when he rented the "Eagle Hotel," Scranton. His business there prospered so well, that when Duryea commenced to boom he came down there in 1889 and bought the old homestead hotel, where he now resides. Mr. Thomas was united in marriage November 11, 1870, with Ann, daughter of John M. and Mary (Daniels) Jones, of Scranton, Pa., and natives of Swansea, Wales. Their union has been blessed with the following children: Hester, born September 24, 1872, was married March 8, 1892, to Steven B. Price, a carpenter, of Duryea; Daniel J., born March 27, 1877; Cora M., born August 27, 1879; Margaret A., born March 30, 1882; John C., born August 6, 1883; and Jenkins, born December 24, 1887. Our subject is a Republican in politics; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. P. A., K. of M. S., and I. O. O. R.

Thomas R. Thomas, mine foreman, Parsons, was born November 24, 1850, in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Reese) Thomas. He was educated in his native town and came to America in 1870, settling at Ashley, where he engaged in mining and remained about fifteen months; he then came to Parsons, where he has since resided, devoting his entire attention to mining, and for over ten years has been foreman at the Mineral Spring Mine, where he is at present employed. Mr. Thomas was married, February 13, 1869, to Miss Jane, daughter of Reese Davis, of Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, South Wales, and they have children as follows: Nellie, Thomas, Reese, Hannah, Jane, Edison, Gwladys, Daniel and William. Mr. Thomas and his family are members of the Baptist Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Honor, and in politics always has been, and still is, a Republican.

William N. Thomas, fire-boss at the Cunningham Shaft, Parsons, was born in Llanddybe, Wales, February 15, 1844, and is the second in the family of eight children of Thomas and Hannah (Reese) Thomas. He was educated in the common schools of Wales, and came to America in 1866, engaging in mining in Schuylkill county, Pa., where he remained for a short time. He then moved to Upper Lehigh, and after a short time, removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he remained about twenty-one years, working in the mines. In 1874 he came to Parsons, where he has since been permanently engaged in mining. Mr. Thomas was married October 8, 1865, to Miss Jane, daughter of Pew and Jane (Jones) Jenkins, and of this union were born thirteen children, viz.: Hannah (Mrs. Evan Thomas, of Parsons); Benjamin; Mary Jane (Mrs. Morgan L. David, of Wilkes-Barre); Thomas (deceased); Jenkin; Sarah; William; Wirewood; Edith (deceased); Edith (second); Blodwin; Ethel (deceased); and Naomi. Mr. Thomas is an adherent of the Baptist Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., I. O. R. M. and Knights of Honor. He is a Republican in politics, and has held the office of borough councilman two terms, and school director one term.

Rev. W. D. Thomas, pastor of the Baptist Church, Parsons, was born in Wales

June 17, 1842, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Simons) Thomas. He was educated in the common schools, Lewisburg Academy, and at Bucknell University, and in 1871 began active work in the ministry at Mahanoy City, Pa., where he remained ten years, and then removed to Parsons, where he has since been engaged in the pursuit of his profession. Mr. Thomas was married, December 11, 1860, to Ann, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Jones) Kelley, and they have had children as follows: Elizabeth A., born September 9, 1864, died April 24, 1866; Cardoc, born December 26, 1865, died April 25, 1881; Addie, born June 26, 1868; Gladius, born October 12, 1870; Minerva, born November 3, 1872; Lorenzo, born November 3, 1874; Lillie, born March 22, 1877; William, born January 8, 1880; Anna, born October 27, 1882; and Leroy, born June 22, 1885. Our subject is a persistent worker in the cause of Christianity; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically is a Republican.

William H. Thomas (deceased) was born in South Wales, August 31, 1826, and was a son of John and Mary (Jones) Thomas, who died in their native country. He came to America in 1854, and located at Wilkes-Barre, where he engaged in mining; in 1864 he removed to Ashley, where he was for nineteen years a mine foreman. In 1874 he built the comfortable home now occupied by his family. Mr. Thomas was married November 22, 1858, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Peter and Catherine (New) Coons, natives of Germany, whence the family emigrated in 1836. The issue of this union was four children, viz.: Charles, died at the age of nineteen years; Byron, died at the age of five and one-half years; one who died in infancy, and Oscar, a very promising young man, who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1892, and is now practicing medicine in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Thomas also has an adopted child, Helen S. Thomas. The family are Presbyterians in their religious views, and Republicans in politics, in which Mr. Thomas was very active; he held the office of school director in Ashley borough for seven years. He was killed by being smothered in a culm bank at the Franklin Mine, February 16, 1883. His death was a severe shock to his family, and was a cause of deep regret to the community in general, but Mrs. Thomas rallied as soon as the delicacy of true womanhood would allow and managed the estate and reared her family in a way which devolves much credit upon her. Mr. Thomas was a man who commanded the highest respect of his employers as well as those under his charge. He was a kind husband, a loving father, and a man of great influence in the town in which he lived, and from which he was so suddenly swept by the cruel hand of death.

William M. Thomas, inside foreman, Stanton Mines, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Breconshire, South Wales, April 22, 1838, a son of William and Gwennie (Morgan) Thomas. He was reared and educated in his native place, and when nine years of age began life in the coal mines there, working in various capacities up to 1865. On August 3 of that year he landed in New York City, and the following week located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since been in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, as miner, assistant fire-boss, fire-boss, assistant inside foreman, and inside foreman, having held his present position since 1881. Mr. Thomas married, December 19, 1869, Miss Mary A.,daughter of John and Gwennie (Williams) Thomas, of Carbondale, Pa., formerly of Wales. Mrs. Thomas' father was an official with the Delaware & Hudson Canal & Coal Company at Carbondale for twenty-eight years, but in later life he removed to Susquehanna county, Pa., where he engaged in farming, and died there in 1882, at the age of eighty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have three children: Thomas, Gwennie and Richard. They are members of the Welsh Presbyterian Church. Mr. Thomas is a member of the I. O. O. F. and R. A.; in politics he is a Republican.

William O. Thomas engineer at the Nottingham Colliery No. 2 Slope, Plymouth, was born in England, September 14, 1851, a son of Thomas O. and Jenefer (Rowe) Thomas, natives of England. William O. was the third in a family of four

children, and was reared and educated in England, coming to America in 1865, and settling in Orange county, N. Y., where he worked about the lead mines for one year. In 1871 he began as fireman at the Nottingham, continuing in that capacity for six years, when he was given charge of an engine at the Wright Slope, which he ran for twelve years, coming from there to No. 15, where he has since had charge of the large pair of slope engines. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, June 29, 1882, with Lutisia J., daughter of William and Mary (Crosby) Culver, natives of Luzerne county. Two children have blessed this union: Emma S., born April 10, 1883, and William C., born April 24, 1885. Mr. Thomas is a member of the following Orders: I. O. O. F., Mystic Chain, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and Knights of Honor. He is independent in political matters; the family attend the Methodist Church.

Alexander Thompson, mine foreman, Pittston. This skillful and experienced mine foreman was born in Lanarkshire, near Edinburgh, Scotland, April 12, 1844, and is the third in the family of eight children of James and Elizabeth (Simpson) Thompson, also natives of Scotland. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native land, and early in life learned mining, which he followed there until 1866, when he emigrated to America and located at Pittston, Pa. Here he engaged in mining and sinking shafts for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, continuing in that capacity nine years. In 1876 he was promoted to the position of mine foreman for the company, and has since been so employed. He now has charge of Shafts Nos. 1 and 8, having 250 men under him, who daily prepare for the market nearly 600 tons of the black diamonds. Mr. Thompson was united in marriage, August 27, 1869, with Miss Annie, the accomplished daughter of William and Caroline (Williamson) Reid, natives of Scotland, and one child has been born to this union, James R., who has chosen the medical profession. Mr. Thompson is a member of the F. & A. M. and the K. of H. He attends the Presbyterian Church. Standing in a position as he does, between a great corporation on the one hand and its hundreds of employes on the other, it requires the utmost ability in action and impartiality of judgment, and it is truthfully said of him by the voice of the people that no man is better fitted for such a position than Mr. Alexander Thompson.

Peter Thompson, Pittston, is the proprietor of that popular resort known as the Keystone Restaurant, located at No. 110 South Main street, Pittston. He is a native of Scotland, born November 25, 1858, and is a son of Robert and Jenetta (Wier) Thompson, both natives of Scotland. When our subject was about six years of age the family came to America, locating at Pittston, and there he was reared and educated. He followed mining until he reached the age of twenty-eight, then engaged in running a diamond drill, and worked in various places through the anthracite coal fields, and after four years assumed proprietorship of the Keystone Restaurant, where he has since enjoyed a flourishing trade. Mr. Thompson was married, in 1879, to Miss Bridget Gibbons, one of Pittston's fair daughters, and of this union have been born six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Robert, Jehu and Peter. The subject of our sketch is a member of the Caledonian Society; in politics he is a Republican.

Dr. William Thomson, physician, Luzerne, was born at Nanticoke, Luzerne Co., Pa., in June, 1823, and is a son of David and Susan (Saylor) Thomson, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of German origin. The family consisted of three sons, of whom our subject is the youngest. He received his education principally at the old Wilkes Barre Academy, and in 1845 began the study of medicine with Dr. A. P. Gardener, of Carbondale, Pa. He completed his course at the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, graduating there in 1845. After receiving his "sheepskin," the Doctor located at Nanticoke, Pa., where he practiced for six years, at the end of which time he removed to Orange, Pa., remaining there until 1857, when he took up his abode at Centre Moreland, Wyoming Co., Pa., where he practiced thirty years. In the spring of 1887 the Doctor came to Luzerne, where he and his son, Benjamin, established the lumber business that has since flourished under their

management. The Doctor was married in March, 1852, to Mary Ann, daughter of John and Eliza (Naylor) Urquhart, and the children born to them are Frank H., born in June, 1853, died in July, 1884; Benjamin S., born in Centre Moreland, Pa., October 23, 1862; and Ruth S., born June 28, 1868, and now residing with her parents. The Doctor was commissioned an army surgeon, November 1, 1862, and assigned to the One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania, where he served his time, after which he was re-commissioned to the Forty-second Pennsylvania, and served therein until the regiment was discharged; he was then assigned to the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, where he remained until the close of the war. He is now a member of the G. A. R., and no man was more faithful to his post than he. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics casts his ballot with the Republican party. His son, Benjamin S., with whom he is in partnership, was educated in Luzerne county, and embarked in the general lumber business with his father in 1887, where he can always be found attending strictly to business. He was married, October 16, 1884, to Ida L., daughter of Heister and Adaline (Sharpe) Keeler, natives of Pennsylvania, and among the first settlers of this Valley. Three children have come to Mr. and Mrs. Thomson: E. Roy, born September 9, 1885; Albert Lewis, born August 6, 1887, and Benjamin N., born November 12, 1889. As regards politics and religion, Mr. Thomson adheres to his father's views. Dr. Thomson and son, since establishing the lumber business at Luzerne, have succeeded well, and a survey of their neat establishment will afford ample proof of their prosperity.

Fred Thorn, proprietor of the City Bottling Works, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Rhenish Hesse, Germany, November 2, 1845, and is a son of Balthasar and Julia (Winternheimer) Thorn. He was reared in his native country and educated at the Gymnasium of Mayence, near Bingen on the Rhine, and in 1864 immigrated to America, after which he followed the seas for several years as a sailor. In 1871 he located at Wilkes-Barre, where he was employed as clerk in Reichard's brewery, in which capacity he served nearly three years. In 1874 he engaged in the bottling business, as a member of the firm of Knorr & Thorn, which partnership existed up to 1881, when, on account of illness, he disposed of his interest to Mr. Knorr. In 1883 he purchased of A. M. Bryden the City Bottling Works, established in 1870, which he has since successfully conducted, and in 1884 erected his present plant on North Main street, one of the leading establishments of the kind in the State. Since 1889 he has conducted a branch works in Nanticoke, this county, and in 1891 embarked in the business of bottling the Lathia and Chalybeate waters at Tallapoosa, Ga. These waters are known as the "Southern Pride." Mr. Thorn was married in 1879 to Mrs. Katherina (Wedda) Krebs, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have three children: Louisa, Julius and Adolph. Mr. Thorn is a member of the Legion of Honor, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias and Red Men and Harugari; in politics he is independent.

Thomas Tighe, proprietor of the "Ashland House," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1839, a son of Dennis and Ellen (Durkin) Tighe, natives of County Mayo and County Sligo, Ireland, respectively. The father came to America in 1834, locating in Philadelphia, where he was married. In 1841 he settled in the Wyoming Valley, where he engaged in mining thirty years, and next embarked in the hotel business at Pittston, in which he continued seventeen years, dying there August 6, 1891, at the age of eighty years. He was the father of five children: Anthony, Thomas, John D., Patrick and James. Our subject was reared in Luzerne county from two years of age and began life as a miner, which occupation he followed twenty years, since which time he has been engaged in the hotel business, fifteen years in Pittston, two years in Scranton and five years in Wilkes-Barre, and since November, 1889, has been the proprietor of the "Ashland House." In 1860 Mr. Tighe married Miss Bridget Taylor, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, and by her he had eight children, five of whom are living: Dennis, Ellen J., Mary, Kate and John. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

M. J. Tigue, merchant, Port Griffith, was born in Jenkins township, January 12, 1862, and is a son of Patrick and Bridget (McGee) Tigue, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. His father came to America in 1853, and in the same year located in Port Griffith, where he has since been engaged in mining. The family consisted of eight children, six of whom are living, viz: Michael J., Bridget (Mrs. John T. Flannery), Ellen (Mrs. John McCormick), John, Mary and Catherine. Our subject was educated in the common schools and then worked about the mines for twelve years, including four years' mining. In 1884 he engaged in his present business, which he has since successfully conducted. Mr. Tigue was married November 26, 1889, to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Bridget (McHale) Blewit, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, which union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Maria and Mabel (twins), who died at the age of ten months, and Elizabeth. Our subject and family are members of the Catholic Church; he is a member of the Father Mathew Society, the A. O. H. and the C. M. B. A. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held the offices of school director and tax collector in Jenkins township.

Solomon Tinklepaugh, farmer, P. O. Prichard, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., May 27, 1817. He is a son of Hontice and Ellenor (Shoefelt) Tinklepaugh, both of whom were born in New York State, of Dutch descent. Hontice and his wife were married in New York and removed to this county in 1817, when Solomon was six months old. They located near Pittston, in what is now a part of Lackawanna county, where they purchased 200 acres of virgin soil, which the father improved during his lifetime. He confined himself strictly to agricultural pursuits, and the improvements on his farm speak for his industry and perseverance. He died at the age of seventy-five years, after living an uneventful but toilsome life. He reared a family of seven children, all of whom grew to maturity, and four of whom are now living. Solomon is the sixth in the family, and was reared and educated near Pittston, in Lackawanna county. Here he resided until he reached his twenty-fifth birthday, when he removed to Union (now Hunlock) township, there purchasing a property of 100 acres, to which he has added thirty-one acres more, all of which he and his sons have brought under cultivation. Mr. Tinklepaugh is an industrious man and a practical farmer; while belonging to no religious body, his life and principles are honest and upright. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been honored with several township offices, all of which he filled with credit. In 1839 our subject married Miss Angeline, daughter of William and Mary Cappell, who bore him nine children, seven of whom are living: George, William, Jane, Mary, Amy, Martha and Margaret. Mr. Tinklepaugh is a hearty man of seventy-five years; he is a social and genial companion, and has the full confidence of his neighbors.

Robert Todd, Jr., butcher, Plymouth, was born at Pittston, Pa., October 25, 1854, and is a son of Robert and Isabella (Haston) Todd, natives of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to this county when it was but sparsely settled. The family consisted of seven children—five boys and two girls—of whom five are now living. The subject of this sketch was educated in Pittston, and began life as thousands of the boys of the Valley have done, and still do—picking slate in the breaker. He worked in and about the mines in many capacities for twelve years, and in 1887 opened a meat market on West Main street, Plymouth, near his present place of business, which is located at No. 505 same street, and where he has since continued. Mr. Todd has a very neat, well-regulated market, and commands a large portion of the trade in his locality. He attends the Methodist Church, and in politics is a sound Republican.

A. L. Towner, proprietor of the Star Shoe Store, Pittston. Among the prominent young business men of Pittston is to be found the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born on Towner's Hill, Bradford county, and is a son of J. G. and Julia (Forbes) Towner. The Towner family is one of the oldest and best known in Bradford county, of which his parents were both natives. He was a teacher of

vocal music, and obtained the reputation extending far beyond the borders of his native county, of being one of the most successful teachers that the State ever produced. Many members of the Towner family have proved themselves to be musicians of note, and the father of our subject was one of the best. He died on his farm in Bradford county, December 8, 1870. J. G. and Julia (Forbes) Towner had a family of four children, viz.: Ladorna, who died when about twenty-two years old; Daniel B., who now resides in East Northfield, and is a vocalist of national repute, has devoted many years of his life to evangelical work, and by means of his sweet songs has been enabled to win many souls from the ways of destruction; he has accompanied Moody, Bliss, Munhall, Whittel, and many other noted evangelists, in their work in the different parts of the United States, and has visited almost every State in the Union; is a composer of decided ability, and many of his songs have won immortality); A. L., our subject; and William F., a commercial traveler, and a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. The mother is still living, and resides in East Northfield, Mass.

Our subject was born and reared on the farm in Bradford county, and received his education in the common schools of his native county and the commercial department of the Wyoming Seminary, graduating from the latter in 1876. He then came to Pittston and embarked in the grocery business, associating himself as a partner with W. R. Sax, under the firm name of Sax & Towner. He continued in this business for three years, then sold his interest to Sax, and became a clerk in the store of T. W. Kyte, of West Pittston, remaining there six years. After leaving the employ of Mr. Kyte he went west, but finding no suitable opening returned to Pittston, and in October, 1888, purchased the boot and shoe business of James Fitch, in which he has since been engaged. His establishment, known as the "Star Shoe Store," is one of the most popular places in the county, and Mr. Towner has built up a trade second to none. Under his able management the business is constantly increasing. His shelves are lined with a very complete stock of goods, and there you can purchase anything in the boot and shoe line, from a baby's French kid shoe to a miner's heaviest brogan. Mr. Towner makes a specialty of fine goods, and in his establishment you can procure the best goods manufactured. Our subject was united in marriage, September 26, 1878, with Christine Polen, daughter of Winters Polen, a carpenter of Pittston, and their union has been blessed with two children: Burt T. and Paul D. He and family are members of the First M. E. Church of West Pittston, and are earnest workers in the same. He is a contributing member of the Y. M. C. A.; also a member of the E. A. U. and P. O. S. of A., both Pittston societies. Mr. Towner has resided in Pittston since his fifteenth year, and has created for himself a host of friends. As a business man he has been very successful, and his methods have been such as to command the respect of all. He has won for himself an enviable position in the city of his adoption.

Charles W. Traver, proprietor of the "Hotel Traver," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Steuben county, N., Y., February 7, 1849, son of Charles and Olivia (Veley) Traver, of English and German descent, respectively. He was reared in his native county, receiving his education in the common schools, and in 1865 began life for himself as a news agent on the Erie Railroad, which occupation he followed until 1868. He then filled a position as brakeman two years, being next employed from 1870 to 1873, as baggageman, and from 1873 to 1884, as freight and passenger conductor. From 1884 to 1888 he managed installment houses in Wilkes-Barre and Sunbury, and from 1888 to 1891 was traveling salesman for wholesale liquor houses in Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia. In March, 1891, Mr. Traver embarked in the restaurant business in Wilkes-Barre, in which he still continues, being one of the most popular caterers in the city. On July 4, 1871, he married Sallie Shaffer, of Sunbury, Pa., and after her decease wedded Lillie, daughter of Jacob Hill, of Shamokin, Pa. By the latter union there are two children, Millie and Frances.

Peter Traxler, a prominent farmer of Huntington township, P. O. Town Hill,

was born on his present farm, November 24, 1834, a son of Henry and Sarah (Dodder) Traxler, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. The father was a farmer by occupation; he died October 3, 1863, aged sixty three years. Our subject is the fourth in order of birth in a family of seven children, six of whom are living. He was reared on the farm he now owns, educated in the common schools, and worked for his father until the death of the latter, when he purchased the farm from the heirs, and has since devoted his attention to its improvement. The property consists of seventy-five acres, one and one-half miles southwest from Town Hill postoffice. Mr. Traxler was married, September 17, 1859, to Martha E., daughter of Philip and Rebecca Dodder, and by her he has one child, Charles I., who resides with his father and helps work the farm; he is married to Bertha Fullmer. The family are members of the M. E. Church, and politically, Mr. Traxler is a Republican.

Frank Trenery, shoemaker, Plains, was born in England May 7, 1865, and is a son of Frank and Sarah (Trenery) Trenery. The father, who is a shoe maker and dealer, in company with his youngest son, came to America in 1871, followed a year later by the remainder of the family, and located in Jersey City, where all except Frank still remain. The family consisted of twelve children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Edward, proprietor of the largest boot and shoe store in Jersey City; Jennie, married to John Walbrecht, a shoemaker, formerly of Plains, now of Greenville, N. J.; Sarah, married to William Leach, a boss carpenter, in Jersey City; Emma, married to William Furze, a car driver, also in Jersey City; Joseph, a shoe maker and dealer, Jersey City; Frank, whose name appears at the head of this memoir; and Richard, in partnership with his father. In 1887 our subject located in Plains, where he has done a thriving business. Mr. Trenery was married, December 26, 1887, to Miss Martha, daughter of Jacob and Martha (McIntyre) Covart, of Jersey City, and natives of Maryland and Ireland, respectively; her father, who was formerly a resident of Wilkes-Barre, went, in 1841, to Philadelphia, the next year to New York, and in 1867 to Jersey City, where he has since remained. To the union of Frank and Martha Trenery have been born two children, one of whom is living, Frank A. Our subject is a member of the A. O. K. of M. C., and is a Republican in his political views.

George W. Trimble, veterinary surgeon and barn-boss, Edwardsville, was born in Elizabethtown, Pa., and is a son of George W. and Eliza (Vance) Trimble, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of French and German origin, respectively. Our subject began life for himself at the early age of seven, working on a farm on Middletown, Pa., where he remained about eight years, and thence going to Pottsville, where he was employed as a teamster until 1846, when he went to Danville, driving team there until 1859. He next went to Light Street and remained there until 1860, when he removed to Irondale, working in the iron furnaces there until April 9, 1861, at this time Mr. Trimble enlisted in the Bloomsburg Iron Guards and went with them to Harrisburg, and when that organization was not accepted, re-enlisted, this time in Company A, Sixth P. V., under Capt. Ricketts. He was all through the Peninsular Campaign, and was mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war. He then returned to Bloomsburg, where he was engaged at teaming, and remained there three years, when he again returned to Danville, in which place he remained until 1875. In this year he came to Edwardsville and engaged as barn-boss for the Kingston Coal Company, where he is still employed. Mr. Trimble was married March 2, 1858, to Miss Sarah, daughter of William Hilburn, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., and they have had eight children, namely: Mary Jane, who is married to John Harris, of Plymouth; Anna, who is married to William J. Edwards, of Plymouth; Olive (deceased); William F., an engineer, at Plymouth; Ida, who is married to Benjamin Fox (now deceased), at Edwardsville; George, an engineer, at Edwardsville; Elias, who married Sarah Lines, of Edwardsville; and Bertha. Mr. Trimble and his family are members of the M. E. Church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

John Trimble, restaurant keeper, Fairview township, P. O. Mountain Top, was born in Ireland in 1844, and is the fourth in the family of seven children born to Alexander and Jane (Burns) Trimble. He attended the public schools in his native country until he was twelve years of age, afterward working on his father's farm until 1863, when he came to this country, and to Durham, Bucks Co., Pa., securing employment there in a blast furnace, where he stopped but a short time, thence proceeding to Catasauqua, and working on the Lehigh Valley Railroad as repairman. After a few months he secured work in Mauch Chunk, and worked around there until 1868, when he went to Seigfried's Bridge, in Lehigh county; he was employed there as a railroad brakeman, and, in July, 1869, had his right leg mangled so badly by the cars that it was necessary to have it amputated. In April, 1870, Mr. Trimble came to Solomon's Gap, and accepted a position as weighbill clerk in the scale office for the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad Company. He held that position until 1874, when he opened a cigar and confectionery store in Solomon's Gap; and, in 1878, secured a retail liquor license, and opened a restaurant in the same building. He did business in that place until 1884, when it became necessary to remove the old building, and on the site was erected a three-story building with hall attached, which is now being used by several Societies. Mr. Trimble was married in March, 1887, to Rosetta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, of Benton, Columbia county, both natives of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Trimble have five children, as follows: Harry W., Stella M., Cora D., Nora M. and Mable G. Mr. Trimble is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Royal Arcanum. In politics, he is a liberal Democrat.

Samuel Willson Trimmer, M. D , White Haven, was born in Kingwood township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., August 12, 1833, a son of Henry S. and Ure (Willson) Trimmer, natives of New Jersey, and of German and Scotch origin, respectively, the former of whom was a wheelwright by trade. The father died, April 24, 1890, aged eighty-four years, leaving a family of nine children, seven now living, of whom Samuel Willson is the eldest. Our subject was educated in the common schools, also at Col. Chapman's private school, at Flemington, N. J., and in 1852 he began the study of medicine under Albert S. Clark, M. D., of Quakertown, N. J. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Medicine, March 1, 1854, and opened an office at Point Pleasant, Pa., where he practiced two years, at the end of which time he moved to White Haven, where he has since followed his profession. The Doctor was married, September 7, 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of Washington and Jane (Bevan) Bennet, natives of the Wyoming Valley, and of English and Welsh origin, respectively. Mrs. Trimmer, who was the eldest in a family of ten children, was born August 26, 1836, and died March 8, 1875. The fruits of this union were eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Harry W., born April 6, 1863, a physician at Harvey's Lake, Pa.; Julia M., born August 5, 1865; Edwin S., born June 19, 1873, and Francis, born January 25, 1875. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Trimmer is a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; the Luzerne County Medical Society, and the Lehigh Valley Medical Association. He was a member of the Legislature in 1863; has been burgess of White Haven, and is school director, an office he has held since 1863. He was prothonotary of Luzerne county from 1872 to 1875, is one of the prominent men of his borough, and an honor to his profession.

Isaac Tripp, farmer, Forty Fort, was born in Providence, Pa., September 7, 1817, the seventh in the family of eleven children of Isaac and Catherine (La France) Tripp, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English-Quaker and Scotch and French origin, respectively. He is a grandson of Isaac and Martha Tripp, and a great-grandson of Isaac Tripp, who came from Rhode Island to the Wyoming Valley during pioneer times; he was a great friend of the Indians, by whom he was painted, somewhat according to their custom, and on one occasion, having to go to Connecticut on account of the disputed land title, he washed off the stripes given him by the Red man, and, after his return, while foddering cattle one morn-

ing at daybreak outside the fort, he was fallen upon by the savages and slain before he could regain the enclosure. His father dying while our subject was young, the latter's success in life has been largely due to his own efforts, and, as he himself attributes it, to the fact that he had a good mother. Embarking in life for himself at the age of eighteen, he followed the example of his father, and chose farming as his occupation, in which he has always continued. He located in Kingston in 1854, on the place where Frank Helms now lives, subsequently living a year and a half on a farm on the hill west of Kingston, and in 1859 purchasing his present home of 138 acres, known as the "Abbot farm." Mr. Tripp was married February 17, 1840, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Jacob I. and Elizabeth (Woulthmuth) Shoemaker, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. Six children were the fruit of this union, four of whom are now living, viz.: Mary, who resides with her parents; Penelope E., married to Isaac Estabrook, a farmer, at Catharine, N. Y.; Phebe M., married to W. I. Sherwood, a farmer, at Trumansburgh, N. Y., and Emma C., married to Stephen F. Williams, a druggist, at Plymouth, Pa. Mrs. Margaret (Shoemaker) Tripp, died November 23, 1856, and Mr. Tripp was married, December 28, 1861, to Hannah Rogers, daughter of Nelson and Jane (Durling) Rogers, natives of Maine and Orange county, N. Y., and of New England and Irish lineage, respectively. To this union have been born six children, viz.: Flora T., married to Simeon Bronson, a farmer, in Schuylkill township, Chester Co., Pa.; Maud S., married to Frederick Space, of Forty Fort; Isaac, Jr., farming in Schuylkill township; Edwin McN.; Catherine J., living with her parents, and Bertha M., attending school at Trumansburgh, N. Y. Mr. Tripp and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal and Baptist Churches, respectively. He is a Republican in his political views, and has held the office of assessor in Providence. Mr. Tripp has in his possession a cow, which he has raised on his farm, weighing over 3,000 pounds, undoubtedly the largest cow in the world; she is a very beautiful, well-proportioned animal of the Shorthorn-Durham breed, and has been looked upon in wonder by stock-raisers from various parts of the United States and Canada, who have in many cases traveled long distances to see so extraordinary a creature.

George H. Troutman, attorney at law, Hazleton, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 18, 1842, and is a son of J. Hamilton and Elizabeth (Esler) Troutman. His father was a native of Reading, Pa., and a son of George C. Troutman, who was a son of George Peter Von Troutman, a German baron, who, September 16, 1736, came to America from Vienna, Austria. The maternal grandfather of subject was Benjamin Esler, a native of County Antrim, Ireland. J. Hamilton Troutman was a resident of Philadelphia the greater part of his life, and at the time of his death, in 1865, was a member of the firm of Kay & Brothers, law booksellers and publishers. Our subject was educated in his native city, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, whilst in the army. On April 22, 1861, he enlisted in the First Regiment Commonwealth (Pennsylvania) Artillery, in which he served three months, and he afterward enlisted for three years in the Anderson Troop, the first company in what was afterward the Fifteenth Cavalry Regiment, or One Hundred and Sixtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was wounded in the Stone River campaign, where he commanded a battalion of Kentucky troops. In June, 1862, he was taken prisoner at Huntsville, Ala., but six months later he escaped. After recovering from wounds and imprisonment, he entered the service in the military family of Gen. G. S. Dodge. He was in the service until March, 1866. He read law with Edward Hopper, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar March 20, 1862, whilst on leave of absence from the army. In 1868 he located at Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county, and practiced in the courts of that county until 1879, when he returned to Hazleton, this county, where he has since resided and succeeded in building up an extensive practice. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar September 16, 1874. Mr. Troutman is a stanch Republican. He has never held public office, except as city solicitor of the city of Hazleton, but has taken an active part in county conventions and committees.

J. C. Tubbs, farmer, P. O. Town Line, was born in Union township, March 8, 1842, a son of Charles and Catherine (Benscoter) Tubbs, the former born in Huntington, the latter in Union township, in 1795 and 1799, respectively. Charles was a son of Earl Tubbs, a native of Connecticut, who removed to this county as one of its early pioneers. He located in Huntington township, where he owned about 300 acres of land, a great part of which he was instrumental in clearing. In addition to his farming he was also a distiller, and was indeed a business man of considerable ability. He died at the age of seventy years. His son Charles began life in Huntington township, where he remained until 1840, in that year removing to Union township, where he purchased a farm of twenty-six acres, on which he lived the rest of his life. His life was devoted to good works, and he was a consistent member of the M. E. Church; he died in 1864, aged sixty-nine years. His family numbered eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and four are now living, J. C. being the tenth in the family. Our subject was reared and educated in his native township, having always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1861 he was mustered into the United States service as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-third P. V. I., for the term of three years. He proved himself a valiant soldier, and participated in the following battles: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Ann, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, first and second. In February, 1865, his regiment was sent to Hart Island to guard prisoners. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged with the rank of corporal. On his return to civil life he again began the life of a farmer. In 1867 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Weston and Delena Goss, who bore him four children, all of whom are living: Kate, Edgar B., Blanche and Pearle. Mrs. Sarah Tubbs was born in Fairmount township, December 15, 1846; she passed away October 17, 1886, aged thirty-nine years, ten months and two days. J. C. Tubbs is an energetic business man, a practical farmer, and enjoys the full confidence of his fellow citizens. Politically, he is a Republican, and has held several township offices with credit. He is a member of the Grange and G. A. R.

A. D. Tuck, proprietor of a boarding stable, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city February 6, 1866, a son of William and Catherina (Dean) Tuck. His father was a native of England, a druggist by profession; he established one of the first drug-stores in Wilkes-Barre, and continued in the business until his death, which occurred in 1881; his wife was a daughter of Amon Dean, one of the pioneers of Wilkes-Barre, a wheelwright by trade, who, before the day of railroads, was proprietor of a freight line, with teams, between Wilkes Barre and Tunkhannock. William Tuck had six children who grew to maturity: Alice (Mrs. R. A. Spaulding), Kate (Mrs. Dr. Ernest Birkins), William, Nellie, A. D. and Nan. Our subject was reared in his native city, receiving his education in the public schools and Harry Hillman Academy. He has been engaged in his present business since 1885. In February, 1890, he married Louise, daughter of Christian and Hannah Heinbach, of White Haven, this county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and P. O. S. of A.; in politics he is a Republican.

Adam Turkes, Jr., proprietor of the "Parlor Hotel," Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city, September 20, 1858, a son of Adam and Catherine (Leffler) Turkes, natives of Germany. The father emigrated to America in 1844, and located in Wilkes-Barre, where he worked in the mines seven years. He then embarked in the hotel business, continuing in that for twenty-five years, when he engaged in the grocery business. This he carried on for three years, when he again entered the hotel business for four years, after which he retired from active life. His children were Adam, Jr., Anthony, Kate (Mrs. N. G. Landmesser), Margaret (Mrs. Frank Flosser), Mary (Mrs. Hans Schmidt), Nannie (Mrs. George Bartholomew) and Frances (Mrs. Samuel Michaels). The subject of this sketch was reared in Wilkes-Barre, and educated in the public schools. He began life as a clerk, in 1880 embarking in the saloon business. In 1885 he started his present business, in

which he has since successfully continued, being a popular and well-known citizen. He is a member of the K. of P.

Edward Turnbach, agent for the Atlantic Dynamite Company, Hazleton, is a descendant of an illustrious Revolutionary soldier, being a great-grandson of John Turnbach, who served in the Pennsylvania ranks under Gen. Anthony Wayne. The advent of the Turnbach family in America dates back to 1728, when the father of John Turnbach, with a colony of Germans, emigrated to America, owing to religion difficulties which had arisen in the Fatherland during that period. The subject of this sketch was born in White Haven, Pa., July 25, 1848, and is the fifth in a family of ten children born to William and Maria (Drescher) Turnbach, both of whom were born in this country. Edward was reared and educated near White Haven, and, when quite young, began working at the mines at Eckley, Ebervale and Stockton. This he continued until seventeen years of age, when he went to Drifton and was engaged by Coxe Bros. & Co., as shipping clerk, from 1869 to 1882, in which year he came to Hazleton, and engaged in the dynamite business. In 1884 he admitted Mr. Monroe into partnership, the business having since been known by the firm name of Turnbach & Monroe. Mr. Turnbach was united in marriage, August 9, 1870, with Miss Hannah E., daughter of Jacob and Mary (Weaver) Hartranft, natives of Berks county, which union has been blessed with six children, namely: William A., John J., Edward R., Mary B., Prentiss and Walter. Mr. Turnbach is a stanch Democrat of the old Jacksonian school; the family attend the Lutheran Church.

Stephen Turnbach, retired farmer, P. O. Rock Glen, was born in what is now Black Creek township, January 27, 1827, a son of Samuel and Mary (Hill) Turnbach. His paternal grandfather, William Turnbach, a native of Pennsylvania, was a pioneer of what is now Black Creek township, and cleared and improved a farm there on which he lived and died. His children were: William, John, Samuel, Susan (Mrs. Whitney), Eliza (Mrs. Peter Kaup), Rebecca (Mrs. David Enbody) and Sarah (Mrs. William Kaup), of whom Samuel, father of our subject, succeeded to the homestead, and resided in Black Creek township until his death. His wife was a daughter of Frederick Hill, of Salem township, and his children were Phœbe (Mrs. Henry Yost), Abbie (Mrs. Solomon Yost), Rebecca (Mrs. Solomon Yost), Mary (Mrs. Samuel Nugester), Catherine (Mrs. George B. Seybert), Stephen, Joseph and Samuel. Our subject was reared in Black Creek township, where he has always resided, and was engaged in farming and merchandising until his retirement from business. He married, December 19, 1850, Hannah, daughter of Philip and Maria (Creasy), Hetler, of Mifflinville, Columbia Co., Pa., and has five children living: Joseph H., Mary C. (Mrs. Dr. L. L. Creasy), Emma U. (Mrs. Charles W. Barber), Alice D., (Mrs. John Platt) and Ellsworth C. Mr. Turnbach is a member of the M. E. Church; in politics is a Republican, and served as commissioner of Luzerne county one term of three years.

Fred F. Turner, dealer in mine supplies and machinery, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 31, 1860, a son of George F. and Mary (Smith) Turner. The father was a native of Philadelphia, and a son of Joshua L. and Kate (Fowler) Turner, formerly of Milford, Del. The maternal grandfather was David Smith, of Milford, Del. Our subject lived in Philadelphia until twelve years of age, when he removed with his parents to Pittsburgh, Pa. He was educated at the Friends' school, Wilmington, Del., where he graduated in 1875. He then entered the auditor's office of the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, at Pittsburgh, where he was employed as a clerk three years; clerked in an iron broker's office in Pittsburgh until 1882, and worked with the Pittsburgh Supply Company until 1887. At that time he took charge of the Pittsburgh agency for the Magnesia Sectional Steam Pipe Covering, and after the Pittsburgh office was closed, was sent to Scranton, Pa., in 1889. After remaining there a year, he organized the Pennsylvania Supply Company at Wilkes-Barre, in January, 1890, and in May, 1891, sold his interest in the business and embarked in his present business. He is meeting with great success. January 17, 1882, Mr. Turner married Miss Virginia, daughter of Valentine and

Grace (Huron) Short, of Pittsburgh, and of this union have been born two children: Irene and Edward. Mr. Turner is second lieutenant of Company D, Ninth Regiment N. G. P., and is a director, and member of the executive committee of the Wyoming Valley Lace Mills. In politics he is a Republican.

Joseph M. Turner, proprietor of the "Eagle Hotel," Shickshinny, was born in Union township, this county, September 28, 1838, and is a son of George G. and Nancy (Moore) Turner. The paternal grandfather, Manuel Turner, of New England stock, was one of the pioneers of Plymouth and the Huntington Valley, and died in what is now Union township. His wife was Rebecca Gabriel, of Plymouth, and by her he had six children: John, George G., James, Caroline, Catherine and Irene. The maternal grandfather was Joseph Moore, of Connecticut, a pioneer of Union township. Our subject was reared in Union township, where he received a limited education in the common school. After attaining his majority he worked at the mason's trade until 1882, and then embarked in the hotel business in which he has since continued—three years at Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa., and seven years at Shickshinny. Mr. Turner was married August 3, 1862, to Rebecca, daughter of Joseph H. and Delilah (Walton) Wilkinson, of Schuylkill county, Pa., and has four children: Charles, Lizzie (Mrs. Henry Dietrick), Mary (Mrs. William Senior) and Clem O. Mr. Turner is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics he is a Democrat.

Alanson B. Tyrrell, contractor, Kingston, was born at Waterbury, New Haven Co., Conn., and is a son of John A. and Esther (Roberts) Tyrrell, both natives of Connecticut and descendants of some of the oldest New England families. Our subject may well be proud of the patriotism of his ancestors, for it is a remarkable fact that his four great-grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Their names are Tyrrell, Tuttle, Roberts and Beebe. Mr. Tyrrell was educated in the public schools of his native town, and between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, in Waterbury, Conn., afterward working at same in that town until 1854, when he determined "to go West and grow up with the country." After nearly a year sojourning in the Far West, he came to Kingston, Pa., where he has since resided. He immediately began taking contracts for the building of coal breakers, a business he has since followed, contracting in that line throughout the coal regions of Pennsylvania. He has also built salt breakers in the State of New York, and he is now the leading breaker contractor in Pennsylvania. Mr. Tyrrell was married June 20, 1855, to Miss Susan, daughter of William Marks, of Connecticut, who was a seafaring man and a great traveler. They have four children, viz.: Esther (a student at the Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia), Jennie (now Mrs. C. E. Roat, of Kingston), Fred (who married Nellie Miller, of Peckville, Pa.; he now resides in Wilkes-Barre, a member of the firm of Tyrrell Bros., grocers, Kingston), and Frank (who is the other member of the above firm, and manager of the business). Mrs. Tyrrell is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Tyrrell is a member of the F. & A. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

Joseph C. Tyrrell, contractor, Forty Fort, was born June 19, 1835, at Watertown, Conn., and is a son of John A., a shoemaker, and Esther T. (Roberts) Tyrrell, also natives of Connecticut, who reared a family of nine children, of whom Joseph C. is the eighth. Our subject was educated in the public schools, and at the age of nine years began work in the factories and on the farms of Connecticut, continuing until 1852, when he commenced learning the carpenter's trade at Waterbury, Conn., where he remained three years; then came to Forty Fort, and worked at his trade until 1864. He then took up breaker building by contract, at which he is still engaged. In 1861 he built himself a home, on December 22, 1870, purchased of his father-in-law the land on which it stood, and in 1883 rebuilt his home, which is now a model of elegance. Mr. Tyrrell was married December 26, 1857, to Matilda, daughter of William and Rachel (Culver) Culver (deceased), natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. By this union there were seven children, three now living:

Alanson W., who married Ruth Parish, and is a carpenter, with residence at Forty Fort; Charles D., who married Lizzie Sanders, and is a foreman for his father, with residence at Forty Fort; and Lizzie, at home. Mr. Tyrrell was married a second time, February 6, 1890, to Martha Detrick Poe, a native of Pennsylvania, of German origin. Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrell are members of the Bennett Presbyterian Church of Luzerne. Socially he is a Freemason, politically he is a Democrat.

THOMAS CHALMERS UMSTED, attorney at law, resides at Wilkes-Barre and practices his profession at the Luzerne county bar. He is a direct descendant of, and in the ninth generation, from Hans Peter Umsted, of Crefeld, Germany, who with his wife and family, came to America and settled near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1682. Mr. Umsted is the son of Rev. Justice T. Umsted, D. D., a Presbyterian minister, who is now living in Philadelphia, and was born at Fagg's Manor, Chester county, Pa. (where his father then resided), October 10, 1862. He received his education at the West Nottingham Academy, Maryland, and at Princeton College, New Jersey, after which he studied law with E. Coppee Mitchell, of Philadelphia, and at the same time entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, in June, 1886. In the fall of the same year, Mr. Umsted moved to Wilkes-Barre, where he was admitted to the bar, December 6, and where he has since resided. Mr. Umsted's practice has been confined principally to the civil courts, the law of real estate, and the safe investment of capital, in which department he has been singularly successful, possessing also a wide reputation as an expert in questions of land law. On January 21, 1891, Mr. Umsted married Miss Catherine Scott Moore, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of Col. Oliver K. Moore, and a direct descendant of Judge Luther Kidder on the one side, and of the distinguished Judge David Scott on the other. Mr. and Mrs. Umsted have one child, Thomas Scott, born April 27, 1892. In politics Mr. Umsted is a Democrat, but takes little part in the campaigns, preferring to devote his time to his business and profession.

EMANUEL LEWIS UNDERWOOD, dairyman, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Forty Fort, this county, November 17, 1833, and is a son of William and Margaret (Swetland) Underwood. His paternal grandfather, Gideon Underwood (formerly of New England) was among the pioneers of Forty Fort, where he engaged in farming, dying there. The father of our subject was a native of Forty Fort, was a carpenter by trade, and resided at his native place until his death. His children were as follows: Sarah (Mrs. Thomas Hale), Melissa (Mrs. John Hufford), Emanuel L., and Frank. Our subject was reared in Scranton from seven years of age, was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and after attaining his majority taught school fourteen consecutive years. He then embarked in the milk business at Wilkes-Barre, at which he still continues. He was twice married, his first wife being Harriet W., daughter of Alvah and Ann (Pierce) Phillips, of Wyoming, this county, and by her he had four children: Frank L., Fred, Orran and Eva (Mrs. Penn Spencer). Mr. Underwood's second wife was Mrs. Mary Becker Hay, widow of Peter H. Hay, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Underwood has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre since 1879. In politics, he is a Republican.

GIDEON UNDERWOOD, the oldest practicing physician in Luzerne county, was born at Forty Fort December 3, 1819, a son of Gideon and Sarah (Brown) Underwood, natives of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, respectively, and among the pioneers of the Wyoming Valley. Of a family of ten children, our subject is the only survivor. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools and a private academy at Wilkes-Barre. He began the study of medicine in 1842, under George Wurts, of Kingston, and in 1846 was graduated from Geneva Medical College, Geneva, New York. He at once began the practice of his profession in Scranton, removing to North Moreland in 1848, and thence, in the same year, to Pittston, where he has since resided. Dr. Underwood married, February 3, 1848, Martha, daughter of Elisha and Martha (Harding) Newman. Her father, born in 1791, is still living at the age of one hundred and one years, and resides in Bradford county, Pa. The

issue of this marriage was the following children: Caroline (Mrs. Henry Coward), Edwin N., Helen M. (Mrs. Rev. F. A. Falkner), Walter S., George F., Charles S. and Sanford L., a student in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Underwood has been a member of the Broad Street M. E. Church since 1848, and through all its trials and troubles one of its stanchest supporters. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., T. of H. and G. A. R.; during the war he was assistant surgeon of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. In politics he is Republican and an advocate of Prohibition.

Charles S. Van Buskirk, carpenter and truck farmer, Forty Fort borough, was born September 17, 1843, at Forty Fort, and is a son of Peter and Maria (Finch) Van Buskirk, who were natives of New Jersey and New York, respectively. Our subject, who is the sixth in a family of seven, was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty enlisted in the U. S. Army, Company K, One Hundred and Ninty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged November 9, 1864. He then came to Port Bowkley, and was engaged as carpenter two years, after which he worked for nine years at same trade at Maltby. He then purchased his present farm, and has carried on truck farming up to the present time. Mr. Van Buskirk was married January 3, 1866, to Sarah J., daughter of Joseph and Susan (De Long) Savits, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin.

Frank P. Van Campen, proprietor of the "Forest House," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Warren county, N. J., November 11, 1853, a son of Moses and Margaret (Walters) Van Campen, and is of Holland-Dutch descent. His parents settled in Hanover township, this county, in 1859, where the father engaged in farming until 1874, when he embarked in the hotel business in Wilkes-Barre township, and kept the "Mountain House" four years; removed to Wilkes-Barre in 1878, and kept the "Courtright House" three years, and in 1881, became proprietor of the "Forest House," which he conducted until his death in 1885. His children who grew to maturity were four in number: Mary (Mrs. Jefferson R. Worman), Abraham, Frank P. and Thomas. Our subject was reared in Luzerne county from six years of age, was educated in private schools, and, after attaining his majority, engaged in butchering; later in hotel business. He has been proprietor of the "Forest House," Wilkes-Barre, since 1885. On August 12, 1874, Mr. Van Campen married Miss Matilda, daughter of Henry D. and Helen (Gray) Smith, of Honesdale, Pa., and has one daughter, Myrtle. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A.; in politics he is a Democrat.

Benjamin Vandermark, farmer, P. O. Dorrance, was born in Newport township, February 19, 1823, a son of William and Sarah (Shortz) Vandermark, the former born in Newport township, August 8, 1797, the latter in Hollenback township, September 9, 1797. William Vandermark is a son of Jeremiah, who was the son of Benjamin Vandermark, a native of Holland, who emigrated to this country at a very early date. He located on the banks of the Delaware river, in New York State, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, a vocation which his progeny have followed from one generation to another. Benjamin finally removed to this county, locating in Newport township, where he owned considerable coal land. He was regarded in his time as a man of influence, and died at a ripe old age, after living a life of industry and usefulness. Jeremiah, his son, began his active business life in Newport as a farmer. He removed to the south side of the mountain, to what is now Slocum township, where he purchased 300 acres of woodland. He was a conscientious man in all his dealings, and a good citizen, whose life, like that of all frontier men, was somewhat eventful. He died in 1856, aged eighty-two years, his wife having preceded him to the grave. Their family consisted of eleven children, two of whom are still living: Benjamin and John. His son William also began his active life in Newport, he, too, being a farmer. In 1830 he removed to the south side of the mountain, where he purchased 250 acres, forty-five of which were brought under cultivation during his lifetime. He was a hard-working, honest and industrious man, one who attended strictly to his own business, yet slighted not those who

desired his assistance. He died July 6, 1875, aged seventy-seven years; his wife died October 29, 1869, aged seventy-two years. Their family consisted of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, and six are now living, Benjamin being the first in order of birth. Our subject was reared and educated in Wright township, and worked some time at the mason's trade, but has principally followed farming. In 1860 he removed to his present residence. His place contains seventy-six acres, part of which was cleared previous to his occupancy, and by his skillful and masterly management he has succeeded in making it a model farm. He has proven himself to be a practical man, keeping well abreast of the times. In 1850 Mr. Vandermark married Miss Hannah M., daughter of Peter and Hannah Cool, and to them have been born seven children, three of whom are living: John L. (a contractor and builder in Chicago), Wilson E. and Rozella M. Mrs. Hannah M. Vandermark was born in Hollenback township, February 27, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Vandermark are members of the M. E. Church. Their son Wilson E. is studying for the ministry, and is also a member of the same body. In politics the Vandermarks are Republicans.

James W. Vandling, mine superintendent, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., November 10, 1860, and is a son of John S. and Sarah (Jack) Vandling, the former a native of Northumberland county, and of German descent, the latter a native of Harrisburg, and of Irish lineage. The father of our subject was a prosperous contractor and builder in Harrisburg for many years, and died there in 1888, at the age of fifty-four years. Our subject was educated in Harrisburg, and at the age of sixteen was employed as bookkeeper by the Delaware & Hudson Coal Co., at Plymouth; he continued in the employ of the company in this capacity three years, when he was appointed outside mine superintendent for the same company, at the Old Baltimore Mine, in Plymouth township, where he has since been engaged. Although but nineteen when he assumed this position of responsibility, he proved himself thoroughly competent from the beginning, and has won the confidence of the company, and the favor and respect of the employes under his supervision. Mr. Vandling was married, October 19, 1881, to Miss Nellie M. Blair, of Plymouth. To this union have come two children: Brice, born September 17, 1882; and May, born June 16, 1884. Our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the F. & A. M. In his political views he is a Democrat.

J. A. Van Horn, farmer, P. O. Hunlock Creek, was born in Union (now Hunlock) township, September 11, 1839, a son of Abram and Olive (Hubbs) Van Horn, the former of whom was born in Salem in 1804, the latter in Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1807. Abraham was a son of Isaac Van Horn, who was born in Montgomery county, Pa., a son of Samuel, who was born in this country (probably in Montgomery county), and was of Dutch descent, his ancestors having emigrated to this country as far back as 1642. Samuel was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and did valiant service for liberty and independence. He removed from Montgomery county to Salem, in Luzerne county, about 1780. By two marriages his family consisted of four sons and one daughter, and he died in 1852, aged one hundred years. Isaac was a young man when he removed hither with his father. He was a miller and a first-class mechanic, but as he became advanced in years, he devoted his time exclusively to agricultural pursuits. He was an extensive farmer in his day, owning some three hundred acres of land, much of which was brought under the plough by him. He died in 1852, aged seventy-five years. Abram was the second son in a family of ten children. He spent some time in Huntington township, to which place his father had removed. From that township Abram proceeded to New York City, where he was one year in the employ of a merchant, as clerk. He then returned home where he spent a short time, and soon after went to work on the canal, as a contractor, in which he succeeded, becoming a great business man in that line; he followed contracting for a short time. He was a keen-sighted, clear-minded man, one who took advantage of circumstances and led time by the forelock. On October 22, 1829, he married Olive Hubb, and in the following year he

removed to Union (now Hunlock) township, on a 241-acre lot, to which he soon added 555 acres woodland, the timber of which he manufactured into lumber. This farm during his life-time was improved by him, commodious and comfortable buildings being erected. He was a practical man, and did with all his might whatsoever his hands found to do. He was a stanch Abolitionist, and with his wife, Olive, was a strong supporter of the M. E. Church, of which body they were both consistent members. There were seven children born to them, six of whom are living: William, Alexander H., Francis M., Adelia, James A. and Jennie A. Of these, William married Miss Drew, to whom were born two sons, Charles S. and P. S., and for his second wife he wedded Miss Gereldine Gregory, who bore him one son, Raymong H. Alexander H. married Miss Harriet Abbott, by whom were born two children: Edwin S. and Maud R., and for his second wife he wedded Miss Dora Reading, who bore him three children: Olive, Gertrude and Mary L. Francis M. married Miss Mary Hamed, by whom was born one son, W. H., and for his second wife he married Miss Amelia Tubbs, who bore him one daughter, Ellen K. Adelia married William L. Cook. James A. is a practical business man and a thorough farmer. He is a stanch Republican, and has held several township offices with great credit. In October, 1861, he was mustered into the U. S. service, for the term of three years, as private in Company B, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Second Brigade, Gen. Grey commanding. A few days after his enlistment he was made sergeant. He served his time, was honorably discharged and re-enlisted in the same regiment, where he served until July, 1865. On September 4, 1864, he received his commission as second lieutenant, and as such was discharged. He participated in all the leading battles during his term of service, the names of which are recorded in the history of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The battles and engagements of the regiment were seventy-seven in number, and the loss sustained was 851 men. Mr. J. A. Van Horn is a member of the G. A. R.

William Van Horn, a farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Register, was born in Columbia county, Pa., December 3, 1829, a son of Jeriah and Anna (Brittian) Van Horn, natives of Pennsylvania, of English origin. The father was a farmer and cooper by occupation, and died September 29, 1891, aged eighty-eight years; he was a son of Abram Van Horn, also a farmer and cooper. Our subject is second in a family of three children, and is the only one now living. He was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. When twenty-six years of age he began farming the homestead farm for his father, and we find him on the same property to-day. He was married August 4, 1855, to Anna, daughter of Joseph Lockard, which union was blessed with eleven children, ten of whom are living, viz.: Joseph B., a farmer of Salem township; Sarah E. (Mrs. John Baker), living in the State of Washington; Sophia A. (Mrs. E. B. Gearhart), of Huntington township; Milton D., a physician in New York State; James K., a school teacher in the State of Washington, and Isaac, Florence C., Jacob, Harry C. and Allie L., all at home. The family are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Politically Mr. Van Horn is a Democrat, and has been supervisor and assessor of the township. The Van-Horn farm contains eighty-five acres, and is situated a quarter of a mile south from Register postoffice.

Gerald Van Keuren, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Walden, Orange Co., N. Y., March 10, 1865, and is a son of Jacob and Louise (Wilkens) Van Keuren, natives of that State. Mr. Van Keuren formerly resided at Newburgh, N. Y., and at the age of fourteen engaged in the dry-goods business in which he remained twelve years, a part of which time he spent in New York City. In the fall of 1886 he came to Wilkes-Barre where he also followed the dry-goods business until January 1, 1892, when he embarked in his present business. On March 9, 1892, he was married to Miss Lottie, daughter of Isaac Tyler (deceased), late of Wilkes-Barre. In politics Mr. Van Keuren is a Republican.

John C. Van Loon, lumber dealer, Kingston. Among the leading enterprises of Kingston is that of the Kingston Lumber Company, and the subject of this memoir

is one of the three members composing it, the other two being Messrs. W. P. Kirkendall and Thomas F. Lawless. Mr. Van Loon was born at Newport, Luzerne Co., Pa., August 7, 1842, and is a son of Elijah and Susan (Crane) Van Loon, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools of Luzerne county, and began life at farming, which he followed until he had reached the age of twenty-eight. He then learned the carpenter's trade at which he worked a short time, and then engaged in mercantile business at Kingston, which he followed about two years. He then commenced the butchering business with J. N. Pettebone, at Kingston, which he carried on eight years, at the end of which time, in 1883, he was appointed warden of the Luzerne County Prison, which position he held four years, when he embarked in his present business. During the Civil war Mr. Van Loon was engaged in the Federal Construction Corps, which was principally engaged through Tennessee and Georgia. On March 10, 1868, he married Mary E., daughter of Thomas and Anna (Reel) Pettebone, of Wyoming, Luzerne county, and this happy union has been blessed with two daughters: Anna L. and Jessie L., who reside with their parents in Kingston. Mr. Van Loon and family are members of the M. E. Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., F. & A. M. and K. of H. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and is at present one of the councilmen of Kingston borough.

Alexander H. Vannauker, foreman in Coxe Bros. & Co's. general store Eckley, was born at Carbondale, Pa., January 29, 1859. He is a son of John P. and Nancy J. (Fuller) Vannauker, the former a descendant of one of the old New Jersey families and a native of that State, and the latter a native of Connecticut, and of New England origin. The father died in 1862, at Hilton Head Hospital. He was a member of Company K, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mr. Vannauker was educated in the Harford Soldiers' Orphan School and in Wyoming Seminary, and at the age of nineteen accepted a position as assistant bookkeeper for J. Leisenring & Co., at Eckley, remaining in the employ of that firm from 1879 to 1886, when he accepted his present position with Coxe Bros. & Co. Besides having charge of their store at Eckley, he is also postmaster, agent for the Adams Express Company, and agent for the L. V. R. R. and D. S. & S. Railroad Companies. Mr. Vannauker was married August 16, 1882, to Miss Lina, daughter of George Rickert, superintendent at Hazlebrook. They have four children, viz.: Clara E., Alexander H., Jr., G. Harrison and Osmond H. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and American Legion of Honor.

Augustus S. Van Wickle, president of the Hazleton National Bank and the Tomhicken, Milnesville & Eastern Railroad Co., Hazleton. This prominent gentleman was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1856, and is a son of Simon and Anna R. (Randolph) Van Wickle, the former of whom was a Pennsylvanian, and an extensive coal operator in this region, the latter a descendant of the famous Randolph family of Virginia. The subject of this sketch was educated in Providence, R. I., and is also a graduate of Brown University, in the class of '76. After completing his education, he came to Hazleton, and engaged in the coal business with his father, who at that time was president of the Ebenale & South Mountain Coal Co. In 1878 he was elected president of this company, and continued as such until 1881, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and assumed control of a branch house belonging to the same company. There he remained until 1886, when he returned to Hazleton, although still retaining his interest in the Cleveland business. He was at once made president of the new firm of Van Wickle & Co., successors to the old company. The main office of the concern is at No. 1 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Van Wickle is an extensive and successful coal operator, and is largely interested in the manufacture of blasting powder. In 1890 the Hazleton National Bank was organized, and Mr. Van Wickle was chosen president, which position he has since creditably filled; he is also president of the Tomhicken, Milnesville & Eastern Railroad Co. Mr. Van-Wickle is a very busy man, yet he never is so much occupied that he forgets those acts of courtesy which denote the breeding of a gentleman, and his willingness to

assist those with whom he comes in contact has won for him hosts of warm friends. As a business man, he has been eminently successful; as a citizen, he is enterprising and loyal; and as a man, he commands the respect and admiration of all classes. Mr. Van Wickle was united in marriage, in 1882, with Miss Bessie, daughter of Ario and Maria Pardee, early pioneers of Hazleton, which union has been blessed with one child, a daughter.

Michael Vargo, proprietor of the "Midvale Hotel," Plains, was born in Austria November 1, 1862, and is a son of Michael and Annie (Chidler) Vargo; in his father's family there were nine children, seven of whom are living, and of whom Michael is the eldest. As he approached the age of manhood, the possibilities offered him by his native land were quite below his ambition, so he sought his fortune in the New World, where he arrived in 1882. He first located at Avondale, Pa., where he picked slate on the breaker two and a half months; he then went to Nottingham, where he was employed as a mine laborer for seven and a half years, and then engaged in the saloon business at that place, and after seven months removed to his present place of business. Mr. Vargo was married, January 31, 1885, to Miss Annie Ferthon, and they have three children, viz.: Annie, Barble and Ellis. Our subject and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views.

John Vaughan, retired, Inkerman, was born in Wales, in May, 1832, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Price) Vaughan, natives of the same place. He was educated in a private school in his native country, and came to the United States in 1857, locating in Schuylkill county, Pa., for a short time; he then settled in Plains, this county, and in 1861, on the first call for troops, enlisted in Company L, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He served through the war and participated in the following battles: Chattanooga, Lebanon, Springfield, Moore's Mills, Tompkinsville, Shelbyville, Readyville, Lovejoys Station, Averyborough and Hillsboro. After the war he returned to his home, and worked as a miner in Pittston until his retirement in December, 1881. Mr. Vaughan was united in marriage, November 7, 1865, with Mary, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Waters, of Sebastopol, natives of Wales. Their union has been blessed with the following issue: Isaac, born April 21, 1867, married January 1, 1890, to Mrs. Mary Williams, daughter of William and Margaret Thomas, of Scranton, Lackawanna county; Thomas W., born March 9, 1869; Elizabeth, born July 5, 1871; Jemima, born November 3, 1873; Mary, born February 3, 1876; Charles, born May 23, 1878; and George, born February 22, 1885. Mrs. Vaughan also has a son by her first marriage—John H. Williams, born March 23, 1862. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R.

R. B. Vaughn, freight agent, Kingston, was born at Wyalusing, Bradford county, May 9, 1859, and is a son of James C. and Anna (Gamble) Vaughn. The father of our subject was also a native of Bradford county, and a descendant of Richard Vaughn, of Connecticut, who was a member of an old New England family. Mr. Vaughn's mother, Anna Gamble, is also a native of Bradford county, and of Scotch-Irish lineage, being a daughter of Joseph Gamble, who emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland during the Irish Rebellion of 1798. Mr. Vaughn was educated in the common schools of Bradford county, the Wyalusing graded schools, and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and at the age of nineteen learned telegraphy, and entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as a telegraph operator, remaining in their employ about one year and six months, when, in 1880, he resigned that position and came to Kingston as freight agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., and general manager of the coal forwarding department of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., which position he has since held. Mr. Vaughn was united in marriage, April 14, 1886, with Miss Rilly, daughter of Abel Major, of Plymouth. They have two children, Helen and Florence. Mr. Vaughn is president of the Kingston Fire Department; in politics he is a Republican.

William W. Vincent, dealer in hardware, plumbing supplies and tinning, Main

street, Ashley, was born in England, December 27, 1834, and is a son of Joshua and Ann (Welch) Vincent. His father, who was a farmer, came from England to Connecticut, and in 1846 located in Scranton, Pa., whence after several years they moved to a farm in Franklin township, where he and his wife died. The family consisted of ten children, seven of whom are living, and our subject is the eldest. Mr. Vincent's boyhood was spent on a farm. He lived with John Jermyn, of Scranton, four years, during which time he worked in the mines. In 1855 he went to California, engaging in gold mining, remaining there until 1866, and making three visits home. At the end of that time he returned to Franklin township and purchased a farm which he operated until 1871, when he built his present place of business. He first rented it for four years, but now occupies it himself as a place of business and a residence. His son, Charles W., is now associated with him in business. March 29, 1863, Mr. Vincent married Miss Mary A., daughter of Joseph Whipp, of Exeter township. She died December 24, 1891, leaving six children, viz.: Anna (Mrs. Dr. W. D. Dodson, Nanticoke); Ida (Mrs. A. A. Underwood, Scranton); Charles W. (who, February 18, 1892, married Miss Sarah J., daughter of Samuel B. Watson, of Ashley. He is a graduate of the New York Trade School, a partner with his father, a member of the P. O. S. of A. and Jr. O. U. A. M.); Frederick D. (who graduated from the Bloomsburg State Normal School in 1892, and is a teacher in the Ashley school); Oscar; and Floss. Mr. Vincent and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been trustee for many years. He is also a member of the F. & A. M. A Republican in politics, he has held the offices of burgess and justice of the peace in Ashley borough.

C. A. Voigt, tinsmith, Pittston, is a native of Germany, born December 7, 1844. He was reared and educated in his native land, and spent his boyhood days in working at the tinner's trade with his father, who was also a tinsmith. At the age of eighteen he and his brother George emigrated to America; the latter enlisted in the United States navy and served through the war of the Rebellion. Our subject engaged in working at his trade in the city of New York, where he remained eighteen years, and in 1881 came to Pittston, working as journeyman until 1888, when he engaged in his present business. Mr. Voigt has been very successful in his line, and now has the largest establishment of the kind in Pittston. He was married in 18— to Miss Anna Simmon, of Pittston. Eight children have been born to them, viz.: George, a tinsmith in Pittston; John, a printer in Pittston; Ernest, a tinsmith in Pittston; Eugina, married to Charles Dash, of South Wilkes-Barre; Louisa; Gertrude; Mabel and Harry. This gentleman is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the German Lutheran Church. In his political views he is in hearty accord with the principles of the Republican party.

Rev. Ferdinand Von Krug, Presbyterian minister, Kingston, was born in Germany, January 26, 1850, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Otto) Von Krug. He was educated in the schools of Darmstadt and Heidelberg, in his native land, and in 1869 came to America, where he attended the Western Reserve College, graduating therefrom in 1873, in which year he proceeded to Auburn, N. Y., where he remained three years, receiving his theological education. He then went to Bloomingburg, Ohio, and was there engaged in ministerial work from 1876 to 1884, and then moving to White Haven, Pa., he remained there about two years, when he came to Kingston, where he has since been located. Mr. Von Krug was married, in 1876, to Miss Welitta Barnes, of Rock Stream, N. Y., and they have three children: Harry, Karl and Mary. He is a member of the F. & A. M.

Mortimer Vosburgh, manager Vosburgh Brothers' Carriage Works, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Burlington township, Bradford Co., Pa., December 3, 1830, and is a son of Jacob E. and Lucinda (Thomas) Vosburgh, natives of Yates county, N. Y., who settled in Burlington. His father was a physician by profession—a prominent man of his day. He died in 1856, aged sixty-four years, and left a family of ten children: Nelson, Sarah (Mrs. William Knapp), Henry, William, Minerva (Mrs. Joseph Morehouse), Edwin, Mortimer, Reuben, Orlando and Albert.

Our subject was reared in his native county, educated in the common schools, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed twelve years. He then learned the carriage-maker's trade, which he has followed twenty-eight years—sixteen years as manager for Vosburgh Brothers, in Wilkes Barre, where he located in 1875. In 1853 Mr. Vosburgh married Miss Matilda, daughter of John Campbell, of County Down, Ireland, and by her he had five children: Loren T. (deceased), Clarence R., Herbert W., Florence (Mrs. S. M. Bard) and Earnest A. Of these Clarence and Herbert comprise the firm of Vosburgh Brothers, prominent carriage manufacturers of Wilkes-Barre; Loren T. married Nellie Keifer; Clarence R. married Sallie Biesly; Earnest A. married Nelly Graham, of Quincy, Ill., and resides in Ohio; Herbert W. is single.

James Waddell, a member of the firm of J. Waddell & Co., plumbers, Wilkes-Barre, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, April 2, 1834, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Selkirk) Waddell, who emigrated to America in 1854, locating in Pittston, Pa., where they resided until their death. Their children were six in number, as follows: Mary (Mrs. Lewis Morrison), who remained in Scotland; Thomas; David; Margaret (Mrs. William Williams); James, and Jessie (Mrs. Duncan Ferguson). Our subject was reared in Scotland until eighteen years of age, and then (1852) came to America, locating in Pittston, where he worked in the mines until 1858, and, with the exception of four years, during which he was in the oil and milling business, was boss and superintendent of different mines up to 1891. In the fall of 1890 he embarked in the plumbing business with his sons Thomas and Henry, in Wilkes-Barre, under the firm name of James Waddell & Co., in which he still continues. Mr. Waddell married, in 1862, Maria, daughter of Henry Williams, of Scranton, Pa., and they have four children: Thomas, Henry, Minnie (Mrs. Alexander Dick) and Secey. Mr. Waddell is a popular and well-known citizen of Luzerne county; politically he is a Republican.

F. M. Wagner, merchant, Prichard, was born in Ross township, October 11, 1844, where he was also reared and educated. He is a son of J. P. and Elizabeth (Naugle) Wagner, the former born in Plains township in 1809, the latter in Columbia county in 1814. J. P. was a son of Peter, a native of Northampton county, who removed thence to Luzerne county about 1805. He located in Plains township, where he and his brother Fred bought a property of 100 acres each, on which they resided several years. Peter traded his share off for a mill property situated on Tunkhannock creek, where he became an extensive lumber manufacturer. He was a thorough-going business man, and a worthy citizen; he died in 1845, aged seventy years. His wife died in 1866, aged seventy-eight years. They reared a family of eight children, one of whom is supposed to be living in Wisconsin. Their son, J. P. Wagner, began his active life as a farmer in Plains township, where he resided eight years after his union with Miss Naugle. They then removed to Huntington township, where they resided a few years, thence going to Ross township, and here ended their earthly pilgrimage. Their farm was not large, but they were worthy and respectable people. Mr. Wagner was honored with several township offices, and enjoyed the full confidence of his neighbors. He was a true son of the soil, always devoting himself to agricultural pursuits. He died February 22, aged seventy-nine; his wife died September 5, 1886. There were seven children born to this couple; six grew to maturity, five of whom are now living.

F. M. Wagner is the fifth in this family in order of birth, and began his active life in Ross township. In his early life he devoted the summer months to boating, and in winter his time was utilized to the best advantage possible. In this way he soon saved enough money to buy himself a property. After following the canal for sixteen years he bought a farm, on which he lived for a few years. In 1874 he went into mercantile business in Ross township, which he followed for four years, when he removed back on his farm, remaining there another four years; in 1878 he removed to Hunlock township, where he purchased thirty acres of land on which he built a storeroom and dwelling house, and where he has again installed himself

behind the counter. His storeroom is large, and is well stocked with a general supply. Mr. Wagner is gentlemanly in his dealings with all, observing and practicing the "golden rule," building for himself a trade that defies competition. Besides his property in Hunlock, he has 127 acres in Ross and 285 in Fairmount township. He has held several township offices. He has held the office of postmaster for four years, which he still retains. On December 31, 1866, he wedded Miss Mary C., daughter of John F. and Eliza Wesley, and to this happy union there were born thirteen children, nine of whom are living: Eliza (Mrs. Dodson), J. J., E. U., E. E., Ida L., F., Virgie P., Victor R. and Neva G. Mrs. Mary (Wesley) Wagner was born in Ross township April 28, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner, with their daughters Eliza and Ida L., are consistent members of the M. E. Church. Politically he is a Republican.

George Wagner, farmer, P. O. Wyoming, was born October 23, 1831, in Columbia county, N. Y., a son of Henry and Jane (Clark) Wagner, natives of New York State, and of German and English origin, respectively. They reared a family of six children, four of whom are now living. Our subject, the eldest of these, was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools, afterward working with his father until thirty-three years of age. He then left the home roof and worked in a vineyard for seven months, and then purchasing a team, worked at carting for thirteen years. Mr. Wagner next began farming on rented farms, moving January 3, 1891, to the farm he now works; it is owned by D. O. McCullom, and is known as the Wm. Shoemaker farm. He was united in marriage August 7, 1867, with Miss Emily F. Wagner, who was born April 25, 1838, a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Whitcomb) Van Dyke, natives, respectively, of New York and Connecticut, of German and English origin, respectively. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and reared a family of six children of whom Mrs. Wagner was second in order of birth; she is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner have adopted two orphan children: Martha E. Galligan, thirteen years of age, a daughter of Mrs. Wagner's sister Martha, and George Van Dyke, a brother of Mrs. Wagner. In politics Mr. Wagner is a strong Republican, but is not active in politics, devoting his whole time to his calling and his family.

George Wagner, retired farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Town Line, was born November 25, 1821, in Plains township, and is a son of John and Mary (Miller) Wagner, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin, and a grandson of Adam Wagner. He and his twin brother, Adam, were third in order of birth in a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. Our subject was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and has followed farming from early childhood. He was married, November 30, 1843, to Hulda, daughter of Wells and Abiah (Harrison) Sutliff; she is the eldest in a family of nine children, and was born April 18, 1824. This union was blessed with three children, two of whom are living: Francis, a farmer of Wayne county, Pa., and Wells S., who was born August 19, 1847, in Ross township; he was educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and at twenty years of age built his present home and opened out a hotel, conducting same for four years, when he gave up the business and farmed the homestead property till 1878; he then went to Michigan and inspected lumber for six years, when he returned to his home and has since conducted the farm for his father; Wells S. Wagner was married, June 27, 1867, to Lizzie, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Tubbs) Davenport, which union has been blessed with five children, viz.: Lillie H., born March 30, 1868, married to George McMullin, foreman of a large fruit plantation in California; Harvey, born March 20, 1870, died March 10, 1872; Jennie E., born January 14, 1872, lives with her sister in California; Harrie, born August 10, 1877; and Eva P., born June 18, 1881. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., and is a Republican.

Jacob L. Wagner, contractor and builder, Hazleton, was born June 5, 1849, and is a son of Louis and Anna M. (Schraeder) Wagner, natives of Germany. The family came to America in 1858, settling in Hazle township, this county, where the

children, four in number, Jacob L., being the eldest, were reared and educated. At the age of fifteen the subject of this sketch began to work at the mines, and at ten years he commenced to follow that occupation, which he continued until nineteen years of age, when he learned the trades of carpenter and cabinet-maker. These he carried on until 1882, when he engaged in contracting and building at Drifton, during one year, and at Freeland, two years. He then came to Hazleton, and has here continued that business. For two years he was in partnership with Fredrick May, but since that time he has carried on business on his own account. Mr. Wagner was married, September 20, 1873, to Miss Catherine Thrash, of Butler Valley, daughter of Daniel Thrash, and to this union were born seven children: Christiana, Anna (deceased), Claral, Andrew, Alvin, Della, and Elmer (deceased). The family attend the English Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Wagner is a stanch Republican, and he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, Knights of Malta, and Shield of Honor.

J. L. Wagner, engineer, Nottingham Colliery. One of the greatest anthracite collieries in the world is "the Nottingham," and it is doubtful whether in the bituminous regions there is a single shaft mine that can compete with it. There is hoisted daily an average of about 2,800 tons, and to do this great amount of work in a single shaft, and with one pair of hoisting engines, requires the machinery to be of the best possible make, and that those who are entrusted with these powerful machines shall not only have the mechanical skill, but shall possess a cool head, steady nerve, and ready action. Such a man is J. L. Wagner, who has handled the levers at "Nottingham" for the past ten years. On September 30, 1891, he hoisted from the above-named colliery 1,305 cars of coal in nine hours, for which he was granted a silver medal for surpassing all previous records in the history of coal hoisting. Mr. Wagner was born at Stroudsburg, Pa., June 6, 1842, and is the sixth in the family of ten children of John and Jane (McNeil) Wagner, the former a native of Alsace, Germany, and the latter of County Kildare, Ireland. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Luzerne county, and commenced life as a fireman at the Butler mines, remaining there until the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted April 19, 1861, in Company E, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. John Johnson. During this term of enlistment, which was in the three months' service, he was in the battle of Falling Waters, fought July 2, 1861. His three months' service having expired, he re enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. Charles Flagg, but, owing to severe illness, he was never mustered in. On June 22, 1863, he enlisted, for the third time, in Battery H, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, and in December, 1864, he was promoted to corporal, and on September 13, 1865, to sergeant. The company was mustered out January 29, 1865, and was under Capt. Wilheim. They participated in the following: battle of Cold Harbor, attack on Petersburg (June 16), mine explosion in front of Petersburg, engagement at Chapin's Farm, and at the fall of Petersburg. Sergeant Wagner was twice wounded: first time at the battle of Falling Waters, and the second time at Petersburg. After the war closed, Mr. Wagner came to Plymouth and engaged as fireman at the Sweatland Colliery, remaining there as fireman and engineer for four years. He then took a position under the Delaware & Hudson Company as engineer at Shaft No. 1, where he continued for three years; afterward went to the Grand Tunnel for a short time, as engineer. He then changed his mode of work, and, in company with Thomas Edwards, ran the river steamer "J. C. Coons," plying between Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke. This boat they ran for but one season when our subject returned to his old occupation of engineering, this time at No. 5, where he operated a hoisting engine for nearly a year, at the end of which time he proceeded, in 1879, to Leadville, Colo., where he put up, and operated for two months, a large pair of hoisting engines at the Glass Pendy Silver Mines. He then returned east and went to No. 5 as engineer for about one year, after which he took the position at the Nottingham, which he has occupied since 1880. Mr. Wagner was married, December 24, 1868, to Miss Fan-

nie, daughter of William and Mary (Wheeler) Caton, natives of Pennsylvania, and eight children have been born of this union, viz.: Anna, Andrew F. (deceased), Mary, John Henry, Jennie (deceased), Willie (deceased), Stella and Lulu. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wagner is a member of the G. A. R. and F. & A. M.; politically he is a Republican.

ZIBA B. WAGNER, drilling contractor, P.O. Plainsville, Plains township, was born in Plains, November 16, 1850. He is a son of Adam and Lydia (Benjamin) Wagner, the former a native of Plains, and of Dutch origin, and the latter a native of Connecticut, and of New England origin. His father, who was a carpenter, and later a farmer, reared a family of eight children, of whom Ziba B. was the seventh. He spent his boyhood on a farm, was educated in the common school, and has since made drilling and contracting on artesian wells and air-ways the chief occupation of his life. On September 10, 1872, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Margaret, daughter of John and Ann (Willits) McGeehen, natives of New York. They have one child, Adam Clark, born September 15, 1877. Mrs. Wagner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Wagner is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and, politically, is a Republican.

GEORGE L. WALKER, miner, Plainsville, was born in Walsall, England, April 6, 1861, and is a son of George and Mary (Parks) Walker, also natives of England. The father, who was a man of much ability as a workman, was killed by a fall of coal in Mine No. 14, Plains, on March 12, 1889. George and Mary Walker had a family of seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: George L., William E., Mary A. and Charles H. The family came to America in 1869, and located at Black Walnut, removing a few months later to Plains, where they still reside. Our subject received a common-school education, and at the age of nine years began picking slate on the breakers; he has always worked about the mines, and has worked his way through all the different stages until he is now a full-fledged miner. He built his present residence in 1891, and removed therein in September, same year. Mr. Walker was married, April 25, 1888, to Anna H., daughter of Henry and Ann (Adamson) Jopling, of Inkerman; he is a member of the F. & A. M., and has always given his political support to the Republican party.

JOHN J. WALKER, miner, Inkerman, was born December 15, 1838, son of John and Ann (Rooney) Walker, natives of County Sligo, Ireland, who reared a family of four children, of whom John J. is the youngest. Our subject was educated in the parish school, and left Ireland in 1846, landing in Quebec, Canada, where he worked for one year, carrying water to the men on the city works. He came to New York City in 1847, where he followed boating on the canal until 1851, in which year he came to Pittston and went to work as a driver in the mines; in 1852 he worked as a laborer, and in 1855 became a miner for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, by whom he is still employed. Mr. Walker was united in marriage, May 9, 1858, to Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Williams) Jones, a native of Staffordshire, England, and of Welsh descent. Their union has been blessed with the following issue: Thomas J., born May 17, 1859; Ann E., born July 27, 1862, was married, March 15, 1885, to Patrick Martin, a laborer, of Inkerman; May J., born October 17, 1867, was married, November 14, 1890, to William Vaughan, a conductor, of Sayre, Bradford Co., Pa.; William H., born September 23, 1869; Sarah A., born July 16, 1871; James A., born October 1, 1873; Agnes, born October 23, 1876; and Nellie, born January 9, 1878. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

STANLEY W. WALKER, architect, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city June 29, 1868, a son of David and Margaret (Conner) Walker. The paternal grandfather, John Walker, a native of Scotland, and a distiller and stone-mason by occupation, settled in Wilkes-Barre as early as 1835; later removed to Fairfield, Iowa, and died there. The father, David Walker, was reared in Wilkes-Barre from twelve years of age, and, with the exception of ten years, has resided there, where he learned the bricklayer's trade, which he followed until 1891, when he retired. Our subject, the

only child, was reared in Wilkes-Barre, educated in the public schools, and studied architecture eight years in the office of W. W. Weur. In 1889 he embarked in business for himself, as a member of the firm of Davey & Walker, in which he has since continued, and has already built up a lucrative business. Politically, Mr. Walker is a Republican.

THOMAS WALKER, fire-boss in No. 14, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in Scotland, September 1, 1857, and is a son of Robert and Jenet (Thompson) Walker. His father, who works about the Abbot Mines, reared a family of four children, viz.: William, a miner in Peckville, Pa.; Thomas; Robert, a miner in Plains, and George, a miner living with his father. Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native country, and at the age of eleven years began working about the mines, which occupation he followed till he came to America in 1881. He located in Plainsville, near his present home, has since remained working about the mines, and has held his present position since 1891. Mr. Walker was married January 18, 1883, to Miss Mary, daughter of James and Jane (Routledge) Jopling, of Inkerman, and they have three children, viz.: Jennie R., Ethel A. and James R. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political views he is a Republican.

W. B. WALKER, barber, Plains, was born in Bethany, Pa., April 12, 1849, and is a son of Francis and Ann (Best) Walker, natives of Southampton, England. The family came to America about 1840, and located at Philadelphia, where the father was engaged in the hotel business for two years, and then removed to Bethany where he purchased a farm, later resuming the hotel business, which he followed until his death. His father's family consisted of two children: Frank, foreman in the office of the *Texas Siftings*, New York, and William B. The subject of this memoir was educated in the common schools, and at the age of fourteen engaged with M. B. Peck, of Honesdale, to learn the marble-cutting trade. After serving an apprenticeship of three years, he went to Carbondale, and worked on the Thomas Dixon monument; he then served a three years' apprenticeship at the barber's trade, since which he has been engaged in business for himself, successively, at Waymart, Honesdale, Kingston, Carbondale, and again at Waymart, Carbondale and Kingston, and in 1880 came to Plains, where he has since resided. Mr. Walker was married, February 22, 1870, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Oliver (Porter) Gunsaulus, natives of New York and Connecticut, respectively, and they have five children, viz.: Lizzie E., Mary L., Millie M., Edith O. and Roberta A. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, the A. O. K. of M. C., and the O. U. A. M.; politically he is a Republican.

HENRY WALL, farmer, P. O. Lockville, Wyoming county, was born in Little Exeter, Wyoming county, June 6, 1840, and is a son of Dennis and Ursula (Hubbard) Wall, both of whom were also born in Wyoming county. Dennis was a son of John, a native of Rhode Island, who removed to Little Exeter about 1810, in which place he passed the remainder of his days. He was a shoemaker of some experience, and worked at the trade for a number of years in his younger days, following the custom of his day in going from family to family to do their "shoeing." He removed from the east of this county at a time when good mechanics were of great worth to their fellow men. He served in the war of 1812, and was not only a soldier and a master mechanic, but a successful and practical farmer as well, owning, in Little Exeter, a farm of one hundred acres. He reared a family of nine children, and died in 1862, at an advanced age. Dennis Wall began life in Little Exeter, as a farmer, and at his death owned five farms, all the result of his own hard labor. He was a man of great endurance and strict honesty, and a devout member of the Christian Church, whose influence was much sought after. He held most of the town offices with great credit. Mr. Wall died January 20, 1891, at the age of seventy-six years. His family consisted of nine children, eight of whom are now living.

Henry Wall is the eldest in the family. He lived at home until he reached

his thirty-seventh year, when he married on February 27, 1878, Miss Mary E., daughter of A. O. and Elizabeth Lutes, to which union have been born three children, two of whom are living: Ursula E. and Ellen A. Mrs. Mary E. (Lutes) Wall was born in North Moreland township, Wyoming county. In 1878 Mr. Wall moved on to his present farm of ninety acres; he is an industrious and practical farmer. He has been elected to the office of constable, and also to other local positions, which he has held with credit.

Sylvester Wall, brother of Henry, was born in Exeter, November 13, 1854, where he was reared and educated. In the early years of his life, he followed butchering. He made his home with his parents until he reached his twenty-eighth year, when, on September 30, 1881, he married Miss Rose, daughter of Spencer and Elizabeth Fitch, and they have had two daughters, Edith and Rose, aged nine and six years, respectively. After his marriage Mr. Wall removed to his farm of seventy-five acres; he is a general and practical farmer, and, since his residence here, has made many improvements in buildings and on fields. He has been honored with several township offices. Mrs. Rose (Fitch) Wall was born in Wyoming county, November 9, 1860. The Walls are stanch Democrats.

John Wall, fire-boss, Plains, was born in Herefordshire, England, May 17, 1846, son of John and Sarah (Seal) Wall. His father, who was a miner, reared a family of six children, of whom he is the only son. He came to America in 1865, the rest of the family following in 1867; his father located at Mill Creek, where he worked in the mines and was killed in 1870. John located at Yatesville, where he worked in the mines, and, later, at St. Clair and Sugar Notch, removing in 1867, to Plains, where he has since resided and worked in the mines, with the exception of 1888–89, when he was engaged in the mercantile business, and, in 1889, in tax-collecting. Mr. Wall was married, August 31, 1869, to Margaret A., daughter of George and Mary (Slater) Martin, natives of England. They have seven children, viz.: George, bookkeeper, Sheldon Axle Works, Wilkes-Barre; Sadie; John William; Mary J.; Annie; Elizabeth, and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Wall are members of the Primitive Methodist Church, and his two sons are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and the Sons of St. George; in politics he is a Republican.

Anthony Walsh, painter, P. O. Oliver's Mills, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1859, a son of John and Catherine (Sweeney) Walsh. In 1872 he came to America with his mother and two brothers, John and Michael, and located in Wilkes-Barre. He resided there until 1888, engaged in mining; then removed to Laurel Run borough, where he has since followed painting as his occupation. On January 23, 1888, Mr. Walsh married Miss Mary, daughter of John and Bridget (McCarroll) Daly, of Wilkes-Barre township, and has one son living, Anthony. Mr. Walsh is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the A. O. of H. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is one of the school directors of Laurel Run borough.

John P. Walsh, grocer and hotel-keeper, Wilkes-Barre township, was born in Hawley, Wayne Co., Pa., March 24, 1863, and is a son of Patrick and Margaret (Kilboy) Walsh, who settled in Wilkes-Barre in 1865, where they now reside. Our subject was reared in Wilkes-Barre, educated in the public schools, and from 1880 to 1887 was employed on the railroad as brakeman and conductor. In 1887 he embarked in his present business in Wilkes-Barre township, in which he has successfully continued. On August 1, 1883, Mr. Walsh married Miss Mary, daughter of James and Ann (Kennedy) Kane, of New York, and has four children living: Ann, Margaret, Jane, and Delia. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

William Walter, farmer, P. O. Conyngham, was born in Baden, Germany, November 23, 1845, a son of David and Catherine (Exly) Walter, the former of whom came to America in 1849, locating in Butler township, where his family joined him in 1854. Later he settled in Wilkes-Barre, and died there. His children were Christopher J. (deceased), William and Christian. Our subject was reared in Lu-

zerne county from nine years of age, and began life as a farm hand. He served one year in the Civil war as a member of Company E, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at expiration of his term of service. Since 1870 he has been engaged in farming, the past twelve years in Sugar Loaf township, where he owns one of the finest farms in the county. On July 3, 1870, he married Sarah A., daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Houseknecht) Balliet, of Sugar Loaf township, and has five children: Harry, Jennie, William, Jr., Charles and Florence. He is a prominent farmer and citizen, a member of the Lutheran Church, and G. A. R., has always been a stanch Democrat, and is now the nominee of his party for the office of sheriff of Luzerne county.

David Walters, merchant, Miners Mills, was born in Brecon, South Wales, February 9, 1852, and is a son of John and Jane (Jones) Walters. His father, who was a tailor by trade, came to America in 1859, locating at Carbondale, Pa., but later resided at Rushdale, and died in 1890, at the age of seventy-five years, while on a visit to his native country. The family consisted of five children, viz.: Catharine, who died in childhood; John, who died in Miners Mills, at the age of forty-one years, after having worked in the mines at that place fourteen years; David, subject of this sketch; Amelia, married to William Phillips, a miner in Plymouth, Pa., and Mary Ann. Our subject received his education in the common schools of his native country, where he worked in the mines till 1878, when he came to America, bringing with him several thousand dollars; he located in Miners Mills, and worked in the Wyoming Colliery for five years, when he erected his present store and residence, and engaged in the mercantile business; he also built several tenement houses. In 1886 Mr. Walters discontinued the mercantile business, sold some of his houses, and removed to Texas, where he worked in the mines and kept boarders for eight months, when, on account of the poor health of himself and family in that climate, he returned to Miners Mills and embarked in his present business. Mr. Walters was married, April 7, 1877, to Miss Sarah, daughter of David and Catherine (Griffiths) James; her parents, who were natives of Wales, died in Miners Mills, and were buried in the Hollenback cemetery, Wilkes-Barre. The fruit of this union has been four children, viz.: David, who died at the age of sixteen months; Jane, who died when three months old; one that died in infancy, and Catharine, born June 3, 1888. Mr. Walters and wife attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she is a member. He is a member of the K. of P., and the I. O. R. M.; he is a Republican in his political views, and was appointed postmaster October 7, 1889.

A. H. Waltman, lumberman, Nescopeck, was born in that village July 4, 1835, a son of Samuel and Susan (Swank) Waltman. The father, who was a native of Berks county, Pa., came to Nescopeck township in 1832, followed boating on the canal for several years, and in partnership with another built two sections of the Catawissa Railroad in 1838. He removed to Muncy, Pa., in 1840, and died at Shenandoah, same State, in 1868. His children were Alfred H., Mary (Mrs. Post Hart) and Julia (Mrs. Elias Jones). Our subject was reared in Lycoming county, Pa., from five years of age. In 1854 he returned to his native town, where he has since resided, and he was engaged in boating on the canal thirty-five years; also conducted a successful mercantile business in Nescopeck seven years. He has erected fourteen houses in the town, twelve of which are double dwellings, and one store building, and expects to build several more. In 1867 he married Ella, daughter of John and Anna Ruch, of Berwick, Pa., the former of whom was a prominent citizen of Berwick, and postmaster there for about twenty years. By this union there are seven children living: Laura (Mrs. Harvey Bond), Harry, Susie, John, Howard, Clara, and an infant son. Mr. Waltman is a prominent citizen of Nescopeck, is enterprising, and has done as much toward building up and improving the village as any one. In politics he is a Republican, and has held several township offices.

E. P. Walton, proprietor of meat-market, Plymouth, was born in Salem township Luzerne county, September 15, 1838, and is the third in a family of nine chil-

dren born to Enoch and Julia (Longer) Walton, natives of this county. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, and began life as a farmer, in which vocation he continued for six years. He then removed to Foundryville, Columbia Co., Pa., where he was engaged in the mercantile business for two years, coming thence to Plymouth, where he kept a livery and boarding stable for eight years, at the stand where C. J. Boyle is now located. He afterward opened a grocery in the building which stood where the "Eley House" is now located, and continued it for one year, at the end of which time he removed to Virginia, remaining there nearly a year and coming from there back to Plymouth, where he established his present business, a large and well-stocked market, which is liberally patronized. Mr. Walton was united in marriage, September 22, 1855, to Anna M., daughter of Jacob and Phœbe (Gensell) Hoosler, natives of Columbia county, Pa., to which union have been born eight children, as follows: Charles; Emeline, wife of J. C. Devers, a merchant of Plymouth, Pa.; Ida Belle, wife of W. W. Multer, of Philadelphia; Ella, deceased; Minnie, deceased; Kate J., and Frederick B., both attending the Wyoming Seminary; and Carrie. Mr. Walton's political views are Republican. The family are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

Joseph Walton, farmer, P. O. Shickshinny, was born in a log house on the Walton homestead, in Salem township, this county, February 14, 1830, and is a son of Enoch and Julia A. (Longer) Walton. His paternal grandfather Joseph Walton, of Berks county, Pa., was one of the early settlers of Salem township, where he cleared and improved the farm on which our subject was born, and lived in the township until his death. Enoch Walton was his only son, and he resided on the old homestead until he died. He was twice married, his first wife being Julia A. Longer, by whom he had three children: Joseph, Annie (Mrs. E. Pollock) and Ellis; his second wife was Rachel Garrison, and by her he had also three children: Morris, George and Almira (Mrs. C. S. Nesbitt). Our subject has always resided in Salem township, where he has followed farming and lumbering. He married Lavina, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Freeman) Pollock, of Salem township, by which union there were nine children, as follows: A son that died in infancy, William E., Enoch S., John F. and Annie F. (Mrs. Wallace Moore), Lemuel P., a daughter that died in infancy, Effie (Mrs. Lockard Hicks) and Elizabeth L. Mr. Walton is a prominent citizen of Salem township, and in politics is a Republican.

W. E. Walton, farmer, P. O. Lehman, was born May 6, 1854, in Salem township, this county, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Joseph and Lavina (Pollock) Walton both of whom were also born in Salem township. Joseph is a son of Enoch Walton, who was also a native of Salem township, and an extensive land owner, having as much as 600 acres at one time. He was a director of the Berwick Bridge at one time, and also owned "stock" in the same. He was a peaceable citizen and a good farmer. Enoch was a son of Joseph Walton, who was either a native of Holland or a descendant of Dutch parents, a resident of Berks county, and by faith a Quaker. He moved to this county about 1800, locating in Salem township; he was a blacksmith by trade, a man of energy and push, and died at the age of eighty-four years. He had two children. His son Enoch lived to be eighty-one years of age, and reared a family of six children, four of whom are now living. Joseph, the father of the subject of this sketch, is still living in Salem township, at the age of sixty-one years; he has a family of seven children, all living. He owns 600 acres of land which produces an abundance of lumber which he manufactures. Joseph Walton is also a prosperous farmer and a thorough-going business man. His son, W. E., is the eldest of the family, and has always confined himself to farming. At the age of twenty-two, he married, for his first wife, Miss Dora, daughter of Jacob and Mary Prindle. She died without issue, October 27, 1877. For his second wife he married, on October 16, 1879, Miss Mary, daughter of John and Aminda Shaw, in Huntington, Luzerne county. By this marriage there were born four children, all of whom are living, viz.: John S., Joseph E., Dora O.

and William A. Mrs. Walton was born in North Moreland, Wyoming county, October 22, 1852. Mr. Walton moved to Lehman township, on his present place of 115 acres of fertile land, in 1882. He is a general farmer of marked ability, whose surroundings show his taste and judicious management. He has been elected to several local offices, which he has held with credit. He and his esteemed wife are both consistent members of the M. E. Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

John G. Ward, machinist, Duryea, was born in the County of Durham, England, April 22, 1850, son of John and Thomasina (Wheatley) Ward, natives of that place. They reared a family of eight children, of whom our subject is the second in order of birth. He received his education in the common schools, and in 1864 was apprenticed to learn the trade of machinist. In 1871 he came to the United States, and worked for the firm of Hillman & Sons, Miners Mills, this county, as engineer, for eighteen months. He afterward worked at his trade for a few months in Mahanoy Machine Shops, in Schuylkill county. He then returned to England and worked at his trade until July 18, 1879, when he again came to this country, locating in Scranton. In 1881 he took up his residence in Duryea, where he is employed as engineer by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co. He was united in marriage May 12, 1870, with Jane A., daughter of Carnaby and Ann (Carrick) Willis, natives of Durham, England. Their union has been blessed with the following issue: Robert C., born September 16, 1871; Thomas H., born October 29, 1872; Annie, born May 7, 1874, Margaret, born December 30, 1876; Lillie G., born August 16, 1878; John G., born June 27, 1881; Sydney E., born March 30, 1883; William E., born January 7, 1885; Charles H., born February 10, 1887. Our subject is a local minister of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a Prohibitionist. He is now holding the office of township auditor, and has also served as township clerk. Mr. Ward is prominently connected with the Sons of Temperance, K. of P., and K. of M. C. He is also largely interested in the Moosic Co-operative Association, of which he was one of the originators.

Rev. James P. Ware, pastor of the St. Peter's Church, Plymouth. This gentleman was born at Salem, Mass., April 6, 1859, and is a son of William and Jane (Graham) Ware, natives of England. Mr. Ware was educated first at Providence, Rhode Island, where he prepared for a higher course of study which he took at the Delaware College, Newark, graduating from there in the class of '83, having the degree of B. L. conferred upon him. He then entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Cambridge, Mass., where he was graduated June, 1886, with the degree of B. D. On June 13, same year, he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, and in May, 1887, was ordained priest. Was rector of Trinity Church at Woburn, Mass., and later of Manville, R. I. He is at present assistant minister of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, and has charge of the Mission church at Plymouth. Mr. Ware was united in marriage October 12, 1887, with Helen E., daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth C. (Rowe) Story, natives of New York, the ceremony being performed at Providence, Rhode Island.

John A. Waring, proprietor of the "Dairy Kitchen," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, August 18, 1853, a son of Charles and Jane (Moore) Waring. His father came to America in 1868, and located at Binghamton, N. Y., where he resided until his death, June 14, 1876. The family settled in Binghamton in 1870. The children were George, James, John A., Sarah E. (Mrs. Thomas Watson), George (II), William and Charles. Our subject was reared and educated in England, and came to America in 1870, locating at Binghamton, N. Y., and was clerk in a dry-goods store there eleven years. In 1881 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and was superintendent of the Boston Store ten years, and was afterward manager of the store of Conyngham, Scrage & Company two years. In December, 1889, he established the "Dairy Kitchen," a popular resort and the only exclusive ladies' and gentlemen's restaurant in the city. On June 9, 1878, Mr. Waring married Miss Kate, daughter of William McKeever,

of Louisville, Ky., a native of Scotland, and has one daughter living, Lizzie M. Mr. Waring is a member of the Episcopal Church, and of the American Legion of Honor. Politically he is independent.

EMANUEL M. WARNER, farmer and laborer, Huntington township, P. O. Harveyville, was born July 2, 1860, in Union township, only child of Henry and Sarah Ann (Houtz) Warner, natives of Pennsylvania, who were of English and German origin, respectively. Emanuel M. was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and at eighteen years of age began life for himself, as a common laborer, following the same until the fall of 1875, when he purchased his present farm, and has since devoted a part of his time to working and improving it. He was married, April 14, 1888, to Miss Elsie, daughter of Ami and Ann (Cope) Masters. Mr. Warner is a careful, energetic young man, well liked by all his neighbors. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES WARNER, farmer, P. O. Dorrance, was born in Hollenback township, April 18, 1844, a son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Warner, both of whom were born in Northampton county, whence they removed to this county about 1850, and located in Hollenback township. Mr. Warner purchased several small parcels of land at various times, out of which he made a complete farm. After the lapse of years, when he became an old man, he sold this farm and went to live with his son James, the subject of this sketch. He had been a man of remarkable push and energy in his day, and he is now seventy years of age; his wife died in September, 1884. Their family consisted of fifteen children, of whom seven are now living, James being the eldest. Our subject was reared and educated in Hollenback township, and in his younger days worked at various callings. He spent several years in Dupont's Powder Mills, where he was much appreciated for his superior abilities. In 1867 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Barbara Cragle, by which union children were born as follows: John, Catherine, Martha, Annie, William, Lizzie, Norman, Garfield, Albert, Ida, Hannah and Harry. After his marriage Mr. Warner removed to Dorrance township, on a farm of eighty acres, where he has since lived, a prosperous man and a practical farmer. In 1864 he was mustered into the service of the United States for a term of three years, as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth P. V. I., and he displayed great heroism in various engagements while encountering Mosby and his band. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and now enjoys a pension. Politically Mr. Warner is a stanch Republican.

JAMES NELSON WARNER, a prominent dentist of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Huntington township, this county, December 5, 1845, a son of Dr. Sydney H. and Cornelia (Machette) Warner, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Trenton, N. J. Dr. Sydney H. Warner, who was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, settled in Huntington, this county, in the early "thirties," and was a prominent physician of his day. He was twice married: his first wife was Hannah Loomis, of Susquehanna county, Pa., by whom he had five children: Geraldine, Adelaide (Mrs. M. C. Koons), Theodosia (Mrs. Hiram Park), Jared D. and Hannah (Mrs. Dr. H. C. Bacon). His second wife was Cornelia Machette, a lady of French parentage, by whom he had three children, of whom our subject is the only survivor. James Nelson Warner was reared in Huntington township, received an academical education, and began the study of dentistry in 1871, graduating from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, in 1873. After practicing his profession in Hazleton two years, he located, in 1875, in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since been in active practice. On November 7, 1883, Mr. Warner married Jennie, daughter of John M. and Sarah (Davison) Stark, of Wyoming, and has two children living: Sydney and an infant son. Our subject is a member of the Susquehanna County and Pennsylvania State Dental Associations; in religion he is an adherent of the Episcopal Church, and politically he is a Republican. He is a Knight Templar.

JOHN WASLEY, mine contractor, Wilkes-Barre, was born in the County of Corn-

wall, England, May 14, 1841, a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Edwards) Wasley. Our subject was reared and educated in England, and at ten years of age began working in the mines, and remained there in different capacities until 1873. He then came to America and settled in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, following mining until 1881, since which time he has been engaged in contracting, sinking shafts, driving tunnels, etc. On August 15, 1867, Mr. Wasley married Miss Mary J., daughter of Henry and Mary A. (James) James, of Cornwall, England, and by her has six children: Bessie, Jennie, Stephen, Edward, John and Amelia. Mr. Wasley is a F. & A. M.; politically he is an Independent.

Edwin C. Wasser, proprietor of the "Bristol House," Wilkes-Barre, was born at White Haven, July 9, 1841, and is a son of John and Letitia (Clark) Wasser, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of whom was a contractor in the building of dams, and a lumber man. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Clark, was with Gen. Sullivan on his famous expedition through the Valley after the Wyoming Massacre in 1778. Edwin C. Wasser was educated at the public schools of White Haven, and at the Wyoming Seminary. While yet in his minority he was clerk two years in a drug-store. On December 9, 1861, he enlisted in Battery H, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, or One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in all the engagements of the regiment; he was honorably discharged from the service December 9, 1864. In 1866 he engaged in the hotel business at White Haven, and was the proprietor of the "Pacific House" at that place until 1870, when he located at Pittston, and there conducted the "Getting House" until 1872. He then went to Shamokin to take possession of some tracts of land, the claim to which the Reading Railroad Company disputed, but which land was, after a long and severe contest, finally held by the Reading Railroad Company. In 1874 he located in Wilkes-Barre, and here he carried on the "Exchange Hotel" until 1876. In 1878 he took charge of the "Bristol House," of which he has since been the proprietor. In 1878 Mr. Wasser was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Wilson, of Huntington township, this county. He is a member of the Methodist Church, of the K. of P. and G. A. R., and in his chosen vocation he is business-like in his methods, a strict disciplinarian, and competent, executive, affable and generous to a fault, a courteous, popular and successful host.

Charles Watkins, contractor and builder, Plymouth, of the firm of Watkins & Heness. This enterprising and energetic young man was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, June 8, 1863, and is the second in the family of three children born to Morgan and Ann (Rodgers) Evans, natives of Wales. After the death of Morgan Watkins, his wife, Ann, subsequently married William Watkins, whose name the subject of this sketch bears. Charles Watkins was educated in this country, whither he came in March, 1881; he, however, had learned the mason's trade in Wales, and became a very competent workman before coming to America. He located at Plymouth and worked at his trade. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Samuel W. Heness, for the purpose of contracting and building, in which business they are competent and skillful workmen. Mr. Watkins was united in marriage May 1, 1887, with Mary J., daughter of George and Elizabeth (Williams) Coombs, the former a native of England, the latter of Wales. To this union three children have been born, namely: Ernest, Steward (deceased) and Mabel.

Evan Watkins, inside foreman for Coxe Bros. & Co., Gowen Colliery, Gowen, was born in Merthyr, Glamorganshire, South Wales, October 16, 1840, a son of Evan and Ann (Parry) Watkins. Their children were eleven in number, ten of whom grew to maturity: Margaret (Mrs. Abram Abrams), Ann (Mrs. Thomas Richards), John, Evan, Morgan, Septie, Thomas, William, James and Mary (Mrs. Daniel Jones). The mother of our subject came to America in September, 1869, and died in Black Creek township in 1885. Mr. Watkins was reared in Wales, where, at the age of fourteen, he began work in the ore mines, and later worked in the coal mines for eight years. In 1869 he came to America, and to Pennsylvania, and worked in the mines at Girardville, Schuylkill county, until 1870, when he located at Upper

Lehigh, Luzerne county. Since 1875 he has been in the employ of Coxe Bros. & Co., and for two years was assistant foreman at Drifton; since December 12, 1881, he has held his present position at Gowen Colliery. In 1864 our subject married Gwennie, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Lloyd) Lewis, of Wales, by whom he has two children living, Mary A. and Septie. Mr. Watkins is a member of the Baptist Church; he belongs to the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. of Drifton, and in politics is a Republican.

Mesach Watkins, lamp inspector, Parsons, was born in Merthyr, South Wales, April 15, 1829. He was educated in Wales and at the age of twenty came to America, locating at Minersville, Pa., where he engaged in mining for five years. He afterward mined at Shamokin, Ashland and Mt. Carmel, remaining in the last place twenty-five years. In March, 1865, he enlisted and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Mt. Carmel to resume mining. In 1879 he moved to Wilkes-Barre, and in 1883 to Parsons, where at different times he has engaged in the sewing machine and insurance businesses, and where he is at present in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company. Mr. Watkins was married, March 24, 1850, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Reese Davis, and by her had the following ten children: Benjamin; Mary Ann, who married William Smith, of Northumberland County; Ruth (deceased); Gullivan; Morgan (deceased); Elizabeth (deceased); Ruth, who married David D. Jenkins; Sarah Jane (deceased); Naomi, wife of William Morse, of Mt. Carmel; Mesach (deceased); Mirean (deceased). Mr. Watkins is a member of the Welsh Congregational Church, and of the I. O. R. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

W. E. Watkins, merchant, Freeland, is a native of Minersville, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and was born November 19, 1849. He is a son of Shadrach and Mary (Evans) Watkins, both natives of Wales, now deceased. When our subject was about seven years of age, his parents removed from Minersville to Lansford, Carbon county, where he received his early education. When he was a youth he began working around the mines, and he remained in Lansford and worked in the mines in the employ of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company until 1873, when he came to Upper Lehigh; he worked in the mines there until 1883, when he removed to Freeland, where he has since resided. In 1888 he engaged in the mercantile business, where he has gained the confidence of the appreciative public by his fair dealing and strict business methods. In 1871 Mr. Watkins was united in marriage with Miss Jane Powell, an accomplished lady, daughter of Thomas Powell, of Upper Lehigh. This union has been blessed with two children, viz.: William and George. He is a firm supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and is at present a member of the Freeland school board.

Samuel B. Watson, superintendent of Mountain Park, Ashley, was born in Germantown, Pa., September 5, 1839, and is a son of Joseph and Belmaih (Medare) Watson, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and of Scotch Irish and French origin, respectively. The father, who was a shoemaker by trade, and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, reared a family of eighteen children, ten of whom were by his second wife, Rebecca J. Moore; his third wife, Mary Moore, was a sister of his second. Samuel B. Watson was educated in the public schools, and at the age of eight years began boating on the Lehigh Canal, which he followed until 1859, when the family removed to White Haven; there he went to work in a sawmill, soon becoming head sawyer. On November 1, 1861, he enlisted, at White Haven, in Company H, One-Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery; he was taken prisoner before Richmond, September 29, 1864, and was in Libby, Belle Isle and Salisbury prisons, until March 2, 1865, but waited for his discharge until the surrender of Lee, receiving the same April 9, 1865. He then returned to White Haven and resumed his position in the mill, in 1866 removing to Ashley, where he worked in the Central shops until 1874. In this year he went back to White Haven and worked two years in the old mill, after which he again came to Ashley and engaged in carpenter work on the Central Railroad of New

Jersey, between White Haven and Scranton, an occupation he still follows during the winter. Mr. Watson was married, December 20, 1866, to Mary M., daughter of John C. and Julia A. (Childs) Strong, the former a native of New York and the latter of Stoddartsville, this county, where her ancestors were early settlers. They have six children, viz.: Clara B. (Mrs. J. Lincoln Black), Sarah J. (Mrs. Charles W. Vincent), John C., Archippus B., Lillian A. and Buella. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is trustee and class-leader; he is a Republican in his political views.

Phineas Arnold Watt, foreman of the Eastern Boston Mine, Luzerne, was born in Wayne county, Pa., April 12, 1847, and is a son of Matthew and Hortentia M. (Brooks) Watt, natives of Pennsylvania, the latter being a daughter of Capt. Brooks, of Revolutionary fame. Our subject received his education in his native village, and quite early in life came to Luzerne county, where he began as a slate-picker in a breaker operated by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company. He worked there two years and then took charge of the boys at that colliery. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Watt entered the transportation department of the Delaware & Hudson, where he spent some time, afterward acting in the capacity of assistant engineer. He followed engineering and carpenter work until he came to the Eastern Boston Mine, where he first had charge of the breaker machine, subsequently being promoted to the position of outside foreman, which he has occupied since 1872. Mr. Watt was married December 21, 1871, to Louisa, daughter of Amos Pool, a native of Pennsylvania, and of this union have been born two children, Carrie and Bert F., who reside at home. Mr. Watt and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M. In politics he is a follower of the Republican party.

George Weaver, brewer, Wilkes Barre, was born June 28, 1853, a son of John and Barbara (Decker) Weaver, natives of Germany, who came to this county in 1837. They were the parents of four children. Our subject, the third in order of birth, was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and a private school taught by Col. Harvey. After leaving school he was employed at Reichard & Company's brewery, where he still remains, and in 1888 he was admitted into the firm. In 1883 Mr. Weaver married Miss Frances, daughter of Eusebius Hortman, of German origin, and of this union have been born three children: Lizzie, Catherine and George.

William A. Weaver, foreman of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, Laflin, was born in Wayne county, Pa., February 28, 1852, and is a son of William and Rietta (White) Weaver, natives of Rhode Island and of early German origin. The grandfathers were both in the Revolutionary war, in which one of them was poisoned while a prisoner. The father, who was a farmer and in later life a carpenter, reared a family of eight children, of whom William A. is the sixth. Our subject spent his boyhood on the farm, attending the common school till the age of fourteen, when he engaged in teaming, which he followed seven years; then for one year was farming and one year laboring on the railroad; in 1880 he was promoted to his present position. Mr. Weaver was married August 31, 1871, to Miss Josephine Roselle, who was born August 31, 1854, a daughter of Samuel and Delight (Ross) Roselle, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English origin, respectively. They have two children, viz.: Bartley R., brakeman on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and Elsie L. Our subject is a member of the I. O. R. M.; in politics he is a Republican, and has held the offices of councilman four years and school director six years in Laflin borough.

Martin Weintz, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born in Essex county, N. J., June 10, 1841. He is the son of Peter and Julia Ann (Bear) Weintz, the former a native of Germany, born February 9, 1816, the latter born in France, March 21, 1826. Peter Weintz was a shoemaker by trade. He emigrated to this country in 1836, locating in New York City, where he stayed four years. His wife, then a stranger to him, came to this country one year later, making New York City her home. During

the four years of Peter's residence in the city, they became friends, then lovers, and finally were married in 1840, at which time they removed to Essex county, N. J., where he became a farmer. He remained in Essex county until 1843, when he removed to this county, locating in Jackson township; here he stayed two years, when, in 1845, he removed to Franklin township, after making a temporary stay in Dallas. He located near what is now known as the Flat Rock schoolhouse, where, with the help of his brother Martin, who came to this country in 1837, and who was also a shoemaker, he purchased a farm, to the cultivation of which they confined themselves, with the exception of short periods, now and then, accommodating their neighbors in the shoemaking line. During their lives they did much to embellish the farm, in the erection of buildings and clearing of fields. Martin Weintz never married. Peter had a family of ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity; seven are now (1892) living. He was a stanch Democrat, and advocated the principles of that party. He was a useful man in his town and held in high esteem. He held the office of school director for seventeen years. In religion he was a member of the Lutheran Church. He died in March, 1879, at the age of seventy-four, his wife, in March, 1889, also aged seventy-four.

Martin Weintz was in his third year when his father removed to this county. He was reared and educated in Franklin, and always confined himself to farming. He has always lived in that town, making his home on the homestead. He was twice married: first, in 1869, to Miss Hannah A., daughter of William and Ann Shaver, by whom he had one daughter, Julia Ann, aged twenty years. In 1878 he married, for his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late B. C. Randall, and daughter of Thomas and Mary Price. Mrs. Elizabeth Weintz was born in Pittston, in 1847. Her father, who is a native of Wales, emigrated to this country about 1835, locating in Wilkes-Barre. He was engaged in the coal business, being an active operator himself, and was employed in opening several mines. He worked the first mine that was ever operated in Pittston, called the Butler Works, being also a merchant while in that place, and he opened the first shaft in Wilkes-Barre. He finally removed to Franklin on a farm of eighty-four acres, which is now occupied by Giles Gay. His family consisted of five children, four now living. He lived to be seventy-three years of age, dying in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Weintz each have a farm containing sixty-eight and fifty-two acres, respectively. He is a practical agriculturist, and has lived on his present place since 1886. In 1889 he erected a beautiful house, with many modern improvements. His stock is fine, tinctured with the Jersey breed. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Peter Weintz, farmer, P. O. Weintz, was born in Essex county, N. J., October 12, 1842, a son of Peter and Julia Ann (Bear) Weintz, the former born in Germany in 1805, the latter in France in 1815. Peter emigrated to this country in 1837, stopping at New York City, where he worked at his trade, shoemaking, for three years. In 1840 he removed to Franklin township, Essex Co., N. J., where, in company with his brother, he purchased a farm of seventy acres, which is now occupied by his son, Martin. He cleared his farm and erected buildings suitable to the times. He proved himself to be a worthy man in every sense of the word, and held nearly all the offices in the township, that of school director for a long period. He and his good wife were in full fellowship in the Presbyterian Church, and he imbibed the spirit of his Master in doing that which was good and benevolent. On March 7, 1879, he died at the age of seventy-four years. His family consisted of ten children, seven of whom are yet living: Martin, Peter, George, Matilda, Mary A., F. F. and Julia A. Peter Weintz, who is the second in the family, was reared in Franklin township and educated at the common school. At the age of eighteen he began to work out for himself, and has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. On June 18, 1884, he married, at Sunbury, Miss Barbara, daughter of Christopher and Dorothy Mackert, and there was one child, George C., born to this union. Mrs. Weintz was born in Germany, December 7, 1846. Our subject and his brother, George, own a farm of 476 acres which they have, by hard labor and a strict eye to

business, converted into a beautiful home. Their house is neat and modern; their barns are commodious and comfortable, while their surroundings stand a monument to their enterprise and energy. They are successful farmers, in every sense of the term. Peter is a man of influence, is a Democrat in politics, and has held nearly all the offices of the township, such as treasurer, collector, assessor, supervisor, etc. Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church.

JONATHAN WEIR, mine foreman, Mocanaqua Mines, was born at New Philadelphia, Schuylkill Co., Pa., March 12, 1852, a son of James and Mary A. (Walker) Weir, natives of Scotland, who came to America about 1830, settling in Schuylkill county, Pa., where the father engaged in mining. James Weir died at Warrior Run, Luzerne Co., Pa., in 1892, after a residence there of only three months. His children who grew to maturity were: Allen, Joseph G., James, Mary and Jonathan and Andrew (twins). Our subject was reared in Nova Scotia, where he began work in the mines at eleven years of age. In 1869 he located in Luzerne county, Pa., and worked as a car-runner, driver and miner seven years. He then spent several years in Nevada and California, working in the coal, gold and silver mines, and since 1880 he has been a permanent resident of Wilkes-Barre. He was fire-boss of the South Wilkes-Barre Mines nine months, and has held his present position at the Mocanaqua Mines since January 20, 1892. In 1883 Mr. Weir married Jennie, daughter of William and Elizabeth Dickey, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have five children living: Robert B., William, Myrtle, Clara E. and Joseph S. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a Republican.

WILLIAM WEISHEIT, proprietor of the "Port Blanchard Hotel," was born in Germany May 14, 1864, and is a son of John and Anna (Eck) Weisheit. The father, who was a shoemaker, reared a family of seven children, three by his first wife and four by his second, Anna Eck. Our subject came to America in 1880, and after a short time came to Wilkes-Barre, where he was engaged in table-waiting for Charles Gable, two years; J. L. Rueffer, four years, and in Lohmann's famous restaurant six years and eight months, after which he was engaged in his present business. Mr. Weisheit was married, May 7, 1885, to Miss Lena, daughter of Daniel Schwenk, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have three children, viz.: John, Ida and Nellie. Mrs. Weisheit is a member of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the K. of P., A. O. K. of M. C., and I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat in his political views.

ANTON WEISS, proprietor of the "Old Fell House," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Dalberg, Rhine Province, Prussia, May 28, 1858, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Backer) Weiss. In 1870, when but twelve years of age, he immigrated to America with his mother and brother Philip, and located in Syracuse, N. Y., residing there until 1880, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre. After being employed as clerk in a hotel for one year, he engaged in the hotel business for himself two years; then embarked in the manufacture of baskets three years; and again engaged in the hotel business, in which he still continues, and since 1888 has been the proprietor of the "Old Fell House," the oldest hostelry in the city, and one of the most historic in the county. In this house the first court in Luzerne county was held, and here the first coal was burned in the county, in the grate in the log part of the building, which is still standing. Mr. Weiss was married in 1882 to Christiana, daughter of Matthias and Susannah Walter, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have five children: Susannah, Philip, Margaret, Anton and William. He is a member of the German Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

PHILIP WEISS, railroad and steamship ticket agent, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Dalberg, Germany, September 21, 1851, son of William and Elizabeth (Backer) Weiss. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1870 came to America, locating at Syracuse, N. Y. In 1876 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and served for a time as clerk in the leather store of A. G. Hull, later being in the employ of Robert Baur as solicitor and collector. In 1880 he embarked in the hotel business, in which he successfully continued until December, 1891, when he

engaged in his present business, being ticket agent for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, as well as ticket agent for several of the leading steamship lines between the United States and Europe. In 1873 he married Elizabeth Scherrer, of Liverpool, N. Y., and they have four children: Mary, Philip, Lena and Anton. Mr. Weiss is a member of the Catholic Church. During Cleveland's administration he was appointed United States Consul to Mannheim, but refused to serve. In 1884 he ran for the office of county auditor for Luzerne county, and was defeated by but one vote. Politically he has always been an ardent Democrat.

Herman Weiss, car inspector, Mountain Top, Fairview township, was born in Germany January 13, 1855. The father died when Herman was five year old, and the latter stayed with his mother in Germany, working on a farm until he was seventeen years old, when he started for America. Coming here he secured employment as a trackman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Mountain Top, Fairview township, this county. After four months he accepted a position as engine hostler in the roundhouse at the same place, and after working at that for one year began work as a brakeman, first on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, where he remained for three years, and then on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, where he worked till 1891, when he resigned and accepted the position as car inspector, which he now holds. By being careful and industrious Mr. Weiss saved enough money to purchase, in 1882, a farm in Fairview township, where he now lives; the place is well stocked. On April 17, 1875, Mr. Weiss was united in marriage with Amanda, daugther of Mr. and Mrs. George, both natives of this country, the former of German and the latter of French descent. They reared a family of seven children, as follows: Margaret Lena, Elizabeth J., Joseph E., William C., Albert G., Mary E. and Stella M. Mr. and Mrs. Weiss and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Weiss is a Democrat; he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the I. O. O. F.

Lewis Weiss, farmer, P. O. Hobbie, was born in Nescopeck township, December 12, 1833, a son of Jesse and Julia Ann (Buss) Weiss. The former was born in Northampton county, in 1811, the latter in Nescopeck township in 1815. Jesse Weiss removed to this county about 1820, locating in Hollenback township, where he owned considerable property. After some time he disposed of that and removed to Carbon county, where he now resides. There were seven children born to them, six of whom are now living. Lewis Weiss is the eldest of the family. He was reared and educated in Hollenback township, where he has always made his home. He learned the blacksmith's trade when young, but followed it only six years. In 1862, he was mustered into the U. S. service as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth P. V. I. for the term of nine months. During this time he proved himself a man of daring and courageous spirit, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. On his return from the army he purchased a farm of 100 acres, ninety-six of which were cleared; the remainder he has cleared since that time (1866). In 1856 he married Miss Rosanna P., daughter of John N. Zeiser, and to them were born eight children, six of whom are living: Lorenzo E. (now a practicing physician at Hobbie), U. G., Cora A., Rosa B., Clyde A. and Bertha M. Mr. Weiss has held several township positions with much credit. He is a genial, good-natured, hospitable, "hail fellow well met!" He is a member of the O. U. A. M. He and his wife are members of the Old Lutheran Church, and politically he is a Republican.

Joseph Welch, weighmaster, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, at Coxton yards, was born at Bethlehem, N. Y., December 9, 1843, a son of William S. and Hannah A. (Alpaugh) Welch, natives of New Jersey. Our subject is the eldest of a family of seven children, was reared on a farm and educated at Easton private school. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in the drug business at Philadelphia with his brother William M., for two years, then located at Washington, N. J., having charge of a drug-store for six months. He then worked with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, at New Hampton Junction, two years

and a half. In 1869 he accepted a position as way-bill clerk with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Coxton, and served in that capacity until 1875. For one year afterward he was connected with the company as brakeman and baggage-master, then resumed the position of weighmaster in 1876, a position he still holds. On September 18, 1871, Mr. Welch married Miss Maggie S., daughter of John S. Carpenter, of West Pittston, and of this union have been born two children: Willie M., and Stella M. Mrs. Welch died in 1884. Our subject is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittston. In politics he is a Republican.

J. H. Welch, farmer, P. O. Dallas, was born in Mauch Chunk, Pa., August 23, 1828, a son of Daniel and Betsy (Hepler) Welch, the former born in Orange, Columbia county, the latter, in Salem, Pa. Daniel was a son of Isaac Welch, who was an Englishman, and a very early resident of Columbia county. Both Isaac and Daniel Welch confined themselves to agricultural pursuits. The latter removed to this county about 1833, locating in Berwick. He was an honest and industrious man, attending strictly to his own affairs. He lived to be seventy-three years of age, and died in 1872, having reared a family of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity. J. H. is the third in the family, and was educated in Wilkes-Barre, where, in his early life, he learned the blacksmith's trade, remaining there six years after serving his apprenticeship. In 1860 he removed to Jackson township, where he worked one year at his trade, and in the following year removed to Dallas township, where he now resides on a farm of 128 acres of fertile land. Mr. Welch is a model and practical farmer; he raises a general crop. On March 18, 1850, he married Miss Susan, daughter of Philip and Susan Houpt, and they have had eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: Ellenora, Frances M., William, Alpheretta and Harry B. Ellenora is married to Myron B. Austin; Frances M. is married to J. R. Gregory; Alpheretta is married to Clinton G. Honeywell; Harry B. is married to Miss Mamie Harris, and William is married to Miss Minnie Hinman. Mrs. Welch was born at Newport, Pa., in 1830; her mother, Mrs. Susan Houpt, is now living with her daughter, at the age of ninety-four years. Our subject and family are consistent members of the M. E. Church in Dallas.

David E. Wells, merchant, Fairview township, P. O. Mountain Top, was born May 9, 1862, at Beach Pond, Wayne Co., Pa., and is a son of Frank and Emeline L. (Lathrop) Wells, both natives of this State and of German descent. The great-grandfather of Frank Wells came to this country with the Hessians during the Revolutionary war, but afterward deserted the British and fought on the American side. David E. is the third eldest in a family of eight children, three of whom are living. Our subject attended the common schools in Wayne county two years, and then entered an academy in New York State, where he remained until seventeen years old, when he returned to Wayne county and began to learn the shoemaker's trade. He continued at that for three years, when he went to work as a brakeman, and worked at that two years, one year on the Delaware & Hudson and one year on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Then, in partnership with his father, he purchased the stock in a general store in Fairview township, where he is still doing business. On November 2, 1887, Mr. Wells was married to Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eicke, of Ashley, both of German descent, and this union has been blessed with two children, viz.: Maud and Willard F. Mr. Wells is not a member of any religious denomination, but attends, with his wife, the Presbyterian Church, of which she is a member. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Royal Arcanum. In politics, he is a Republican.

John C. Wells, senior member of the firm of Wells, Bowman & Co., Wilkes-Barre, with residence in Ashley, was born in Dundaff, Susquehanna Co., Pa., September 25, 1836, and is a son of John W. and Sarah (Roberts) Wells, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Welch origin. The father, who operated a carding and cloth-dressing mill, reared a family of seven children, five of whom are living and of whom our subject is the youngest. Mr. Wells was educated in the public school, and worked in the mill with his father until he was sixteen years of age, when he taught school

and in the spring accepted a clerkship in Dundaff, where he remained a year and a half. He then went to Hyde Park, where he clerked in a store until 1859; next to Kingston as station agent for the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company, and telegraph operator, and after four months was promoted to paymaster and superintendent's clerk, and at the death of Judge Pettebone acted as ticket agent and assistant treasurer. In 1864 he came to Ashley as shipping clerk and cashier for the Lehigh & Susquehanna Coal Company, of which he was made superintendent and general manager after a few months. In 1872 he engaged in the lumber business with William N. Jennings, of Wilkes-Barre. The firm later became Wells & Smith, and in 1878 he became sole proprietor. He continued the business for three years, and then sold the lumber part to Patterson & Co., but continued the flour and feed business which had been previously added, and to which he then added a full line of groceries. The present partnership with Capt. James Bowman was made in 1883. Meantime he has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber and clearing land with John Bowden and others at Black Walnut, Hunlock Creek and Ashley, and supplies stores connected therewith. He withdrew from the firm of Bowden & Co. in 1888. In 1866-68 he manufactured brick in Ashley, from which many large buildings in Wilkes-Barre were constructed, also the roundhouse and M. E. Church, Ashley, and his own beautiful residence, in 1868. He was instrumental in organizing the Ashley Savings Bank, which operated from 1872 to 1888, platted and sold many building lots in Ashley, and was president of Building Associations Nos. 1 and 2. He helped to secure the charter for Ashley borough, and was president of the first council; also a member of the cemetery association. In February, 1857, Mr. Wells married Miss Jane, daughter of J. Turvy Fellows, of Hyde Park, and of this union one child, Sterling E., was born November 7, 1860. Sterling was educated in the public school, Bloomsburg State Normal School, and took the commercial course of the Wyoming Seminary. He worked for his father until 1887, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Ashley. He was married, October 25, 1886, to Miss Lulu, daughter of C. D. and Mary Geisler, of Ashley, and by her had two children: Elsie, who died at three and a half years; and Howard. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the F. & A. M., the K. of H., and is a Republican. When our subject's wife died he presented the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church with a bell, dedicated to her memory. October 27, 1873, he married Miss Fidelia A. daughter of William H. Barnes, Esq., of Meboopany, Pa., and by this union has two children, John B. and Ethel. Mr. Wells and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been many years trustee and steward, and superintendent of the Sunday-school; in 1866 he organized a choir in which he has since been the leader. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and of the K. of H.; in his political views he is a Republican. Mr. Wells is a shining example of the success that is sure to crown the efforts of the honest and energetic in this glorious country, and the fruit of his success has been judiciously used in the upholding of the town, the maintenance of the church, religion and every worthy enterprise.

Martin Wendel, proprietor of steamship and foreign exchange agency, Hazelton. This gentleman was born in the Province of Hesse, Germany, February 18, 1833, and is the seventh in the family of nine children of Magnus and A. Catharine (Gonnerman) Wendel, also natives of Germany. Our subject was reared and educated in his native land, and was early in life taught the trade of tailor. He came to America in 1852, locating at Hazleton, this county, where he worked as a journeyman until 1857, when he opened a clothing store on Broad street, where he carried on an extensive business until 1875, in which year he opened a saloon and restaurant, at the same time engaging in the steamship and foreign exchange business. He continued the restaurant business for six and one-half years, and then decided to devote his entire time to the agency and exchange business. Mr. Wendel was united in marriage, September 25, 1859, with Miss Mary, daughter of William Ringleben, of Hazleton, and to this union have been born five children, namely: Lizzie A. (wife

of Dr. John N. Becker, of Reading), August F. (bank clerk), Harry M., Irene A. and Eva G. The family attend the German Reformed Church. Mr. Wendel is a member of the "Seven White Men" and the Fire Department; in political matters he is a stanch Democrat.

H. F. Wenner, Freeland. Among the leading business enterprises of the town of Freeland is the general store of S. Wenner & Sons, of which firm our subject is a member. He was born in Butler Valley, August 17, 1856, and is a son of Samuel and Barbara (Scheidy) Wenner, natives of Butler Valley, of German descent. Their family consists of three sons, viz.: H. F. and W. A. (both of whom are members of the firm above mentioned), and J. A., a merchant in Hazleton. H. F. Wenner was educated in the public schools and was reared on a farm in Butler township. At the age of eighteen he learned the carpenter's trade with his father, who is now a pattern maker in the Drifton shop. After following this occupation for two years he engaged in the plumber's trade, which he followed one year. He then entered the general store of Coxe Bros. & Co., at Drifton, where he was employed as clerk for eight years. In 1883 the father, Samuel, and his three sons engaged in their present business, and about seven years later J. A. left the partnership and embarked in business for himself at Hazleton. H. F. Wenner was married May 13, 1887, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Isaac Balliet, of Butler Valley. They have four children, viz.: Charles Edward, Harvey Arthur, Bertha May and Barbara Lacelto. Mr. Wenner is a supporter of every worthy enterprise, and in his political views is Democratic.

Xavier Wernet, Nanticoke, who is among the most highly respected men of Luzerne county, is a native of Germany, born at Baden January 21, 1831. He received his education in his native land and emigrated to America in the spring of 1851, landing in New York April 9 of that year. He located at Pittston, this county, where he immediately found employment in the mines, remaining there, however, but a very short time. He then went to Carbon county, Pa., where he turned his attention to lumbering. This branch of industry being not altogether satisfactory to him, he came, after a brief stay there, to Nanticoke, and engaged in working in the coal yards. Here, too, becoming dissatisfied, he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed fourteen years in Nanticoke, at the end of which time he engaged in the grocery and liquor business, which he continued successfully until 1868. He then removed to Berwick, Columbia county, where he was engaged in the hotel business about two years, and then returning to Nanticoke built the large and handsome hotel on Main street, known as the "Wernet House," which he still owns. As soon as the building was completed, he opened the hotel, and for seventeen years was the popular landlord of Nanticoke. In 1888 Mr. Wernet leased the hotel, and has since retired from active business. Mr. Wernet is among the citizens of Luzerne county who can well afford to spend the remainder of their days in luxury and ease, enjoying the fruits of early perseverance and industry. He was united in marriage March 2, 1861, with Miss Hannah E. Garinger, of Hanover township. They have no children. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F.; in politics he is a Democrat, and has been a member of the Nanticoke borough council for two terms.

George F. Wesley, furniture dealer and undertaker, P. O. Sweet Valley, was born at Sweet Valley, Ross township, in January, 1851, and was reared and educated there. He is a son of John B. and Eliza (Bronson) Wesley, the former born near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 14, 1818, the latter in Lake township. John B. was the son of Benjamin F. and Charlotte (Beyea) Wesley, both of whom were born in Dutchess county, N. Y. Benjamin F. was a soldier in the war of 1812, was wounded and afterward placed on the pension list. With his family of five children he removed to this county in 1826, locating in Ross township on a tract of 400 acres of timber land, out of which he made a fine farm, that was subsequently divided amongst his heirs. Benjamin F. Wesley was a man of intelligence and great influence. He held the office of justice of the peace for several terms, was at one time

county auditor, and held several township offices. A stanch Democrat, he was popular with his party, and died in 1858, aged seventy years; his wife passed away in 1886, aged eighty years. Their family consisted of twelve children, six of whom are living. John B., the second child, was eight years old when he came with his parents to this county, and spent fourteen years, from 1868 to 1882, in the mercantile business. When a young man he located on the Pennsylvania Canal, and devoted some of his attention to farming. At one time he held the office of postmaster. In 1846 he married Miss Bronson, by whom he had eight children, seven of whom are living. Mrs. Eliza (Bronson) Wesley died in 1865, aged forty years. The subject of this sketch, the third child in the order of birth, has always been a resident of Ross township and the county, and has confined himself principally to farming, and is a young man of great promise. He has been twice married, the last time in 1870 to Miss Cassie, daughter of Benjamin and Rhoda Long. Of this union have been born three children, one of whom, B. E. is now living. Mr. Wesley has held the office of justice of the peace for two terms, and is now in his third term. He and his good wife are members of the Christian Church, of which body he is an elder. Mr. Wesley is a member of the F. & A. M., a man of good influence in his township, and delights in doing his duty.

William H. Wesley, farmer, P. O. Sweet Valley, was born in Ross township, April 23, 1837, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Charlotte (Beyea) Wesley, both of whom were born in Dutchess county, N. Y. Benjamin F. was a brave soldier in the war of 1812, a patriotic lover of liberty and independence, and received a wound which disabled him for life. About 1825 he removed to this county, locating in Ross township on a farm of 350 acres, sixty of which he cultivated successfully. He lived a useful life, dying in 1859 at the age of sixty-seven years. His family consisted of twelve children, all of whom reached maturity. The subject of our sketch, the tenth of the family, was raised and educated in Ross township. He had always confined himself to agricultural pursuits, and at the age of twenty-one began business for himself in lumber woods, where he succeeded financially. Mr. Wesley is a thorough business man. In 1869 he married Miss Prudence Post, who was born in Ross township in 1844, a daughter of Ganett Post, and by her he had seven children, five of whom are now living: Frank, Alice, Luther, Birdie and Lizzie. Mr. Wesley owns a fine farm of 120 acres that he works to great advantage, and exhibits evidence of superior skill in agricultural pursuits. He has been honored with several township offices, and in each has displayed good judgment. He is a member of the Methodist Church, his wife of the Baptist.

Ambrose West, Jr., manufacturer, Plymouth. This enterprising gentleman was born at Leicester, England, November 28, 1856, and is a son of Thomas and Maria (Allen) West, also natives of Leicester. Mr. West was educated partly in England, finishing at Philadelphia, Pa. At an early age he and his brother Thomas (who was born June 10, 1859, at the old homestead in England, and was also educated partly in that country and partly in Philadelphia) learned the business of knitting and manufacturing hosiery. They came to America together in 1865, and have since been closely identified in business. After learning their trade, they revisited England, remaining there two years studying the finer points of their particular line, and returning to this country at the end of that period, they located in Germantown, where they worked at their trade for a few months, and then again started out, locating near Boston, where they completed their trade, being able when they left there to manufacture the full-fashioned hose. They then returned to Germantown, where Thomas took full charge of the Lewery knitting establishment, and Ambrose was given charge of J. B. Allen's knitting factory. These positions they held until it was decided to go into business for themselves, when the firm, consisting of Charles Taylor, Henry H. Hawthorne, and the West brothers was organized. They did an extensive business in Germantown for many years, and also established the Pioneer Hosiery Mills at Plymouth. This firm was dissolved August 8, 1891, and the West brothers, Ambrose and Thomas, succeeded to the business at the Pio-

neer Mills at Plymouth. This factory originally employed but fifteen hands, and the West Bros. now employ 180 girls and eight men, and average from 400 to 500 dozen pair of hose daily. The factory is a neat, two-story building, located on Shawnee avenue, and contains a valuable set of machinery necessary for the manufacture of hosiery. Ambrose West, Jr., was married in 1878, to Miss Lizzie Boyer, of Germantown, Pa., and four children have been born to them, viz.: Albert, Willie, Warren and Bessie. Thomas West was married, also in 1878, to Miss Jennie Pyffer, of Philadelphia, Pa., and six children have been born to this union: Willie, Harry, Thomas, Benjamin H., Joseph and Jennie. The West Bros. are both Republicans, and are members of the Episcopal Church. They have come to Plymouth with an enterprise that should be encouraged by all who desire to see this remarkable Valley yield not only an abundant supply of coal, but feed the furnaces of hundreds of factories similar to the one just spoken of, giving employment to thousands of men, boys and girls.

Christopher C. Westfield, stone-paving contractor, was born in Wilkes-Barre June 2, 1848, and is a son of Charles and Julia (Clarke) Westfield, natives of Germany and Ireland, respectively. They were married in New York City, and settled in Wilkes Barre in 1841, where the father, who was a shoemaker by trade, followed his vocation, and was also a contractor on plank roads and railroad. He was sergeant in Company I, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves; was wounded at Haymarket, near Richmond, Va., in the Seven Days' Fight; he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby, where he remained a month and was then exchanged, but while on his way home he died in Philadelphia, where he is buried. His children who grew to maturity were: Mary, Charles A., Christopher C., George W., William P. and Julia. The subject of this memoir was reared in Wilkes-Barre, and received a limited education in the common schools. Since 1875 he has been engaged as a contractor on street paving, and has filled many important contracts in Wilkes-Barre and outside towns, where he is popularly and favorably known. Mr. Westfield has been twice married: his first wife was Mary A., daughter of John Nailer, of Scranton, Pa., and by her he had four children: Vincent, Arthur, Frank and Christopher. He was married, the second time, on February 12, 1889, to Ellen, daughter of Patrick Gallagher, of Plains, this county, and by her has one son, Cyril. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Jonathan Westley, locomotive engineer, Reading System, was born in Berks county, Pa., December 29, 1843, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Cole) Westley, and is of German descent. He was reared and educated in Pennsylvania, and on November 20, 1861, when in his eighteenth year, enlisted as private in Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery; was promoted August 31, 1862, to corporal, and on May 1, 1865, to sergeant. On March 13, 1862, he was assigned to the Fourth Corps, and participated in the battles of Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Jones Bridge and Malcolm Hill; on July 15, 1863, he joined the army of the Potomac at Berlin, where he was assigned to the First Division, Sixth Corps, and engaged in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, and Locust Grove. He was discharged February 12, 1864, at Brundy Station; re-enlisted the same day, and later took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania (2), North Anna, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg, Snicker's Gap, Berryville, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. He was on duty in defense of Washington several months in 1865, and was detailed one of the guards at President Lincoln's funeral cortege, April 19, 1865; was afterward detailed as provost-sergeant in charge of State prisoners (assassins of President Lincoln) at the Dry Tortugas, and was honorably discharged February 12, 1867, after five years and six months service. He has been engaged in railroading twenty-two years, twenty-one as locomotive engineer, and has resided in Wilkes-Barre since 1871. On November 6, 1876, Mr. Westley married Miss Annie, daughter of David and Mary A. (Williams) Vipond, of Pittston, this county, and by her has two sons: Isaiah S. and Robert E. Mr. Westley is a member of the F. & A. M., G. A. R., K. of H., and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In politics he is a Republican.

MICHAEL F. WHALEN, county detective, Wilkes Barre, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., August 27, 1866, and is a son of Patrick and Julia (Malone) Whalen, natives of County Kilkenny, Ireland. The father came to America about 1846, locating in the coal regions of Schuylkill county, Pa., and engaging in mining, which occupation he followed until his death in 1886; the last three years of his life were spent in Wilkes-Barre. His children were Anna (Mrs. James Bergan), Mary, Martha (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Thomas, Kate (Mrs. Patrick Farrell), Nellie and Michael F. Our subject was reared in the anthracite coal regions, and received his education in the public schools of Shenandoah. In 1883 he removed with his parents to Plymouth, this county, and in 1886 located in Wilkes-Barre, where he embarked in the bottling business, in which he successfully continued until January 1, 1892. On January 4, 1892, he was appointed county detective for Luzerne county, for a term of two years. Mr. Whalen is a popular and well-known citizen, wide awake and enterprising, and is a genial gentleman. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

FRANK WOODRUFF WHEATON is of New England origin on both the paternal and maternal sides. The first of the name came from England to Salem in 1636. A descendant, Moses Wheaton, married Sarah, a daughter of Maturin Ballou and sister of Rev. Hosea Ballou. The Ballous are well known as among the most distinguished of New England families. Many noted preachers have come of the stock besides soldiers, jurists, statesmen and successful business men. Thomas J. Wheaton, son of Moses Ballou Wheaton, and father of Frank Woodruff Wheaton, was born in Jackson, Pa., March 29, 1826. He was a practicing physician in Bradford and Susquehanna counties, and in Binghamton, N. Y., from 1849 to 1858. He was an engineer on the "Dictator," Commodore Rodgers' flag ship, during the war, and for a number of years past has been a dentist in Wilkes Barre. Mrs. Wheaton (Maria) is a Woodruff, and a direct descendant of Matthew Woodruff, who was among the first settlers of Hartford, Conn. Her father, Lewis H. Woodruff, was for nearly half a century a leading citizen of Dimock, Pa. Frank Woodruff Wheaton was born in Binghamton, N. Y., August 27, 1855, received his preliminary education in the public schools, and was graduated at Yale in 1877. He read law with E. P. and J. V. Darling, and was regularly admitted to practice September 2, 1879. From 1884 to 1886, inclusive, he was a member of the Wilkes-Barre city council, and chairman of the law and ordinance committee. He married, May 16, 1878, L. Maria Covell, of Binghamton, N. Y. Mr. Wheaton is a Republican in politics.

MYRON WHEATON, dental surgeon, Pittston, was born in Owego, N. Y., October 13, 1835, a son of Ira and Barbara (Ballou) Wheaton, the former of whom was a native of New Hampshire and of English parentage, the latter of French descent, and both were cousins of Gen. Garfield. Ira Wheaton, the father of our subject, was a shoemaker during the time of his residence in New Hampshire, and he afterward removed to Owego, where he followed his trade for a short time. There he remained until 1837 and then removed to Bradford county, Pa., and carried on farming. In 1870 he removed to Rome, Bradford Co., Pa., residing with his son Myron until 1877, when he died; his wife survived him two years. They had a family of five children, viz.: Barbara A., now the wife of John Chubuck, a farmer of Potterville, Pa.; Stephen D., deceased; Cassendena R., deceased; Ira, Jr., at one time a carpenter of Binghamton, N. Y., now deceased, and Myron. The subject of this sketch was reared in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania, and educated in the public schools of Owego. He left school at the age of sixteen, and at intervals was employed as teacher and clerk until 1858, when he entered the dental office of his cousin, Thomas J. Wheaton, of Binghamton, remaining there until 1860. At that time he became associated as partner with Dr. William W. Wheaton, opening a dental office in Susquehanna county, Pa., where he remained eighteen months; then removed to Brooklyn, Pa., and established a dental office, but had been there but a short time when he enlisted in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. After a short service he was taken sick and sent home, and later

was assigned to duty as hospital steward in the regular army, in which capacity he served four years. In 1868 he received his discharge and returned home, resuming the practice of his profession with T. J. Wheaton, at Binghamton, N. Y., there remained until 1870, and then removed to Rome, Pa., and opened a dental office; in Rome he remained until 1877, and then entered the dental office of Dr. T. J. Wheaton, in Wilkes-Barre, where he was operator until April, 1891, when he came to Pittston and here opened an office on North Main street. Mr. Wheaton was united in wedlock November 24, 1858, with Jennie Evans, a daughter of Evan Evans, of Bradford county, and this union was blessed with two children, Charles L. (deceased), and Cora B., wife of John W. Hughes, son of the late H. R. Hughes, of Pittston. Mr. Wheaton is a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically he is identified with the Republican party. The long experience and satisfactory work of the Doctor has secured him a large patronage in the Wyoming Valley, and his excellent social qualities have won him hosts of friends wherever he has been.

John J. Whelan, merchant, Miners Mills, was born in Pittston, June 9, 1856, and is a son of Patrick and Ann (Burk) Whelan, natives of County Wexford and County Mayo, Ireland, respectively; they had two children, viz.: John J. and Mary A. (Mrs. Hugh McGroarty, Jr.). Our subject was educated in the common schools and began working in a wholesale liquor store, compounding whiskies, in Pittston; he followed this one year and has since been engaged in the grocery business, excepting eight months in 1884, during which time he was in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Whelan was married October 15, 1891, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Barrett, of Mill Creek; he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church at Parsons; he is a member of the A. O. H. Mr. Whelan has always given his political support to the Democratic party and has held the office of school director.

Aaron Whitaker, proprietor of the "Exchange Hotel," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Sussex county, N. J., April 2, 1824, and came to Luzerne county with his parents in 1836. He was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and when sixteen years of age entered the employ of a lumber firm at Pine Swamp (now Stoddartsville). From there he went to White Haven, entered into partnership with Jacob Blakeslee, and engaged in the lumber business, but after three years of successful operation the business was wholly destroyed by a freshet. Our subject then purchased a farm in Denison township, and the "Lehigh Hotel" at White Haven, which he continued to operate until 1871, when he was elected sheriff of Luzerne county by the Democratic party. In this capacity his career was a brilliant one, and he discharged his duties in a careful, conscientious manner throughout the whole four years of his service, giving entire satisfaction. In November, 1877, he leased the "Exchange Hotel," where he has since been the popular and obliging landlord. Mr. Whitaker was united in marriage, September 11, 1849, with Miss Clara Barnes, daughter of Timothy Barnes, of Stoddartsville, which union was blessed with five children, two of whom are now living: Alice A. (Mrs. Duncan Weir) and Margaret C. Mrs. Whitaker departed this life in 1858, and our subject was married, March 14, 1861, with Miss Alice, daughter of John Taylor, of White Haven, and by her he had four children, all now deceased; this lady died April 6, 1892. In politics Mr. Whitaker is a stanch Democrat, and has won for himself a host of warm and admiring friends.

James Whitaker, dealer in hardware, Hazleton, was born near Pottstown, Chester county, July 12, 1832, and is the seventh in the family of ten children born to John and Rachel (Ruth) Whitaker, natives of Pennsylvania. Joseph Whitaker, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an Englishman who came to America during the Revolutionary war, as a soldier of "His Majesty." He was in the English army but a short time in this country, however, when his sympathy was aroused in behalf of the cause of the patriotic band of American heroes. He accordingly deserted the crimson banner of "George," and cast his lot in favor of the cause of freedom.

James Whitaker was reared and educated in Chester county, and, after leaving school, went to Tamaqua, Pa. He was employed in a flour and feed-store until 1858, when he came to Hazleton, and here engaged in the drug and shelf hardware business. He subsequently discontinued the drug department, and now deals exclusively in general hardware. Besides his present business at Hazleton, Mr. Whitaker is interested in a large hardware store at Johnstown, Pa. Our subject was married, February 22, 1859, to Miss Harriet Horn, of Patterson. Three children have been born to this union, namely: Alice Lavinia, Ella Virginia and Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Whitaker casts his vote and sympathizes with the Republican party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the family attend the M. E. Church.

G. R. White, farmer, Lehman township, was born in Johnsonburgh, Warren Co., N. J., and is a son of Charles and Catherine (Kishpaugh) White, both of whom were born in New Jersey. Charles moved to Stroudsburg, Pa., where he lived about sixteen years, after which, in 1842, he moved to Kingston; he next moved to Jackson township, where he remained about ten years, and finally moved to Lehman township, where he remained the rest of his life, but died in Plymouth. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed farming in connection with it. He and his son purchased a farm of one hundred acres, which is now owned by his son George R. Charles died in 1876, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His children were three in number, George R. being the eldest. He was reared and educated in Jackson township, and in his early life worked with his father at the carpenter's bench. He has, however, confined himself to farming. In 1852, at the age of twenty-seven years, he married Miss Emily, daughter of Thomas and Caroline Van Loon, in Jackson township, and to their union have been born nine children, five of whom grew to maturity: Caroline, Thomas, Frederick, Minnie and Robert, all married. Mr. White is a general farmer, raising everything that can be raised on a farm in Lehman township. His place is a model one, his house is palatial, and his out-buildings are commodious and extensive. Politically Mr. White is a Republican, and has been honored with the offices of tax collector and school director, which he discharged with credit. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and both he and his wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church.

Henry White, farmer, P. O. Plainsville, was born in Somersetshire, England, January 1, 1846, and is a son of Richard and Caroline (Rocket) White. The father, who was superintendent of an English lord's estate, reared a family of five children, of whom Henry is the eldest. He came to America in 1871, landing at Portland, Me., and made his way to Boston, where he remained six months, thence coming to Plainsville. Here he engaged in mining, which he followed until 1891, excepting the years 1876–80, during which time he was engaged in farming in Greene county, Miss. In 1891 he engaged in farming on the "Apple farm," near Plainsville, belonging to the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Mr. White was married July 5, 1866, to Miss Ellen, daughter of James and Charlotte (Mote) Larkomb, natives of England, and they have had eleven children, viz.: Henry E., Richard, Emma, Jane (deceased), Anna, William, Alice, Bessie, Ella, Caroline and Rosa. Our subject is a member of the Knights of Honor, and the I. O. R. M., and, in his political views is a Republican.

John C. White, proprietor of the "South Wilkes-Barre Hotel," was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, April 24, 1833, a son of John and Jeannette (Russell) White. He was reared in Scotland, educated in the common schools, and served an apprenticeship of five years at the moulder's trade. In 1855 he came to America, locating, in June, same year, in Hazleton, this county, where he worked at his trade as a journeyman for sixteen years, and was afterward foreman of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Shops eight years. In 1879 he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since been the proprietor of his present hotel. On July 7, 1856, Mr. White married Miss Ellen, daughter of James Carothers, of Scotland, and has four daughters: Jessie (Mrs. B. J. Mooney), Madge (Mrs. James T. Long), Ida (Mrs. William Carter) and Elsie (Mrs. John Ritter). Our subject is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church,

of which several of his family are members; he was a member of the I. O. O. F. at Hazleton three years, and of the Encampment twenty years. Politically he is a Republican, and served as member of the school board of Hazleton six years.

Milton White, butcher, Orange, was born August 1, 1857, and reared in Eaton township, Wyoming Co., Pa. He is a son of Jesse and Ann M. (Sickler) White, the former born in New York State, the latter in Wyoming county. Jesse came to this county in 1864, settling on a farm of fifty-five acres, where he remained four years. He then removed to Eaton, Wyoming county, where he now resides, and where he is known as a prosperous farmer and a man of worth in his town. Of his twelve children the following are now living: Chester, Frank, Jane, Byron, Milton and Cora. Milton White, the seventh by birth, followed farming in early life, living at home with his father until he was of age. On March 12, 1879, he married, at Wyoming, Miss Flora Hawk, who was born in Hope, Warren Co., N. J., a daughter of A. M. and Lottie Hawk. Of this union were born two children: Claude N. and A. Maude. Mr. White is an active and energetic young man, full of business and enterprise, and keeps well up with the times. In 1881 he embarked in the butcher business, which he still follows with unabated success. He removed to his present beautiful home in 1882, and has done much to add to the attractiveness of the place in various ways. Mr. White, aided by his estimable wife, bids fair to make his mark in the world.

William D. White, a prominent druggist of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wilkes-Barre November 12, 1849, and is a son of John and Melinda C. (Blackman) White. His paternal grandfather, Daniel White, was a wheelwright by trade, and settled early in Wilkes-Barre, where he followed his trade and resided until his death. His children were: Mary, Joseph, Ellen, Sarah, John, Charles, Daniel, Jane and Thomas. The father of our subject was a native of Wilkes-Barre, and a wheelwright by trade, which vocation he still follows; he is now a resident of Ashley. His wife was a daughter of Henry Blackman, a pioneer of Hanover township, this county, and by her he had three children who grew to maturity: William D., Mary (Mrs. Thomas C. Williams) and Charles B. Our subject was reared in his native county, and educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, Harvey's Academy, and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. He served an apprenticeship of seven years at the drug business, after which he was clerk and manager of a drug-store in Wilkes-Barre. In 1883 he embarked in business for himself as a member of the firm of W. D. White & Co., in which he has since successfully continued. Mr. White married, February 9, 1872, Sarah A. Harper, a lady of English descent, and has three children: Maude I., Edward R. and William. Mr. White is a member of the M. E. Church; in politics, he is a Republican.

Frederick Whitebread, farmer, P. O. Hobbie, was born in Nescopeck township, July 8, 1811, and is a son of Henry and Catherine Whitebread, the former born in Germany, the latter in Philadelphia. Henry Whitebread emigrated to this country when he was a young man, locating in Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade, shoemaking, for several years. During his residence there he was married to Miss Downhimer. About 1822 he removed thence to Hollenback township, where he purchased 200 acres of land, seventy of which were brought under cultivation during his lifetime; he was a sturdy pioneer, not afraid to work. His life, aside from his pioneer hardships and inconveniences, was quiet and uneventful; he died at the age of sixty-five years. His family numbered sixteen children, by two marriages, three of whom are now living. Frederick is the third in the family, and was reared in Nescopeck township and educated at the common schools. He has always lived on the same place, his occupation being farming, at which he has succeeded beyond all expectation. In his early life, out of his father's estate, he received $11.00; now he owns 118 acres of valuable land, the result of industry and economy. In 1840 he married Miss Lydia, daughter of Philip Root, and they have six children, all of whom are living: Jacob, Maria, Abraham, Sallie, Flora and Peter. Mrs. Lydia Whitebread was born in Butler township, in 1815. Mr. White-

bread is a man much respected in his community. Politically he is a Republican, and has been appointed to several offices of trust in the township. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church.

Abraham Whitebread, farmer and sawyer, Dorrance, was born in Hollenback township July 20, 1845. He is a son of Frederick and Lydia (Root) Whitebread, the former born in Nescopeck township July 8, 1811, the latter in Butler township September 15, 1815. Frederick was a son of Henry, a native of Germany, who emigrated to this country in middle life, locating first in Germantown, near Philadelphia. He removed, however, to Nescopeck (now Hollenback) township, and was one of the first pioneers of that section of country. He lived a life of usefulness and died at a good old age. His family numbered eleven children, by two marriages, three of whom are now living. Frederick began his active life in Hollenback township, where he was born, as a thrifty and competent farmer, to which calling he has always confined himself. He and his wife are now (1892) living in the same township, enjoying the labors of their younger days. Mr. Whitebread owns 100 acres of good farming land, and is a practical agriculturist. Politically he is a stanch Republican. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church. They reared a family of six children, all of whom are living. Abraham is the third of the family in order of birth. He was reared and educated in Hollenback township, where he resided until he reached his twenty-sixth year. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked several years with success, being counted a first-class mechanic. July 15, 1871, he married Miss Sarah A., daughter of Conrad and Hannah Eroh; she bore him five children, four of whom are living: Wilson H., Martha E., Addie L. and Lottie A. Mrs. Whitebread was born in Hollenback township October 30, 1851. After this happy union Mr. Whitebread removed to Dorrance township, but not until 1873 did he remove to his present residence. He owns a neat little farm of twenty-five acres, on which is situated a fine mill property, on a never-failing stream. Mr. Whitebread is a practical sawyer as well as a good mechanic. He manufactures lumber, shingle and lath. He has made many needed improvements around his place in buildings and fields. Mr. Whitebread is an affable, kind and courteous man, who is well informed on general topics. Politically he is a Republican.

John P. Whitebred, farmer, P. O. Hobbie, was born in Hollenback township, October 18, 1855, a son of Samuel and Caroline S. (Drum) Whitebred, the former born in Hollenback (then Nescopeck) township, August 5, 1814, the latter in Butler township, in 1824. Samuel was a son of Henry and Catherine Whitebred, the former of whom was a native of Germany, who, when he emigrated to this country, located in Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade, that of shoemaking. It was there he met and married his wife. After the lapse of some years, in 1822, he removed from Philadelphia to this county, locating in Hollenback township, where he purchased 200 acres of land. He was a hard-working man, who took life easy, yet advanced in the esteem of his fellows. He was married twice, and reared a family of sixteen sturdy pioneers, who in their busy vocations in life proved themselves a credit to their native county, the father of our subject being one of the sixteen. Samuel took up the plough and axe where his sire had laid it down, and was a practical farmer in his day, considering the disadvantages he encountered. He was a very devout and devoted man; was chosen elder of the Reformed Church several times, and was universally liked by all who knew him. Politically he was a Republican. He died August 26, 1884, aged seventy-one years, his wife on October 12, 1886, aged sixty-two years. Their family numbered eight children, five of whom are living, John P. being fifth in order of birth. Our subject has always resided on the farm he now owns (which property belonged to his father), consisting of 110 acres. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is a practical farmer. In 18— he married Miss Della R. Eroh, who was born in Hollenback township in 18—, daughter of John and Abbie Eroh, and to this union were born five children, all of whom are living: Carrie E., William A., Pearl M., Florence

A. and Boyd E. Mr. and Mrs. Whitebred are both devout church members, he of the Reformed, she of the Lutheran. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and politically he is a Republican.

C. E. Whitesell, merchant, Prichard, was born in Union (now Hunlock) township, this county, October 11, 1855, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of D. S. and Rachel M. (Hungerford) Whitesell, the former of whom was born in Monroe county, May 6, 1825, the latter in Union township, March 7, 1835, and were married December 31, 1854. D. S. Whitesell is a son of Andrew Whitesell, who removed from Monroe to this county in 1840, locating first in Lake township, where he resided a few years, when he removed to Union (now Hunlock) township, where he purchased 122 acres of land, some of which was partly improved. Andrew confined himself to agricultural pursuits, and did much for the advancement of that department of industry. His life, like most yeomen of his day, was uneventful. He lived to be eighty-two years of age, his wife to be eighty-six. They reared a family of ten children, eight of whom are now living, D. S. being the fifth issue and the third son. He began his active life in Union township, being sixteen years of age when he removed from there with his father. In early life, like all farmer boys, he confined himself principally to tilling the soil, but also followed the trade of mason at various intervals. He owned a farm of seventy-seven acres which he improved and beautified. In 1866 he embarked in mercantile business on a small scale, which proved a good venture, and in 1869 he removed to the store now owned and occupied by his son C. E., where he extended his business. In 1880 C. E., his son, became his partner, bearing the burden as well as himself, and in 1884, the father sold out to the son, retiring from active life. D. S. Whitesell has held several township offices with much credit; he has been assessor, collector, auditor and supervisor, and he is universally honored and esteemed in his township. His family consisted of five children, two of whom are now living, viz.: C. E. and Rhoda L. His wife, Mrs. Rachel M. Whitesell, died December 8, 1881.

C. E. Whitesell, the subject of this sketch, in early life worked on his father's farm, and, when old enough to be of use in the store, his father placed him there, instructing him in all the mysteries of the business. As years rolled on and trade extended, C. E. became junior partner, the firm name becoming Whitesell & Son, and in 1889 he became the entire owner of the extensive concern, built up by honesty and a close attention to business principles. Mr. C. E. Whitesell keeps a neat and yet extensive storeroom in the pleasant neighborhood called "Roaring Brook." His goods are fresh, and of the best quality possible. His motto is "Goods cheap, but not cheap Goods." His line supplies all demands made by his country customers, who are numerous. On July 6, 1879, he married Miss Sarah A., daughter of Abram and Rachel Garthwaite, and there have been born to them one daughter, Nellie, and one son, Oscar, the latter born August 8, 1892. Mrs. Sarah A. Whitesell was born in Union township, November 27, 1856. Mr. Whitesell makes many friends by his courteous, obliging manner. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, and he has held the office of postmaster for eight years; is school director and treasurer of the school board, and is now serving as township clerk. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

D. B. Whitesell, farmer, P. O. Prichard, was born in Monroe county, Pa., October 8, 1830. He is a son of Andrew and Sarah (Draher) Whitesell, both of whom were born in Monroe county, the former in 1791 (died December 19, 1873, aged eighty-two years), the latter in 1798 (died March 13, 1883, aged eighty-five years). They removed to this county about 1840, locating first in Lake township, where he resided a short time, when he removed to Union (now Hunlock) township, where he purchased a farm of 122 acres upon which were a few improvements. He was a man of even temper, good habits and upright principles. Andrew and Sarah Whitesell reared a family of ten children, eight of whom are now living. D. B. is the seventh in order of birth. He was reared and educated in Union township, Luzerne county, being eight years of age when he removed hither with his father.

He always followed agriculture, and is a practical farmer. He has always resided in the same township, and has lived a peaceable, honest, and industrious life. He owns a farm of seventy acres, which he has well under cultivation, and upon which he has erected a new house, which is both neat and commodious. He has set out 200 apple trees, the fruit of which is of the best quality and flavor. He has also a well-stocked carp pond, which supplies his table with the finny tribe. Mr. White sell married January 1, 1859, Miss Mary, daughter of Solomon and Angelina Tinkle paugh, and to this union have been born seven children, as follows: J. Addie, Hattie J., Maggie A., Shedrick M., Gilbert H., Harry E. and Owen D. Mrs. Mary (Tinklepaugh) Whitesell was born in Lackawanna county, August 14, 1840, and is a most refined and estimable lady. She, her husband and family are consistent members of the M. E. Church. Politically our subject is a Republican.

George D. Whitesell, butcher, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that city March 16, 1857, son of Charles and Pauline (Ruggles) Whitesell. The father was a native of Luzerne county and a son of Andrew Whitesell, formerly of New Jersey, and a pioneer of Luzerne county, of German descent. Charles Whitesell was a mason by trade, and with the exception of twenty-five years that he lived in Michigan, has been a resident of Luzerne county, residing now in West Pittston. He has three children living: Andrew L., George D. and Nettie J. Our subject was reared in Michigan and Wilkes-Barre, was educated in the public schools of same, and served a five years' apprenticeship at the mason's trade, for two years thereafter working as a journeyman. In 1879 he embarked in the butcher business at West Pittston, where he was engaged seven years; in 1886 he located in Wilkes-Barre, where, as a member of the firm of Anderson & Whitesell, he has since conducted a successful business. Mr. Whitesell married, May 9, 1883, Althea G., daughter of William N., and Harriet (Sniffin) Anderson, of West Pittston, and has three children: Edna M., Frank E. and Lena. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and I. O. O. F.; politically he is a Republican.

Harry L. Whitney, physician and surgeon, Plymouth, was born November 30, 1860, at Dallas, Luzerne Co., Pa., and is the only child of Capt. John J. and Mary Jeanette (Davenport) Whitney, also natives of Pennsylvania. The Doctor is a descendant of one of the old pioneer families of the Wyoming Valley; his great-great-grandfather was the famous Capt. Ransom, of Wyoming Massacre fame, and his grandfather was Col. George P. Ransom, of Revolutionary distinction. The subject of this sketch was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and also at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass.; he then took a medical preparatory course at Cornell University, and in 1881 entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1884. He was then appointed resident physician in the German Hospital at Philadelphia, where he served his appointed time, after which he located at Scranton, Pa., and here practiced one year, returning from there to Plymouth, where he has established himself, and enjovs a very lucrative practice. Dr. Whitney is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society; politically, he votes the Republican ticket, and in religious faith he inclines toward the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Christian Wiegand, was born in Laurel Hill, Hazle township, this county, September 5, 1862, and is a son of Nicholas Wiegand (deceased), who was one of the pioneers of Hazleton, having worked for years at his trade of blacksmith, and also in the mines. In later life he engaged in the hotel business, and at the time of his death was proprietor of the "Liberty Hotel," on South Laurel street, Hazleton. During his long residence in that city he was a leader among his German friends, and had gained a reputation for the most sterling integrity and honesty; for twenty-five years preceding his death he was an active Democrat. The subject of this sketch was reared in Hazleton, and educated in the public schools of that city. At the age of seventeen years he became general bookkeeper for the firm of Arnold & Krell, Hazleton brewers, with whom he remained four years, when he resigned to take a position in the Hazleton Savings Bank. During his service with Arnold &

Krell, he took a special course in banking, and after several years' service in the bank, was promoted to the position of teller. In 1890, when the Hazleton National Bank was organized, he was elected teller of that institution, but resigned that position to take the office of prothonotary of Luzerne county, to which he was elected in November, 1891. His first move in politics was in the spring of 1884, when he was elected auditor of Hazleton borough, and in 1886 he was elected tax collector of Hazleton by a flattering majority. He was re-elected in 1888, and was elected a treasurer of the school board in June, 1891. On September 20, 1888, Mr. Wiegand was married to Harriet, daughter of Joshua Fetterman, of Bloomsburg. In all the positions he has held, Mr. Wiegand has shown an ability and integrity of the highest order, and has established himself in the confidence of the community.

Valentine Wieh, proprietor of Washington Market, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 15, 1845, a son of Michael and Mary (Eber) Wieh. He lived in Germany until fourteen years of age, and in 1858 came to America, locating in Wilkes-Barre, this county, where he apprenticed himself to the butcher's trade. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until August 25, of the same year, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to Wilkes-Barre, and in 1866 embarked in business for himself, in which he has since successfully continued, and is now the proprietor of one of the finest markets in the city. April 25, 1867, Mr. Wieh married Miss Mary, daughter of Morris and Mary Engel, of Wilkes-Barre, and has three children living: William, Jennie and Minnie. He attends the Presbyterian Church, and, politically, is independent.

Henry Wilbur, horse and mule dealer, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Carbondale, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, in September, 1832, and is a son of Reuben and Laura M. (Norton) Wilbur. His paternal grandfather, Christopher E. Wilbur, a native of the State of New York, settled at Carbondale about the year 1800. He was a wheelwright, and made spinning wheels, which he disposed of among the families of that vicinity. He resided in Carbondale over fifty years, and died on a farm near Hollisterville. The father of our subject spent most of his life in what is now Lackawanna county. He was a farmer and hotel-keeper, his hotel being known as the "Four Mile Tavern," in Carbondale township, where he died in 1848. His first wife was Laura M., a daughter of John Norton, formerly of New Jersey, and a pioneer farmer of Lackawanna county. His second wife was Mary A. Moffatt. He reared a family of twelve children. The subject of this sketch was reared in Carbondale township until sixteen years of age, when he started in life for himself. At the age of nineteen he embarked in the livery business at Hawley, in which he continued three years; then located at Pittston, where he was under contract to deliver coal for the Pennsylvania Coal Company nine years, and for two years ran a bus line and livery. In 1865 he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he kept a boarding stable two years, and ran a stage line to Pittston one year, after which he was three years engaged with Hillard Bros., in the manufacture of brick. Since 1871 he has been successfully engaged in his present business. In 1857 Mr. Wilbur married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hudson, of Carbondale. This wife dying, he married, for his second wife, Mary A., daughter of Jacob Fell, of Pittston, by whom he has one daughter, Elizabeth M. Mr. Wilbur is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Daniel Dennis Wilcox, was born January 15, 1835, in what is now Plains township, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Stark) Wilcox, natives of Dutchess county, N. Y., and of Plains, Pa., respectively, and of English origin. He is a grandson of Isaac Wilcox; his grandmother, Nancy (Newcomb) Wilcox, was at Forty Fort at the time of the Wyoming Massacre. He is a great-grandson of Aaron Stark, who fell in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. In his father's family there were seven children, of whom he is the sixth in order of birth. He was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools and at Charlotteville, N. Y. He enlisted at Wilkes-Barre June 10, 1861, in Company F, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, par-

ticipating in the following engagements: Mechanicsville, Gaines Hill, White Oak Swamp, Bull Run (Second), South Mountain and Antietam, and was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, October 18, 1862, returning home. When Lee invaded his native State in 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Thirtieth Pennsylvania, Emergency men; went to Harrisburg, Cumberland Valley, and remained in service until Lee was driven from the State. In 1870–71 he was engaged in the livery business, and in 1875–76 in the grocery business at Plains. Mr. Wilcox was married, November 30, 1865, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Hartman) Stocker, natives of Northampton and Berks counties, respectively, and of German origin. This happy union has been blessed with three sons and one daughter, viz.: William S., born October 17, 1866, was graduated at the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston in 1887, and is now teacher and composer of music, also piano tuner, at Plains (he married Miss Clara Louise Becker, of Boston, by whom he has two children, Bernard, born February 25, 1889, and Daniel Stark, born April 7, 1892); Thomas and Isaac (twins), born January 30, 1871 (Thomas died July 17, 1871, and Isaac July 21, same year); and Catharine A., born November 14, 1872. Mr. Wilcox is a member of the Sons of Temperance, a trustee of Plains Presbyterian Church, and in his political views is a Republican.

John D. Wilcox, farmer, P. O., Plains, was born in what is now Plains township, May 28, 1828, and is the third child born to Isaac Wilcox. Our subject spent his boyhood on the farm, was educated in the common schools and in the Wilkes-Barre graded school, and assisted his father on the farm until 1856. He was then engaged for two years on the construction of a railroad between Galesburgh and Burlington, Wis., since which time he has given his attention chiefly to farming. Mr. Wilcox was married, July 3, 1884, to Miss Augusta C., daughter of William and Mary (Head) Stark, natives of Tompkins county, N. Y., and of English and Dutch origin, respectively. Their union has been blessed with three children: Adelaide, born August 2, 1890; Louise, born September 23, 1885, died August 7, 1886; and John, born January 28, 1888, died March 27, 1888. Mr. Wilcox is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is deacon, trustee and steward, and has been a teacher in the Sunday-school for thirty years; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, the P. O. S. of A., and the Sons of Temperance; in politics he is a Republican.

C. B. Wilcox, brick manufacturer and general builder, Kingston. Among the enterprising business men of Kingston may well be counted the gentleman whose name heads this memoir. He was born in Kingston, November 10, 1848, and is a son of E. Brown and Nancy (Maxfield) Wilcox, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Irish descent, and the latter of New England origin. Mr. Wilcox was educated in the common schools of Luzerne county, and began life for himself, embarking in his present business in Kingston, where he has since been engaged. He is doing a very extensive trade in the line of brick manufacturing, as well as in general building and contracting. Mr. Wilcox was married, January 15, 1876, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Robert Major, of Lehman, Luzerne county. This union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Elmer H., Bertha and Martha. Our subject and his family are members of the Methodist Church. Politically he is a Republican.

Franklin J. Wilcox, farmer, P. O. Lehman, was born in Jackson township, August 11, 1854. He is a son of William S. and Anna M. (Mandeville) Wilcox, the former of whom was born in Orange county, N. Y., March 3, 1824, the latter in Jackson township, this county. William S. is a son of Joseph, who was a prosperous farmer in Orange County, N. Y., and moved to this county in about 1833, locating in Jackson township, near "Brown's Corners." In his early life Joseph was a poor boy, but, by commendable perseverance and economy, he has accumulated a comfortable home with pleasant surroundings. He is now living in Canton, Bradford Co., Pa., at the age of eighty-nine years. His family consisted of eight daughters and three sons; five daughters and three sons are now living. His son,

William S., is a man of ability, and in his early life he taught school with marked success. He began his active life in Jackson township, where he has successfully followed farming as his life vocation; he is living on his farm of 114 acres of well-improved land; he also owns seventy-five acres, on which his son Franklin J. lives. He has been honored with several township offices, which he has filled with honor, serving as tax collector several terms. His family consisted of six children, four living. Franklin J. is the third in the family, and was reared and educated in his township at the common schools. From his youth up he has confined himself to farming. At the age of twenty-four, on June 2, 1878, he married, at Plymouth, Miss Laura C., daughter of John and Rachel Anderson. They have had three children, two of whom are now living: Archie F. and Burton R. W. H. is deceased. Mrs. Laura C. Wilcox was born in Kingston September 23, 1854. Mr. Wilcox is a practical farmer, and a man whose word is as good as his note. He is hospitable to a fault, and his estimable wife vies with him in entertaining and making at ease those who come under their roof. They are well known and highly appreciated for their worth in the community. Both are members, in full fellowship, of the Christian Church.

Samuel Wilcox (deceased), who in his lifetime was a prominent farmer of Huntington township, was born August 31, 1801, a son of Crandall and Juanna Wilcox, and a grandson of Isaac Wilcox. Our subject was the third child in a family of ten, two of whom are now living, and was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He was a coal operator in his early life, and in 1866 bought the present Wilcox farm, following farming until his death, which occurred November 6, 1887, when he was aged eighty-six years. Mr. Wilcox was married, July 3, 1842, to Miss Eleanor Killmer, of Plains township, which union was blessed with twelve children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Hannah L. (Mrs. J. S. Jenkins, of Plains); Margaret J. (Mrs. Peter L. Mellick, of Huntington township); James, a farmer at Waterton, Pa.; Mary and Clara, both at home; Samuel, living in Iowa; and Luther P., who conducts the farm.

B. W. Wilde, Hazleton, was born near Pottsville, Pa., in 1854. His father was a native of Yorkshire, England. His maternal ancestors (Beck) emigrated from Germany at the beginning of the present century, and settled near Philadelphia, where his mother was born. Mr. Wilde became a resident of Hazleton, in 1870, soon after which time he entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, in their shops, and learned the trade of a machinist, at which business he was employed until 1890, when he resigned the position of assistant general foreman of the works to accept that of postmaster at Hazleton. Mr. Wilde has been a stanch Republican all his life, and has served his party on every occasion, yet never before held public office, except during 1886. Upon the death of P. B. Conner, a member of the borough council, he was, without his knowledge, elected by the council to fill the vacancy. In 1882, Mr. Wilde married Miss Isabelle, daughter of William McDonald, and by her he has two children: Florence, aged (1892) eight years, and Walter, aged six years.

Alvin Wildoner, farmer, lumberman and merchant, Hunlock Creek, was born in Hunlock township, October 18, 1842, where he was also reared and educated. He is a son of John and Ann (Van Horn) Wildoner, the former of whom was born in Hanover township in 1806, the latter in Mount Bethel, Northampton county, in 1813. John was a son of George, who was born in Germany, and who, after emigrating to this country, located in Hanover township, where he owned a large farm. He was a hard-working, energetic man, and an old pioneer. He reared a family of seven children, all of whom are now dead. His son, John Wildoner, began his business career in Huntington township, on a farm on which he lived but a short time, when he sold it and removed to Union township, on a farm of ninety acres, where he resided for thirty years. He then removed to Hunlock Creek, on the Joseph Sorber estate of 140 acres, which his two sons George and Alvin purchased, and on which he resided the rest of his life. John Wildoner was a practical farmer and an honest, industrious man. He died in 1877 at the age of seventy-two years.

His family numbered ten children, eight of whom are now living. Alvin is the fourth in order of birth, and has always lived in his native township. His permanent occupation has been lumbering and farming. July 4, 1867, he married Miss Susanna Moss, who was born in Ross township, May 6, 1847, daughter of Peter G. and Lydia Moss. To this union have been born five children, all of whom are yet living: Harry, Asher, Charles, Lillie and Viola. In 1868 Mr. and Mrs. Wildoner removed to their present place of residence, a farm of seventy acres, on which is situated a valuable mill property. Our subject embarked in the mercantile business in 1884, keeping a general store. Politically he is a Republican, and has filled several township offices; he is quite popular in his neighborhood.

Samuel Wilkins, farmer, P. O. Meeker, was born in Easton, Pa., January 1, 1818, son of John and Barbara (Getter) Wilkins, both of whom are supposed to have been born in Northampton county, of German parents. Mr. Wilkins, having lost his parents when very young, knows very little about them. He is a man of a varied experience of local travel, and was at one time extensively engaged in the mercantile business. He has a farm of fifty-four acres, on which he moved in 1883. Our subject has been elected to several township offices, and, politically, he is a Democrat. In 1860 he was married, at Elmira, N. Y., to Jeanette Baldwin. She was born in Jackson township, a daughter of Jered R. and Mary (Baker) Baldwin; the former a native of Newark, N. Y., the latter of Huntington township, this county. Jered was a son of Nathaniel Baldwin, and came to this county when he was nineteen years of age, locating near Huntsville in Jackson township. He was a man of marked ability and influence, being honored by several offices, at one time being commissioner's clerk, and holding the office of justice of the peace for forty years, having been appointed to that position by the governor before the election law came into force. He worked for Joseph Reynolds, and finally married his adopted daughter Mary, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and three are now living. Mrs. Jeanette (Baldwin) Wilkins was reared in Jackson and Wilkes-Barre, and taught school in her early life. She is a lady of refinement and culture. To the union of Samuel and Jeanette Wilkins have been born three children: Anna M., Margery E. and Fredrick. Margery E. married Dr. C. O. Harrison, of Plymouth; Anna M. is a successful teacher in Plymouth; Fredrick is also a teacher of marked ability.

E. L. Wilkinson, M. D., Lehman, was born in Huntington township, September 23, 1860, and is a son of A. H. and Matilda (Walton) Wilkinson, both of whom were born in this county; A. H. is a son of Alvin, who was either born in this county or came to it when he was very young, locating in Ross township. He was a thorough-going man, the owner of a large tract of land which he utilized to the best advantage; he was not only an extensive farmer, but also a merchant of some ability. He also held several important local offices, which he filled with credit. He lived to be over ninety years of age, and died in the year 1885; his family consisted of seven children, five of whom are now living. His son A. H. began life in Huntington on a farm of one hundred acres, on which there were neither buildings nor improvements; but, being a young man full of energy and determination, he brought the wild land under cultivation, and built a handsome dwelling house thereon, of which the owner may be proud. He is an extensive lumber manufacturer, owning a sawmill in which he saws his own lumber. He is a man of influence, and, like his father, has served his town and county as a loyal citizen; he is now in the enjoyment of good health. His family numbered ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity and are now living. E. L. is the seventh in the family, and was reared and educated in Huntington township. He began the study of medicine with Dr. H. J. Colley, of Lehman, where he spent three years. In the meantime he attended lectures, and in 1885 graduated, in the same year commencing the practice of medicine in Lehman, where he now resides and enjoys an extensive practice. At the age of twenty-six he married, at Town Hill in March, 1886, Miss Ella Harrison, who was born in Huntington township September 26, 1863,

daughter of M. D. and Jane Harrison. By this union there were three children born to them, one of whom is living: A. L., born November 25, 1888. Dr. Wilkinson is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican.

William Ezra Wilkinson, farmer, P. O. Irish Lane, was born in Ross township, March 14, 1843, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of William P. and Mary A. (Edwards) Wilkinson, the former of whom was born in Huntington township, the latter in Trucksville, Kingston township. William P. Wilkinson was a son of William Wilkinson, who was born in Connecticut, and about 1797 removed to this county, locating in Huntington township. William Wilkinson was a son of Jonathan, who was also from Connecticut, and with his family settled in the same part of this county. The Wilkinsons were sturdy pioneers, honest men, and hardy yeomen of Huntington Valley. Jonathan had three sons, who in their turn became the advance guard in their day and generation. William, his son, after he removed to Huntington, married Miss Phœbe Taylor, who bore him five children. He settled on part of the land owned by his father, and was a hard-working man, religious, and conscientious in all his dealings; he died in 1872, aged seventy-nine years. William P. began his business career in Ross township, as a progressive farmer, having removed from Huntington township after his marriage with Miss Edwards. He owned a small farm, and was a thrifty man; he is still living, and enjoying good health. He reared a family of thirteen children, all of whom grew to maturity, William E. being the fifth. Our subject has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits. On August 10, 1862, he was mustered into the service of the United States as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-Third P. V. I., for the term of three years, and he participated in the following battles: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and other minor engagements; in all of which he proved himself a valiant soldier, having served two years and eleven months of his term of enlistment. He was honorably discharged while holding the rank of corporal, and now draws a pension of $6 per month. After his return to citizenship, he settled on a farm of fifty acres in Ross township, on which he resided until 1886, when he removed to his present place of 110 acres in the same township. He is a practical agriculturist, and an energetic man of business. On December 31, 1868, he married Miss Amanda Culver, who was born July 19, 1847, in Ross township, a daughter of Wesley and Fannie Culver, and to this union were born four children, viz.: Jennie A., Emma J., William Irvin, and Sarah F. Of these Jennie A. was born November 22, 1869, and was married August 8, 1891, to William George Rummage, son of William L. Rummage, and they live in Ross township. Emma J., born June 18, 1871, was married June 4, 1890, to Charles B. Crockett, son of James Crockett, and they also live in Ross township; William Irvin was born August 10, 1874, and Sarah F. on January 23, 1880. William Ezra Wilkinson is honest in all his dealings as a business man, strictly temperate and religious in all his dealings.

Williams Bros. (Richard S. and David S.), wholesale grocers, Wilkes-Barre, are natives of Cardiganshire, Wales, and sons of John S. and Mary A. (Roberts) Williams. The parents came to Wilkes-Barre in 1870, where the father for a time engaged in the shoe business, and resided until his death. His children were eight, as follows: Mary (Mrs. John Evans), John, Richard S., David S. and William (twins), Jane (Mrs. William Thomas), James and Elizabeth A. (Mrs. Rees R. Morgan). Of these David S. came to America in 1868 and located in Wilkes-Barre, where he was employed in the wholesale grocery house of J. B. Stark & Co., until the spring of 1869, after that with Grady, Ward & Co. When his brother, Richard S., came to Wilkes-Barre, they formed a partnership in the wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Williams Bros., in which they have since successfully continued, and their house is among the most prominent in the Valley. David S. married, in November, 1880, Mary F., daughter of John and Hannah (Jones) Lucas, of Pottsville, Pa., and has six children: Grace, John L., William G., Roger, Howard and an infant son. His brother, Richard S., was married in 1876

to Mary, daughter of Rev. James Thomas, of Wilkes Barre, and has six children living: James, John, Richard, Mary, Hattie and Robert. Both gentlemen are members of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, and in politics are stanch Republicans. David S. served one term of three years as member of the Wilkes-Barre city council.

CHARLES M. WILLIAMS, assistant postmaster at Plainsville, and proprietor of the "Plainsville Hotel," is a descendant of two families who held a prominent place in the early history of Wyoming Valley, viz.: the Williams and Cary families; in fact, there are but few pages of its pioneer history upon which these names can not be found. Mr. Williams was born in Wilkes-Barre, October 11, 1835, and is a son of Moses and Sarah (Cary) Williams, the former of whom was born in Danbury, Conn., in 1793, and when three months old came to Wilkes Barre with his father, Thomas Williams, and his grandfather, Thaddeus Williams. Mrs. Sarah (Cary) Williams was born in what is now Plainsville, Pittston township, in 1797, and was a daughter of Samuel Cary, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., who came to the Valley with his father, Eleazer Cary, in 1769, and settled where the Prospect Breaker now stands. His parents were both of early English extraction. Moses Williams' family consisted of seven children: one died in infancy; one at three years; one at five; four sons reached majority, viz.: Henry F., druggist, Tombstone, Ariz.; John C., farmer, Plains township; Robinson, who died in 1871 at the age of forty years; and Charles M. The last-named gentleman was reared on the farm, and educated in the common school and Wyoming Seminary. In 1854 he made a trip to Iowa, where he remained one year; then went to Kansas, his stay there being a little over a year, and in 1856 voted to make it a free State; then came back to Iowa, and in 1856 returned to Plainsville. In 1857 he made another trip west, during which he voted to make Minnesota a State. Again returning to Plainsville, he gave his attention chiefly to farming until 1882, when he engaged in the hotel business. Mr. Williams was married February 22, 1860, to Elvira A., daughter of Philip and Rebecca Dodder, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. The fruit of this union was three children, viz.: Harry R., an electrician with the W. B. & Wyo. Val. Trac. Co. (he is second lieutenant of Company A, Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., at Wilkes-Barre); Joseph Hooker, machinist in the Lehigh Valley Machine Shops, and Ida Elvira, who died at the age of sixteen. Mrs. Elvira A. Williams died May 25, 1873, and September 10, 1874, Mr. Williams was married to Marian E., daughter of William and Theressa (Brandon) Baker, natives of Luzerne county and of English and Irish origin, respectively; they have three children, viz.: Clara E., Charles M. and Burton B. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M. and the Red Men; politically he is a Republican, and was for seven years supervisor of Plains township; he also held the offices of tax collector, school director, and auditor, and was mercantile appraiser in 1873. While in Kansas, in 1855, he enlisted in the Wakarusa Liberty Guards, from which he received an honorable discharge, signed by all the proper authorities, among whom was Major-General C. Robinson, afterward the first governor of the State of Kansas.

DARIUS M. WILLIAMS, farmer, of Huntington township, P. O. Huntington Mills, was born July 12, 1829, and is a son of Matthias and Tacy (Sutliff) Williams, natives of New Jersey and Connecticut, respectively, of English origin. Matthias Williams, who was a farmer by occupation, died August 13, 1870, aged eighty-two years. He was a son of Jabez and Martha Williams. Our subject, who is the youngest in a family of twelve children, six of whom are living, was reared on the farm he now owns, educated in the common schools, and when twenty-one years of age began farming for his father, and so continued until the death of the latter when he inherited the farm, and has since resided thereon. He was married May 3, 1856, to Miss Harriet Osgood, who was born September 14, 1839, a daughter of Dr. Joseph Osgood, of Wayne county, whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war under Gen. Washington. This happy union was blessed with eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: Milford D., a farmer of Hazleton, married April 26, 1881,

to Ida Laubach, of Hazleton (this union resulted in the birth of one son Charles, who is living); Emma A., married January 3, 1884, to H. D. Gearhart, a blacksmith of Town Line, Pa. (this union was blessed with two sons, George Dana and Freddie E., both of whom are living); Lizzie A., at home; George R., at home, helping on the farm; and Laura D., a teacher in the public schools, also living at home. Mrs. Williams is a member of the M. E. Church. Our subject is a Republican, and has held the office of school director in his township.

David Williams, moulder, Inkerman, was born in Montreal, Canada, and is a son of Oliver and Rebecca (Sharp) Williams, natives of Wales and England, respectively, who came to Canada about 1842, and were there engaged in the hardware business on quite an extensive scale. Our subject was educated in Montreal, where he learned the trade of moulder. He came to Pittston in 1885, and has been working at his trade here ever since that time. Mr. Williams was united in marriage, November 2, 1884, with Alice C., daughter of George and Theresa (Brown) McPherson, natives of Scotland and England, respectively. Their union has been blessed with two children—one son and one daughter: Robert M., born May 20, 1886; and Ellen, born May 13, 1889. Our subject is an Episcopalian in religious faith, and in politics is a member of the Republican party.

David B. Williams was born at Burry Port, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, where he resided until he reached the age of eleven years, when he went on board the vessel "Lion" as cabin-boy, which was plying on the coast service between England, France, and Ireland. He was on this vessel about six months, when he went on the brig "Albion" as cabin-boy, also as an apprentice sailor. This vessel was on the same service as the "Lion," and he remained on her about a year and a half. He then went on board the "Wallace," of Belfast, which set out on a voyage to South America, by way of Cape Horn, *en route* to Valparaiso, on the coast of Chili. This port they never reached, being shipwrecked off the coast of Africa, near Castle Blanco. In this disaster the captain, the first mate, and two seamen were lost, and the survivors of the crew, of which our subject was one, when they reached shore, set out on foot, hungry and naked, for Tangier, a seaport town in the northwest corner of Africa (and situated a few miles from Gibraltar), whence after a short rest they proceeded to the latter place, where they embarked on the vessel "Rufus," bound for London, via Portugal, with a cargo of cork and lead. Immediately after landing in England, Mr. Williams proceeded to Shields, and there joined a crew as able seaman, the vessel being bound for Havana, West Indies, with a cargo of coal. From Havana, laden with sugar, they sailed to Milford Haven, Wales, for orders; from there proceeded to Antwerp, Belgium, their port of discharge. He then joined as able seaman the crew of the "Sutliff," which was laden with coal, bound for Trieste, Austria, in the Adriatic sea, near Venice. From there they sailed to Constantinople for orders, and from that port proceeded to Odessa, Russia, and was on the Black Sea when the Crimean war broke out. They then returned to Queenstown, Ireland, and from there sailed to Cork, their port of discharge. Our subject then sailed to Cardiff, South Wales, where he joined the "Mayflower," which was bound for Aden, Arabia, and from there they navigated to Madras, Bay of Bengal, thence to Calcutta, and from there back to London with a general cargo. He then repaired homeward, remaining there a short time, when he proceeded to Swansea, Wales, and engaged as able seaman on the vessel "Woodlands," which sailed for Malta, in the Mediterranean, and then returned to Gloucester, England. Later he then went to Newport, Wales, and from there sailed to Caldera, Chili, this voyage occupying seventy-four days. He then left the sea for about three and a half years, and accepted a position as foreman in saltpetre mines in Chili; but, owing to ill health, he returned to the sea, and sailed to Liverpool on the vessel "Unicorn," as second mate. He then went on the "Perry" as first mate, a vessel plying between England and France, which ship he left at Port Talbot, and joined the "Sarah" bound for Genoa, Italy, and for twenty-seven months he was navigating the Mediterranean between

Sicily, Greece and England. He was first mate on this vessel also, and, leaving the "Sarah" at London, went on the "John Daniels" as captain, which was engaged in the coast trade, along the British Islands and France. In 1868 he went to his home (which was at Port Talbot, in Wales), and was engaged there about a year in rigging vessels, and this was the close of his seafaring life of over twenty-two years, during which time he visited nearly every part of the earth, and has been in several vessels and various ports not mentioned in this biography. In the spring of 1869 he came to America, and located at Plymouth, Pa., where he engaged in the paper-hanging and paint business. He remained at Plymouth until 1885, conducting a paint and paper supply store, and then removed to Nanticoke and operated a branch store there about a year, at which time he removed his entire business to Nanticoke, where he has since enjoyed a prosperous trade. He is the owner of the "Broadway House," the leading hotel of the city. On February 26, 1860, Mr. Williams was married, at Swansea, to Miss Margaret Davis, an accomplished young lady of Port Talbot. Mr. Williams has served two terms on the Nanticoke borough council, and is one of Luzerne county's most respected citizens, also the most enterprising councilman of the borough in the cause of making all improvements toward having good streets and sewerage for the benefit of the town; and the people of the First Ward still think he should be councilman for the next two years, as they are well pleased with his past and present service. No doubt Nanticoke will be a city before many years, the town is improving so rapidly, and so many different kinds of works are opening out.

David D. Williams, assistant mine foreman, No. 11 Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Co., Plymouth, was born in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, March 31, 1850, and is the second in the family of nine children of David and Eleanor Williams, also natives of Wales. Our subject was educated in his native land, and while yet a mere lad engaged at work about the lead mines there, where he worked for several years. He then went to England, where he worked with a builder for about one year, afterward coming to America and settling in Wilkes-Barre where he followed mining for a number of years. He then took the position of assistant foreman at the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Mines at Wilkes-Barre, and here remained nearly twelve years, going from there to the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Mines at Plymouth, where he is now employed in the same capacity. On November 26, 1872, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Martha, daughter of David and Ann (Elias), natives of Wales, and they have been blessed with four children: Eleanor, David D., Ann, and Tudur (deceased). Mr. Williams is an advocate of Prohibition, and supports that party. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and of the I. O. O. F. The family attend the Congregational Church. Mr. Williams is the patentee for a lamp that is used in all the mines of Pennsylvania, and also has improved the "Davy Safety Lamp."

David D. Williams, hotel proprietor, P. O. Edwardsdale, was born June 15, 1842, at Tredegar, Monmouthshire, England, and is a son of John and Ann (Williams) Williams, natives of Wales, the former born in Caermarthenshire, and the latter in Breconshire. Our subject was educated in his native town, and began life for himself, mining in Tredegar at the age of twenty-one. In 1879 he came to America and settled in his present place, engaging in track laying, which occupation he continued for five years, when he engaged in his present business. Mr. Williams was married, December 6, 1862, to Miss Ann, daughter of David and Ann (Lewis) Williams, of Tredegar, England, and they have had children as follows: David, born January 31, 1863, died March 15, 1865; Elizabeth, born October 24, 1864, married Joseph Palmer, a miner, of Summercourt, England; Catharine, born January 30, 1867, married to William Keirle, a miner, of Edwardsville; David J. and Hannah (twins), born December 1, 1868, died in infancy; John, born December 11, 1869, a miner, in Edwardsville, married Mary Richards, of Edwardsville; Annie, born March 15, 1872, died June 18, 1879; Thomas, born June 15, 1874; William, born August 20, 1876, died June 3, 1879; Edward, born November 29, 1878; Annie, born March 10, 1882;

and Mary, born July 5, 1884. Mr. Williams is a member of the A. P. A., the I. O. R. M., and S. P. K.; in politics he is a Republican.

David J. Williams, coal inspector, Hazleton. This practical young coal inspector was born at Oakdale, Luzerne Co., Pa., January 3, 1864, and is a son of Watkins H. and Anna (Jones) Williams, natives of Wales. The subject of this sketch, who is the twelfth in a family of fourteen children, was educated and reared in Luzerne county, and when but a lad began working about the mines, serving as driver-boss and at general work until May, 1892, when he was appointed coal inspector at the South Sugar Loaf Breaker. He is a competent and shrewd judge of coal, and sees that it never leaves the colliery until it is fit for the market. Mr. Williams was united in marriage, in 1884, with Miss Mary, daughter of Anthony and Margaret (Schaffer) Miller, natives of Germany, and this union has been blessed with three children, namely: Watkins, Margaret A. and Maud Dorothy. In political matters Mr. Williams is to be found in the Republican ranks. He is a member of the I. O. R. M.; the family attend the Baptist Church.

Edwin Williams, who was in his lifetime a prominent citizen of Homer, Licking Co., Ohio, died at his residence in that place October 10, 1890. He was born in Plains township, July 26, 1822, and was a son of George W. and Abigal (Wilcox) Williams, also natives of Plains township. His father, who was a farmer, reared a family of ten children, two of whom are living, and of whom he was the second in order of birth. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and in the Wilkes-Barre and Honesdale high schools. He served as first sergeant all through the Mexican war, and for a long time acted as recruiting officer in Stark county, Ohio, with headquarters at Canton. In 1850 he emigrated to Ohio, where he led a very successful life as farmer, merchant, and public officer. Mr. Williams was married, April 25, 1850, to Miss Catherine, daughter of John and Mary (Stark) Searle, of Plains, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. This happy union was blessed with nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: James S., a shepherd in Hartford, Kan., married Ella Dumbauld of Ohio (they have one child, Clendon S.); George W., a lawyer in Columbus, Ohio, married Eva L. Shoemaker of that place (they have three children: Edwin, Ambretta and Cyrus); Mary S., married Dr. John Rouse of Louisville, Ohio (they have two children, Catherine and Searle); Clarissa M., married William Burner, a draftsman in Columbus, Ohio (they have one child, Nellie); Ruth C., married Louis W. Yost, farmer, Homer, Ohio (they have one child, Nenia); Elizabeth V., married Franklin Yoakam, a farmer in Homer, Ohio, and Helen D., lives with her mother. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Williams always stood firmly by the cause of Democracy; he was postmaster at Homer from 1856 to 1860, and sheriff of Licking county from 1871 to 1875.

Evan Williams, physician and surgeon, Sugar Notch, was born in Neath, Bradford Co., Pa., July 2, 1855, and is a son of Philip and Harriet (Evans) Williams, natives of Glamorganshire, Wales. His father, who was a farmer, reared a family of eight children, of whom are living: Margaret (Mrs. Dr. R. Davis, Wilkes-Barre); Catherine (who was first married to Rev. David Parry and after his death to Daniel Morris, also deceased); Gwennie (Mrs. William L. Thomas, Neath, Pa.); Evan and Philip B. The family were early settlers in Neath, where the parents died and where our subject spent his boyhood on the farm, and in attending the public school. He then went to Wyoming Seminary and afterward to Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1885, in which year he began the practice of medicine in Sugar Notch. He built his present residence and office inclusive in 1888. Dr. Williams was married in 1887, to Mary A., daughter of Edward and Catherine (Jones) Herbert, of Jeddo, natives of Wales. The issue of this union was three children: Jane, Margaret (who died when thirteen months old), and Baby. He is a member of the A. O. F. of A., and a Republican in his political views.

Fred. Williams, justice of the peace, Edwardsville, was born July 30, 1848, at Summercourt, Cornwall, England, and is a son of Thomas and Selina (Hocking)

Williams. His education consisted of two or three years' schooling, when very young, in the parochial school of the place of his birth. When seventeen years of age he went to Scotland, where he remained about a year, and then returned home and engaged in mining. During his spare hours he took up the study of music as a pastime. In 1870 he came to America and located for a short time in Honesdale, Pa.; then went to Carbondale, and in the early part of 1871 he moved to Williamstown, Pa., where he worked in the mines, and taught a band recently organized there. After a year's residence in that place, he removed to Plymouth, same State, where he was engaged in teaching bands, a business he followed for about five years. In the spring of 1873 he came to Ross Hill, in what was known as Kingston, and in December, 1873, married Isabella Jardine, of that place. When the borough of Edwardsville was incorporated, in 1884, he was appointed burgess and justice of the peace, serving three terms as burgess, and acting as justice of the peace continuously from the time of incorporation of the borough to the present. In addition to the duties of justice of the peace, he carries on an extensive real estate and fire insurance business. His family consists of six children, viz.: Selina M., Katie A., Ellie E., Fannie L., Jennette W. and Ivie John.

Gwilym M. Williams, inspector of mines, Fourth District, Anthracite Coal Region, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Breconshire, South Wales, August 14, 1841, a son of Morgan and Margaret (Davis) Williams, and was educated in his native country. In March, 1859, he came to America, and located in Coal Rain, Carbon Co., Pa, where he labored in the mines two years, and then moved to Scranton. There he engaged in mining up to 1873, when he was appointed inside foreman of Oxford Colliery, which position he held up to 1880. In July, of that year, he was commissioned mine inspector of the Fourth District, now serving his third term, since which time, he has resided in Wilkes-Barre. On June 4, 1863, Mr. Williams married Jane, daughter of Lewis and Esther (Herbert) Lewis, of Jeansville, this county, and by her he has two children: Margaret (Mrs. Samuel Jones) and John L. He and his wife are members of the Welsh Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

Hopkin J. Williams, engineer No. 1 Deep Shaft, Susquehanna Coal Company, Nanticoke, is a native of South Wales, born May 1, 1855, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Williams) Williams. At the age of nine our subject engaged in working in a tin factory, where he remained about four years, and then went to work in a machine shop, remaining there nearly three years. He was then employed in a blacksmith shop, where he worked about seven years, and next engaged as a locomotive engineer, being employed in the latter position about two years, when he was made master-mechanic for a mining company; here he remained until 1882, when he came to America and located at Nanticoke. Here Mr. Williams entered the employ of the Susquenanna Coal Company as a mechanic, and in 1884 was sent to Morgantown by the same company, as stationary engineer. He remained at that place about two years, and was then transferred to the position which he has since held. Mr. Williams was married in 1881 to Miss Sarah Ann Howell, who was born in South Wales, and they have one child, Minnie. Mr. Williams is still undecided as to the best course in American politics, but judging from an impartial standpoint, he is inclined to think that he will take his place in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Ishmael Williams, miner, Plains, was born in Anglesea, North Wales, in August, 1841, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Evans) Williams. The father, who was a farmer, and later a coal dealer, reared a family of fourteen children, nine of whom are living, and of whom Ishmael is the eighth. Our subject came to America in 1869, worked six months in a slate quarry at Wind Gap, Pa., and then went to Scranton, where he engaged in laboring about the mines, and later in mining, for seven years; there he was injured by a fall of coal, which disabled him for a year and a half. He next removed to Plains, where he has since resided, with the exception of the years 1880–88, when he was coal mining in New Mexico. Mr. Williams

was married, April 1, 1861, to Miss Grace, daughter of William and Ellen (Jones) Morris, and they have one child, Morris W., born June 25, 1862, a miner in Plains (he married Elizabeth, daughter of Wyrood Thomas, of Parsons, and they have had six children, two of whom are living, viz.: Ishmael and Grace). Our subject and family are members of the Welsh Congregational Church, and he is a Republican in his political preferences.

James E. Williams was born in England in 1841, and is a son of Mark and Rebecca (Thorpe) Williams. He came to America in 1863, engaged in mining and continued in that occupation until 1864, when he recrossed the ocean, and passed one year in England. Returning to America in 1865, he again worked at mining until 1871, when he became manager of a boarding house operated by the Susquehanna Coal Company. At the end of two years he became proprietor of the "Hotel Avondale" located at Avondale, Pa., and two years later moved to Luzerne, where he engaged in the hotel business for twelve years. He next embarked in the grocery business for a year, and then engaged in farming on what is known as the Dockstader farm, Hanover township. After tilling the soil eighteen months he returned to Luzerne and opened a wholesale liquor store, a business that has since engaged his entire time. Mr. Williams has been twice married: first, in 1872, to Miss Margaret Watkins, daughter of William Watkins, a native of Wales. Mrs. Margaret (Watkins) Williams died in May, 1889, after which Mr. Williams married a widow lady, Mrs. Blight, of Luzerne. Mr. Williams is usually found in the Republican ranks, although he does not confine himself strictly to that party, reserving the right to vote for the best man.

John C. Williams, mine foreman, Parsons, was born in Scotland, March 2, 1843, a son of William and Jennette (Carus) Williams. He was educated in his native land, and coming to America in 1862 located in Pittsburgh, and engaged in mining, being in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. In 1872 he removed to Plains, where, as mine foreman for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, he remained about six years, and then moved to Parsons where he has since been employed by the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, and is now foreman for that company at the Baltimore Mine, the oldest of its kind in the Wyoming Valley. Mr. Williams was married at Pittston, Pa., December 28, 1868, to Miss Agnes, daughter of Gilbert Jones, of Scotland, and by her has two children, William, who was born October 26, 1869, and died April 1, 1870; and Isabella born March 16, and married in 1875 to John Alexander, carpenter, Parsons. Mr. Williams attends the Presbyterian Church of which his wife is a member, and he is a member of the Knights of Honor, and of the Caledonian Club. His political views are pronounced Republican.

J. Frank Williams, Ashley, passenger conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was born in Plains township, this county, October 14, 1854, a son of Andrew Jackson and Louisa (Mills) Williams. His father, who was a farmer, later a carpenter, and finally a contractor, was a son of Ezra, who was a son of Thomas, who was a son of Thaddeus, the last named of whom came to the Wyoming Valley some time before the massacre. [See pioneer chapter.] Thaddeus died in 1796, and his wife in 1815. Thomas died November 12, 1837, aged eighty-three years, having accumulated a handsome property in Plains township; his wife was Elizabeth Robins, of Bethel, Conn. Ezra died when a comparatively young man, and his son, Andrew J., passed away at the age of sixty-four years; he had held the office of county commissioner and numerous local offices. "The Andy Williams Blarney Stone" was a larger boulder which the united strength of the family had brought into the use of a front step, upon which Mr. Williams was wont to sit for hours and hours and read the news to his illiterate neighbors, or relate with ever increasing interest to his youthful hearers the incidents and anecdotes of pioneer life. It was said that whenever Mr. Williams could get a Republican to sit on this stone he was sure to convert him to the principles of Democracy. Our subject received a public-school education, and remained with his father till he was twenty-two years of age, after which he spent about three years traveling through the Southern and

Western States and Canada, meanwhile working at clerking, teaming and various other occupations to obtain the "wherewithal" to satisfy his desire for travel. Finally, in 1879, he located in Ashley, where he was brakeman one year, coal and freight conductor two years, yard master three years, again coal and freight conductor three years, and was promoted to his present position in 1889. Mr. Williams was married, April 14, 1881, to Miss Jessie G., daughter of W. R. C. and Sarah (Fields) Butler; her father, who was train master at Ashley, had two children, Jessie G. and Rebecca A. (the latter of whom is the deceased wife of James Black). The issue of this union was three children: Florence E., Louisa M. and Sadie L. (the last named died at the age of six years and eleven months). The family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Williams is a member of the O. R. C., and is a liberal Democrat in his political views.

Thomas W. Williams, hotel proprietor, Plains township, P. O. Hudson, was born in Plains township August 31, 1847, and is a son of Andrew J. and Louisa (Mills) Williams, and a grandson of Ezra and Sarah (Black) Williams, pioneers in the Wyoming Valley. His father, who in early life was a farmer, and later a carpenter and contractor and builder, was a man of much prominence in his day, and was once elected county commissioner. His family consisted of eleven children, seven of whom are living, and of whom our subject is the third. Thomas W. Williams spent his boyhood on the farm, and in attending the public schools; he learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and at the age of twenty-one embarked in life for himself. He worked at his trade and farmed for five years, was fireman on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad for two and a-half years, and afterward engineer for fourteen years. In 1887 he engaged in his present business at the old stand which his father opened in 1855; to the original property he has built large additions, including entertainment and Society halls, and is well provided to furnish man and beast with the necessaries and luxuries of life. James E. Williams, a brother of Thomas W., went to Kansas to seek his fortune in March, 1879, and is now one of the largest shippers of cattle from that State to the Chicago market. Our subject was married, November 3, 1868, to Miss Jennie, daughter of William and Jennette (Templeton) Dunn, natives of Scotland, and they have had six children, two of whom are living, viz.: Gertrude married to P. F. Flood, a machinist in the Lehigh Valley shops, Wilkes-Barre (they have one child, Thomas W., born on Christmas Day, 1891), and Bessie, who lives with her parents and attends school. Mr. Williams and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., I. O. R. M., and the P. O. S. of A.; in his political views he is a conscientious Democrat, and is at present treasurer of Plains township.

John M. Williams. Among the progressive citizens and prosperous business men of Hazleton, the subject of this sketch occupies one of the most conspicuous places. He was born at Slatedale, Lehigh Co., Pa., in June, 1854, a son of William G. and Elizabeth (Morris) Williams, natives of Wales. The father died at Slatington, Lehigh county, in 1883, at the age of sixty-eight; the mother now resides at Hazleton. In their family there were thirteen children, besides the subject of this sketch, four of whom are living. Mr. Williams at no time had the advantage of a scholastic training, but by diligence in studying during his leisure hours he secured an excellent business education; and in the higher scientific and literary branches he is competent to converse with those who have distinguished themselves at the great universities. At the tender age of eight years Mr. Williams found employment in a school-slate factory, where he remained five years, when he secured a position in a general store at Slatington, remaining there two years. He then went to Ringtown, and continued in a similar business nearly one year, and in 1870 came to Hazleton, where he clerked in a general store nearly two years. At the age of nineteen he embarked in the grocery business on his own account. This he followed about six years, when he engaged as clerk with H. E. Sutherland. After an experience of one year with him, he embarked in the stationery business, which he has since carried on on an extended scale with much success. Mr. Williams was united in mar-

riage, October 8, 1887, with Miss M. E. Schlicker, of Mountain Grove, Columbia county. Both husband and wife are upholders of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics Mr. Williams is a Republican.

John W. Williams, miner, Plymouth, was born at St. Clair, Schuylkill Co., Pa., February 3, 1851, and is the fifth in a family of ten children born to William and Elizabeth (Price) Williams, natives of Wales. He attended school at Danville, Pa., and at the age of ten years began work with his father in the iron ore mines at Danville and Millerstown, Pa., continuing in that until 1864, when the family removed to Fall Brook, same State, the father and son engaging in coal mining at that place and remaining there until 1866, when they went to Lochiel, and received employment at the rolling mills of that place. In 1868 our subject removed to Shickshinny, and worked at mining until 1870, when he came to Plymouth, and has since been a miner at the Avondale. Mr. Williams is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. He attends the Welsh Presbyterian Church.

Milton F. Williams, merchant, postmaster and justice of the peace, Nescopeck, was born in that village March 26, 1849, a son of John and Rachel M. (Traugh) Williams. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Williams, settled in Nescopeck in 1827, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1840. His wife was Maria White, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Mary (Mrs. Wesley Bowman), John, Samuel, Harriet (Mrs. Franklin Fortner), William, Nelson and Susan (Mrs. Charles D. Fowler). The father of our subject, who was a native of Birdsboro, Berks Co., Pa., came to Nescopeck with his parents in 1827; he was sixteen years engaged in the mercantile business, was honored and respected at the time of his death, and was the wealthiest citizen of the place. His wife was Rachel M. Traugh, of Columbia county, Pa., by whom he had six children: Milton F., Susan (Mrs. Oliver E. Yohey), Henry C., Harriet M. (Mrs. Eber H. Roth), John W. and William L. He died June 24, 1891, in his seventy-first year. His eldest son, Milton F., the subject of this sketch, was educated in the township schools, and learned the mercantile business with Bowman & Crispin, at Berwick, Pa. He was afterward manager of his father's store at Nescopeck, and in 1890 he, with his youngest brother, William L., succeeded his father in the store, taking the firm name of Williams Bros. Mr. Williams was married, November 20, 1873, to Alice, daughter of Stephen and Julia (Fritz) Adams, of Briar Creek township, Columbia Co., Pa., and they have three children, viz.: John (a graduate of the Berwick high school), Kingsley and Victor. Mr. Williams (as his name implies) is of Welsh descent, his grandfather having been a native of Wales. His maternal grandfather emigrated to America from Germany in 1735. A tradition says that the head of the family originally came from Greece. So well is his ancestry in this branch known that he can trace his genealogy back for sixteen generations, beginning with Peter Moelich, who lived about the time of the discovery of America by Columbus, and was a prominent citizen of Winningen, Germany. Mr. Williams is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the F. & A. M. He served as county appraiser one term, and has held several township offices; is now a justice of the peace of his township, and has been postmaster of Nescopeck since 1876. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Williams is recognized as one of the leading and influential citizens of the "lower end," and one of its enterprising and highly respected business men.

Hon. Morgan B. Williams, a prominent citizen of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Rhandir-Mwyn, Parish of Llanfair-ar-y, Carmarthenshire, Wales, September 17, 1831, and is a son of William and Rachel (James) Williams. In early boyhood he attended one of the primitive elementary schools at Cit-y-Cwm, where he was taught to read, write, and work out some of the primary rules of arithmetic. In early youth, on account of the ill health of his father, who had charge of the important work of separating and clearing the lead ore at the mines, our subject was taken to assist him, and thus soon learned to supervise the work, and in the absence of his father (which frequently happened) the oversight and responsibility of properly and carefully clearing the ore fell entirely upon him. On the death of his father, in

March, 1874, the company placed this work entirely under the charge of our subject, who was then but sixteen years of age. Thus, at the commencement of his career, he was placed in a position which developed within him the power of self-reliance and independent judgment. After performing the duties of this position with fidelity and satisfaction for two years, he went to work as a miner in the lead ore mines. In March, 1856, he sailed for Australia, and after a voyage of 103 days landed at Melbourne, whence he walked a distance of ninety miles to Camp Forest, and at once began the search for gold. For five years he labored faithfully, succeeding fairly well. In 1861 he sailed for home, where he arrived in August of the same year; in 1862 he sailed for America, landing in New York in March; from there he went to Hyde Park, Pa., where he worked in the coal mines until the strike of 1865, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he was engaged as a foreman in the Hollenback Slope, and where he has since resided. While in the position of mine foreman, which he held fourteen years, he met with a severe accident which nearly cost him his life: While going through some of the old workings, an explosion of fire damp occurred, which burned him severely, but in time he entirely recovered, with only a few scars remaining. Mr. Williams was twice married: His first wife was Catherine, daughter of Joshua and Mary (Armstrong) Jones, of Rhandir-Mwyn, Wales, and by her he had three children: Mary (Mrs. T. H. Griffiths), Rachel (Mrs. J. H. Williams) and Benjamin F. His second wife was Mrs. Mary (Edwards) Davies, of Susquehanna county, Pa., by which union he has one son, Willie M. In May, 1878, Mr. Williams leased a tract of coal land in the vicinity of Wilkes-Barre, and organized the "Red Ash Coal Company" to mine the coal from it. Although this land was pronounced worthless by some coal operators, Mr. Williams' sound practical judgment proved otherwise, for the enterprise has been successful beyond all expectations. Our subject has taken an active and prominent part in public affairs, and has been successfully honored with various offices. He has been a councilman-at-large for three wards in the city of Wilkes-Barre, three years; also a member of the school board. He was an alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, in 1884, which nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency; and the same year was elected State Senator for Luzerne County by a majority of over 1,200 in a District which usually had an adverse Democratic majority of 1,500. This position he held four years with credit to himself and satisfaction of his constituents. He is prominently identified with a number of important enterprises in the Wyoming Valley, and especially in the city of Wilkes-Barre. He is one of the directors of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit & Savings Bank; a director of the Wilkes-Barre Electric Railway Company; president of the Wilkes-Barre & Susquehanna Street Railway Company; a director of the West Pittston Manufacturing Company, and also a director, general manager, and coal agent of the Red Ash Coal Company; in 1891 he was elected one of the commissioners of the Columbia Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893. Distinguished for his sound, practical judgment, his public spirit, his enterprise, his generosity, and genial bearing, Mr. Williams has become one of the most successful and influential Welshmen in the State of Pennsylvania.

Peter E. Williams, jeweler, Dallas, was born September 17, 1835, in Monroe county, Pa., where he was reared and educated. He is a son of Jacob and Hannah (Eyere) Williams, both of whom were born in Monroe county, of Welsh and German origin, respectively. They moved to this county in 1850, before the division, locating in Gouldsboro, now in Lackawanna county. Jacob learned the weaver's trade in early life, but, being ambitious, and desiring to make the best of the time allotted him, and not being afraid to work, and weaving not being a lucrative business, he turned his attention to the manufacture of lumber. Being a live man and an expert sawyer, he became successful. There were born to him twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, six of them now living, Peter E. being the fourth in the family. In early life he learned the trade of wheelwright, but it not agreeing with him he went to shoemaking. After following that trade a few years, he felt that he

had not been called to minister to the wants, or the repairing, of shattered soles. Being a natural genius, he took to the jeweler's trade, at which he has become an expert. Dallas was without a jeweler, in fact a business of that nature would not be sustained there—no blame attached to Dallas. Several parties started the business but failed. In 1888 Mr. Williams moved in as a practical jeweler, went to work, first feeling his way; but, governed by business principles, and carrying out the "golden rule," he succeeded in gaining the full confidence of the people, and ingratiating himself into their good graces. He is now doing an extensive business, and carries a full line of goods and small musical instruments. On January 1, 1863, Mr. Williams married Miss Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Jane Englemeyer, and there were born to them four children, one of whom is now (1891) living: John F. Mrs. Sarah (Englemeyer) Williams was born in Hamilton township in January, 1831. Mr. Williams has had and now holds the full confidence of his fellow citizens. He has held the office of justice of the peace for seven years, and that of constable for two years. In 1865 he entered the army for the term of one year as a member of company H, Two Hundred and Fourteenth P. V. I., serving to the close of the war; he was honorably discharged, and is now enjoying a pension. He is a member, in good standing, of the M. E. Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

Richard Norris Williams was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1858, a son of Duane and Alice (Norris) Williams, and grandson of Charles and Mary (Duane) Williams. Mary Duane was a daughter of William J. Duane, a native of Clonmel, Ireland, born in 1780, who became secretary of the treasury in 1833, and was removed by Gen. Jackson for declining to remove the deposits from the U. S. banks at that time. He was a son of William Duane, journalist, born near Lake Champlain, N. Y., in 1760, and educated in Ireland; learned the printing business, and in 1784 went to India, where he amassed a large fortune, and edited a journal entitled *The World;* in 1795 he returned to Philadelphia, and became editor of the *Aurora*, the leading organ of the Democratic party. William J. Duane married Deborah, daughter of Richard Bache, who was born in 1737 and died at Philadelphia in 1811. He was secretary, comptroller, and register-general of Pennsylvania, and in 1776 became postmaster general, continuing in that office until 1782. His wife was Sarah Franklin, only child of Benjamin Franklin. The father of Richard Bache was Theophylact Bache, born in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1734, and died in New York in 1807. Duane Williams was born in Philadelphia in 1833. His father Charles was born about 1804, and was a son of Samuel Williams whose great grandfather was one of the original Quaker settlers of Pennsylvania. Alice Norris, wife of Duane Williams, was the daughter of Richard Norris, and was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1835. Richard Norris was the son of Richard Norris, a native of Virginia. The first Richard was the head of the firm of Richard Norris & Sons, locomotive builders, Philadelphia, and was a descendant of Sir Henry Norris who settled in Virginia about 1680.

Charles Williams was a merchant of Philadelphia, and his son Duane was a lawyer in the same city. He was reared in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and educated in the University of Pennsylvania; has been a resident of Luzerne county since 1874, and of Conyngham township since 1882, engaged in stock farming and the breeding of Jersey cattle. He was married, in 1882, to Marion Wharton Morris, daughter of Robert, Jr., and Ellen Markoe (Wharton) Morris. Her father was major of the Sixth P. V. C. during the Civil war, and died in Libby Prison in 1863. He was a son of Robert and Caroline (Nixon) Morris, of Philadelphia. Dr. Robert was a son of Robert Morris who was a son of Robert Morris, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The mother of Mrs. Williams was a daughter of George M. Wharton, a lawyer of Philadelphia, and his wife was Maria Markoe, granddaughter of Fishbourne Wharton, who was a son of Thomas Wharton, governor of Pennsylvania in 1777–78. Mrs. Williams' mother, Ellen Markoe Wharton, is now the wife of U. S. Circuit Judge George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Williams are two in number, viz.: Alexander Coxe and Ellen Markoe

Wharton, members of the Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Williams is a stanch Democrat. He is a member of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and has a herd of forty Jerseys registered. His farm is said to be the scene of the fight between the Indians and soldiers after the Wyoming Massacre.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS ["*Gwentydd Fardd*"], dealer in books and stationery, and publisher of Welsh Sunday-school books and other Welsh publications, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, December 5, 1827, and is a son of William and Ann (Davis) Williams. He was reared in Monmouthshire, and his educational advantages were limited to a brief attendance at night and Sabbath schools. At the early age of nine years he began work in a rolling-mill, where he learned the heater's trade. In 1851 he came to America and settled at Scranton, Pa., residing there twenty-six years, employed at his trade. In 1877 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, and for several years was time-keeper for the Wilkes-Barre Iron & Coal Company. In 1881 he embarked in the book and stationery business, which he has since continued, and in 1883 added a printing office, which he has since run in connection, having learned the art of setting type in his leisure moments. On May 25, 1849, he was married to Mary, daughter of Stephen and Mary A. (Jenkins) Jones, of Wales, and has nine children: William S., Mary A. (Mrs. George J. Llewelyn), Lizzie J. (Mrs. D. J. Levi), Stephen J., Ebenezer, Lincoln H., Samuel, Joshua and Sarah (Mrs. Edward B. Carr). Mr. and Mrs. Williams have long been members of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, in which he is a lay preacher, and has been secretary of the Presbytery since 1889. Mr. Williams has for years been a writer of Welsh magazines, and a successful competitor in Welsh literature, having won several valuable prizes. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, tinner and plumber, Nanticoke, was born in Scranton, Pa., March 14, 1863, where he received his early education. At the age of ten he began work in Mt. Pleasant Breaker, at Scranton, in the employ of Howell & Company, remaining there until he was twelve years of age, when his parents removed to Wilkes-Barre, where the father, Samuel Williams, who is one of Luzerne county's leading educators, now resides. Our subject worked in the mines at Wilkes-Barre as runner and driver, about four years; then engaged with W. R. Williams, of Wilkes-Barre, as an apprentice at plumbing and tinning, remaining with him several years, at the end of which time he entered the employ of W. P. Connell & Sons, at Scranton. For about one year he worked at his trade there, and then came to Nanticoke, where he worked for S. J. Willover & Co., two years. He then entered the employ of the Philadelphia Steam Heating Company, with whom he worked about eight months, when he returned to Nanticoke, and in 1889 embarked in business for himself, in which he has since continued with satisfactory results. He employs about nine mechanics, and is doing a continually growing business. In his father's family there were eleven children, nine of whom are living, viz.: W. S., collector for the Scranton *Republican*, at Scranton, Pa.; Mary, married to George Llewellyn, a hardware merchant in West Pittston, Pa.; Stephen, assistant foreman in the Empire mine, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Eliza, married to D. J. Levy, auditor for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company at Scranton; Ebenezer, a printer and justice of the peace; Lincoln, a plumber in Nanticoke, Pa.; Joshua, a book-binder in Wilkes-Barre; Sarah, now Mrs. E. B. Carr, living in Wilkes-Barre, and Samuel. Our subject was married November 24, 1888, to Miss Elizabeth M. Jenkins, of Nanticoke, and they have one child, Mary Jones. He is a member of the Cambro-American Society, and in politics is a Republican.

WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, of Williams Hardware Company, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, December 25, 1833, and was reared in that country until nineteen years of age. In 1852 he came to America, and located at Slatington, Lehigh county, where he was engaged in the slate business until 1867, in which year he removed to Wilkes-Barre, there engaging in the slate and roofing business until 1875. He then embarked in the hardware business, which he has since car-

ried on with great success. In 1854 Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Mary A., daughter of William and Ellen (Jones) Lunt, natives of Carnarvonshire, North Wales. To this happy union four children were born, as follows: William, Robert, Ellen and Acquilla. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party; in his religious faith he is a Congregationalist, and his motto is: "Be true to thy country, love thy fellow-men, and reverence thy God."

Thomas Williamson, outside foreman, Empire Mines, No. 4, Wilkes-Barre, was born in Northampton county, Pa., July 1, 1844, a son of James and Mary (Roarty) Williamson, natives of County Donegal, Ireland. His parents came to America about 1839, first locating in Northampton county, Pa., later in Monroe county, in 1856 in Luzerne county, and in 1860 settling in Wilkes-Barre, where they resided until their death. Their children who grew to maturity were James, Annes (Mrs. Daniel McBride), John, Thomas, Mary (Mrs. Frank Hanlon) and Joseph. Our subject was reared in Pennsylvania, began life as a slate-picker in the mines, and came to Wilkes-Barre in 1859, where he has since resided. He worked as a miner until 1864, when he was appointed ticket-boss of the Empire Mines, which position he held three years. In 1860 he was promoted to outside foreman, and has held that position continuously since. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Ellen, daughter of John and Kate (Ward) Wallace, of Plymouth, Pa., by whom he had twelve children, eight surviving, viz.: James, John, Joseph, Thomas, Kate, Ellen, Charles and William. His second wife was Miss Mary, daughter of John and Ellen Brislin, of Wilkes-Barre, and by her he has had five children: Annie, Leo and Frank (twins), May and Rose. Mr. Williamson is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

William Williamson, merchant, Freeland, is a native of Summit Hill, Carbon Co., Pa., born April 5, 1849. His parents, William and Matilda (Lees) Williamson, were natives of County Derry, Ireland, the former of whom died in 1886 at the age of sixty-five years; the latter now resides in Freeland. In 1857 the family removed to this county and located at Eckley. Here William, at the age of ten, entered the employ of Bellford Leisenring & Co., picking slate in the summer time, while in the winter season he attended school. He worked in various capacities around the mines, running a stationary engine four years. He then followed the carpenter's trade three years, at the end of which time he entered the employ of J. H. Lindsay, of Freeland, as clerk. With him he remained four years, and then engaged in general mercantile business at Freeland, in partnership with J. C. Berner. At the end of four years he sold out and embarked in the hardware business, in which he has since successfully carried on a large trade. Mr. Williamson was married June 22, 1880, to Miss Alvaretta Schlaubach, of Plains, Luzerne county; they have no children. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Jr. O. U. A. M. He is a Republican, and has been a member of the Freeland school board, also collector of taxes one term.

George Willis, engineer at the Henry Colliery, Plains, was born in the County of Durham, England, September 24, 1850, and is a son of John and Mary (Cheaston) Willis. The father, who was a stationary engineer, reared a family of three children, of whom George is the eldest; since reaching maturity he has followed his father's trade as his life occupation. Our subject came to America in 1881, and located at Wilkes-Barre, where he did Company work for six months, and then secured a position as engineer at Maltby, where he remained one year, when he removed to Plains and accepted the position he now occupies. Mr. Willis was married, November 25, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen and Jane (Sheigh) Graham, of North England, and their union has been blessed with eight children, viz.: John, who died at the age of seven years; Stephen, Thomas, both of whom are drivers in the Henry Colliery; Mary J.; Margaret A.; John; Pearl and Edna Mr. Willis and wife are members of the Primitive Methodist Church; he is a member of the A. O. K. of M. C., and the Sons of St. George, and is a Republican in his political views. He built his present residence and moved therein in 1888.

CHARLES F. WILSON, farmer, P. O. Carverton, was born in Franklin township, December, 2, 1850. He is a son of E. D. and Sarah (Frantz) Wilson, the former born in Deckertown, Sussex Co., N. J., the latter in Northampton county, Pa. E. D. is a son of William Wilson, who removed to this county about 1833, locating in Exeter township on 200 acres of wild land, most of which he cleared during his lifetime. His family consisted of eight children, five of whom are yet living. His son E. D. began life for himself on fifty acres of the old homestead, to which he added 120 acres more, thus proving himself an industrious man and a practical farmer in every respect. He was a man of noted piety, a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and a trustee in that organization. He held various offices in the township, and at a time, too, when some offices and officers were odious in the eyes of people who were friendly to the South during the Civil war. His family consisted of seven children, six of whom are now living. He is still living and is a resident of Wyoming, Pa. C. F. Wilson, who is the fourth in the family in the order of birth, and is the youngest son, was reared and educated in Franklin township, and spent several terms at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. Mr. Wilson has always followed farming, and his surroundings give ample proof of his success in that line. He lived with his father till he reached the age of twenty-three, when he married, October 16, 1873, Miss Sarah J., daughter of Nelson W. and Adeline Burgess. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are living: Addie M., Rollie B. and Harold E. After his marriage Mr. Wilson removed to his present place, consisting of seventy-five acres, which is a part of the homestead of Nelson Burgess, and to which he has added sixty more of the old homestead, making in all one hundred and thirty-five acres. The seventy-five acres on which he resides were uncultivated and entirely unimproved. He has erected a beautiful house and a commodious barn, and the whole scene reminds the beholder of a model farm. Mr. Wilson is a striving man, and keeps well abreast of the times. His principal crops are grain and grass; his stock is superior; and his house and barn are well watered by a living spring, which fully supplies the needs of both. He has held various offices of responsibility in the township, and is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, in high standing.

JOHN WILSON, hardware merchant, Plains, was born in Wilkes-Barre, July 3, 1846, and is a son of John and Frances (Hunter) Wilson, natives of Yorkshire, England. The father, who was born July 10, 1804, came to America in June, 1843, and located at Wilkes-Barre, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 10, 1889. His family consisted of eleven children, of whom John is the youngest. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and at the age of thirteen secured a position in a store, where he remained three years; then learned the tinner's trade which he has since followed. In 1872 he engaged in his present business, and has now a full line of hardware, tinware, plumbing, cutlery, etc. Mr. Wilson was married, February 26, 1880, to Miss Sally, daughter of Philip and Mary Wintersteen, and they have six children, viz.: Frances H., Mary S., Sally S., John S., Alice W. and Nancy W. Mr. Wilson is a Republican; was mail messenger between Plains and Plainsville from 1877 till 1886; at present he holds the office of school director. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM WILSON, mine foreman at Exeter Colliery, Pittston, was born January 12, 1849, at Dalkeith, Scotland, being the second in a family of nine children of Alexander C. and Ann (Walkinshaw) Wilson, natives of Scotland. His parents came to America in 1853, settling at Pittston, Pa., and the father followed mining until an accident happened while he was working at Bear Run Colliery that resulted in his death. Our subject was reared and educated in Pittston, and began working about the mines at the age of fifteen. In 1865 he began mining with his father, and worked with him until the latter's death, in 1867. He then continued a practical miner at the Bear Run Colliery until 1869, when he came to Pittston and began mining for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. He remained with this firm until 1882, next mined for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company until 1886, was promoted to the position of

mine foreman at the Heidleberg Colliery (where he remained one year), and then came to Pittston and took charge of the Exeter Colliery, where he is still engaged. He has charge of 130 men, who mine about four hundred tons of coal daily. Mr. Wilson was united in marriage December 24, 1879. Mr. Wilson married Miss Susan, daughter of Jonas Booth, of Pittston, Pa., and this union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Martha B., Jennie L., and Alexander (deceased). In political matters, Mr. Wilson is a Republican. He is a member of the following: F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

Jasper Winans, farmer, P. O. Koonsville, was born in Union township July 15, 1843, and is son of Benjamin and Susan (Dodson) Winans, the former of whom was born near Baltimore, Md., the latter in Huntington township, where he was married. After the death of his wife he removed to Union township, where he resided the remainder of his life; he was a man much respected for his worth. In religious faith he was a member of the P. M. Church, and politically was a stanch Republican. He was born in January, 1801, and died in April, 1880. His family consisted of eight children, all by his first wife, six of whom are now living, Jasper being the sixth. Our subject was reared and educated in Ross township, and removed to Union township when eighteen years of age, where he remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits. On August 22, 1862, he was mustered into the United States service for the term of three years, and he participated in the following battles: Chancellorsville, Kelly's Ford, Thoroughfare Gap, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and Weldon Railroad. At the latter place he was sunstruck, which ended his real active service; he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. In January, 1868, Mr. Winans married Miss Susan, daughter of Garret and Sarah Scott, to which union have been born five children, four of whom are now living: A. M., B. F., W. M. and Sarah E. Mr. Winans owns sixty-two acres of valuable land, which he handles with the skill possessed only by an expert farmer. He is much respected in his locality, and has been honored with several township offices. Our subject and his wife are members of the M. E. Church; he is a member of the G. A. R., and, politically, is a Republican.

Winfred Windsor, retired, Plymouth, was born in Somersetshire, England, September 15, 1820, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Barnard) Windsor, both born in England, where they passed their lives. They were respectable, honest and industrious people, and they raised a family of seven highly-respected children, four of whom are now living. Our subject, the sixth in the family, and the only one living in America, was forty-four years of age when he emigrated from England in 1864. He located in Plymouth township when he reached the United States, and purchased property on which he has since resided. He followed mining until 1876, when he retired from labor. June, 1862, Mr. Windsor married Mrs. Ann Carver, widow of Aaron Carver, of England. Mrs. Windsor was born in England, May, 1816. She married Aaron Carver in 1834, and of this union were born seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Worthy, born July 29, 18—; James, born March 21, 1840; John, born September 9, 1842; Mary Ann, born March 12, 1851; Enoch, born July 24, 1855. Aaron died, October 11, 1857. Mr. Windsor is a man of strict moral principles, who believes and practices the golden rule. His good wife has been an accepted member of the M. E. Church for over fifty years. They now live a quiet life in their own home, and enjoy themselves as only people can whose conscience is void of offence toward God and man.

Frederick Winters, millwright and carpenter, Forty Fort borough, was born February 7, 1832, in Monroe county, Pa., and is a son of John and Margaret (Conkline) Winters. In his father's family there were eleven children, of whom our subject is the fifth. He was educated in the public schools, engaged to learn the carpenter's trade at the age of twenty-one, and worked at the same for twenty-one years. In 1876 he engaged in farming, and on April 14, 1864, he enlisted in the Fifth U. S. Artillery, Battery F, prior to which he served five years in the State service. He participated in the following battles, etc.: Chapman's Farm, siege of Petersburg, siege of

Richmond, and other minor engagements; was discharged in Richmond., Va., June 26, and came to Forty Fort, where he has since resided as a farmer and carpenter. Mr. Winters was married in September 1856, to Harriet, daughter of William and Lydia (Sill) Cook by which union he had nine children, of whom five are now living: James W., Harriet E., George F., Charles B. and Emma E. For his second wife Mr. Winters married, December 5, 1871, Amelia Prutsman, daughter of John and Julia (Walp) Prutsman, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. By this union he also had nine children, of whom seven are yet living: Ida M., Jeanette, Samuel B., Isabella, Isaiah, Edgar and Henry L. Mr. Winters is a member of the Lutheran Church and of the G. A. R., and has been school director for twelve years in succession, at present officiating as such, and also as assessor and register for four years. In politics he is a Republican.

Captain Libor Winter, proprietor of restaurant, Freeland, is a native of Germany, and was born July 21, 1836. He was educated in his native land, and at the age of thirteen began an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade. After working at it five years he came to this country, and located in Philadelphia. In 1854 he removed to Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, where he worked at his trade until President Lincoln made his first call for troops, when, on April 21, 1861, he went to the front as a member of Company A, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania three months' Volunteers. He did not participate in any engagement or battle during the three months, only a slight skirmish at Bunker's Hill and Falling Waters, while under Gen. Patterson's command. He was discharged July 21, 1861, in Charlestown, W. Va., at the expiration of three months. After waiting for pay for his three-months' service (which was at the rate of $11 per month), in Harrisburg, Pa., he reached his home in Mauch Chunk on or about August 6, 1861. He worked at his trade until September 5, 1861, when he then enlisted in Company G, Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania three-years' Volunteers, joining as sergeant; was promoted to second lieutenant of same company and regiment February 28, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant of same company November 3, 1863; on June 15, 1864, he was promoted to captain of Company I, Eighty-first Regiment, and about two months prior to the end, or to his discharge, he was transferred to the command of Company C, one of the Philadelphia companies, but in same regiment; on August 27, 1864, said Company C was discharged from the service, on the expiration of their term of service, and Capt. Winter being in command of them, was himself also discharged with them same date, August 27, 1864, near Petersburg, Va. He participated in many memorable engagements, including Fair Oaks, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gainesville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Potts Tavern, Spottsylvania, Wilderness, North Ann River, Petersburg, also partly at the Weldon Railroad on August 25, from where he was ordered to the rear to make out muster-out rolls for Company C, which was discharged on the 27th, or two days later. Capt. L. Winter participated in all principal engagements and skirmishes in which the Second Army Corps took part. His record as a soldier stands paralleled by few, and excelled by none. When first sergeant at Chancellorsville he was knocked down by the force of a grape shot, which struck his knapsack; at the Wilderness his uniform was perforated with thirteen bullet holes (but not thirteen bullets): One bullet through the hat, which made two holes, etc.; one bullet under the left arm through dress coat, which made two holes; one bullet about the height of the lower rib on right side, which also made two holes through the coat and three buttons, and one hole on front of the sleeve of coat on right arm; one bullet close to the right hip, through the dress coat (which being doubled up made four holes in line); one bullet through the right leg of pants, inside about the ankle, which made two holes. At Chickahominy his haversack was shot off; at Cold Harbor his canteen was tapped by a playful musket ball, which put a hole through it. At Spottsylvania a request came from headquarters for twenty men and one officer to volunteer on forlorn hope to bring in two Confederate caissons, loaded with ammunition, which were lying between the lines of the

armies, within short shooting range of the Confederates. The required number of privates volunteered, but no officer could be found who cared to risk such a dangerous service. At the time Capt. Winter had been out on picket duty, and the moment he returned and heard the situation from the colonel he said: "I'll go," and he did, and gallantly took the caissons from under the enemy's nose, and under fearful fire. "He did it well," as Mr. M. H. Wilson said in his oration at Gettysburg September 12, 1889.

At the close of this eventful military career Capt. Winter returned to civil life at Mauch Chunk, where he remained until 1868, when he removed to Stockton, this county, where he remained ten years, and then removed to Hazleton. In 1882 he came to Freeland, where he has since been engaged in the hotel and restaurant business. Capt. Winter was married December 25, 1864, to Miss Magdelena Nussbaum, of Hazleton, and they have had twelve children, six of whom survive, viz.: Henry, a printer in Freeland; Mary A., married to George Wilmot, in Freeland; Anna L.; Kate; Laura and Florenia. In his political preferences Capt. Winters has always been a Republican.

William Winters, farmer, P. O. Orange, was born in Franklin township, March 1, 1830, a son of Matthew and Sally (White) Winters, the former of whom was born in Orange county, N. Y., the latter in Pennsylvania. Matthew Winters is a son of Ebenezer and Margaret Winters, who removed from Orange county, N. Y.; the latter was a native of Ireland, coming to this country when she was a very little girl. Ebenezer located in Franklin township at what is known as the "Flat Rock Neighborhood." He was one of the early settlers of the place. His farm was well improved, showing his desire to cultivate and subdue the land. He was a good and loyal citizen, serving one year in the war of 1812. His family consisted of eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and one of whom, Samuel, is now living. His son, Matthew, was also a farmer, and was about eighteen years of age when he accompanied his father to this county; he was a carpenter, and worked his farm of forty acres in conjunction with his trade. He was a good moral man and a loyal citizen. He was twice married, and reared a family of nine children.

William Winters, who is the eldest by the first marriage, was reared and educated in his native town, and always confined himself to farming. On November 1, 1849, he was married to Miss Rachel, daughter of Lewis and Amelia Strait, by which union there were born eight children, five of whom are living: Maggie, Mary, Luella, Parker and Nellie. Of these, Maggie married Thomas J. Sorber (deceased); Mary married Jonah Nulton, a farmer in Kansas; Luella married John Willis Yale, a blacksmith; Nellie married Le Roy Sickler, a farmer. In 1862 Mr. Winters enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-third P. V. I., for the term of three years, serving to the close of the war, after which he was honorably discharged. He participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Wilderness, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, and others. After his return from the army he removed with his family to Union township, where he was engaged five years in the lumber business. He then went to Plymouth where he remained eight years, after which he proceeded to Kansas, but in a few months returned again to Plymouth, and here resided four years more. He next went to New Jersey, where he remained two years, and finally returned to Franklin, where he now remains on a farm of seventy-five acres. Mrs. Winters was born in Jefferson township, Morris Co., N. J. Politically Mr. Winters is a Republican.

H. M. Wiseman was born in Honesdale, Pa., February 20, 1858, and is a son of Morris M. and Matilda (Goldsmith) Wiseman. His father was a lawyer, and practiced his profession in Wayne county; he was for years associate judge and justice of the peace, and died in 1881. He had a family of ten children, of whom but two grew to maturity: H. M. and Rose (Mrs. I. R. Blatner). Our subject was educated in the public schools, and afterward served as clerk in a boot and shoe store five years. He has been in business for himself twelve years, and is now one of the leading and prominent boot and shoe merchants of the city. Mr. Wiseman was married

January 25, 1884, to Ida Schulman, of Montgomery, Ala., and they have one child, Maud. Our subject is a prominent member of the F. & A. M., and in politics he is a Republican.

J. J. Wisley, furniture dealer and undertaker, Plains, was born at Summit Hill, Carbon Co., Pa., February 22, 1854, and is a son of William and Margaret (Smith) Wisley, natives of County Derry, Ireland. The father came to America in 1840, and was killed by a fall of rock in 1868, while eating his dinner in the mines; he reared a family of seven children, of whom James J. is the fourth. The subject of this sketch began life for himself at the age of eighteen, working at the house carpenter's trade, at Hazleton, which occupation he followed for a year and a half, and then engaged in the cabinet and undertaking business, and after six months was given sole charge of the shop, which position he held for two years. Mr. Wisley then went to Plymouth, where he was engaged in the construction of breakers for six months; after which he came to Plains, for the purpose of establishing an undertaking business for Philip Wintersteen. After six years spent in this capacity he engaged in business for himself, and now has on hand a very complete line of furniture and undertaking supplies. Mr. Wisley was married, April 25, 1881, to Miss Mary E., daughter of James J. and Catherine (Farrell) Farrell. Mr. and Mrs. Wisley have had four children, one of whom is living, Gertrude, born September 21, 1884. Mr. Wisley and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat.

Peter Wolcott, retired locomotive engineer, Kingston, may appropriately be called one of the pioneer railroaders of the Wyoming Valley. He was born in Clyde, Columbia Co., N. Y., June 24, 1834, and is a son of Adam and Catharine (Race) Wolcott, natives of New York and descendants of the early Holland families who settled in the Mohawk Valley. Mr. Wolcott's parents removed to Pennsylvania and settled at Old Forge, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, when he was eleven years of age. When he was fifteen he went to Razarville (now New Providence), and engaged in driving team for a Mr. Cotterrell, with whom he remained about two years. He was then for a time employed in driving stage between Scranton and Montrose, on what was then known as the "Wild-cat Route," after which he entered the employ of William Blackman, at Hyde Park, as teamster, remaining there about three years. In 1852 he began railroading in the capacity of brakeman on the Leggets Gap Railroad (now the Northern Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad), immediately after it was completed. He continued braking for a year and a half, was then promoted to fireman, which he followed two years, and then promoted to engineer. After "pulling the throttle" for a period of three years, he engaged in running a stationary engine, in the employ of John Jermyn, at Rockwell's Slope, where he remained two years; then moved to Old Forge, where he was engaged as stationary engineer in sinking a shaft for the Chittenden Coal Company. Here he remained about two years, when his former ambition for railroading again actuated him to "mount the foot-board," and he entered the employ of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg (now the Bloomsburg Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western) Railroad, running a locomotive fourteen years. After that he engaged in the hotel business at Kingston, and for eighteen years he kept the "Kingston House," at the end of which time he retired from business and leased his hotel, a truly model house, equipped with all modern conveniences. Mr. W. Scott Davis ably succeeds our subject as proprietor of the hotel. Mr. Wolcott was married April 2, 1852, to Miss Harriet, daughter of John Fellows, one of the early pioneers of Scranton, and, later, one of the wealthy and prominent citizens of that hustling city. They have had children as follows: Albert; Jeanette, married to Rufus Devans (deceased); Lizzie, now Mrs. George Kingsley; Pierce; Electa, now Mrs. Edward Irvin; John, Jessie and Bessie. Mr. Wolcott is a member of the F. & A. M., Lodge No. 395, and in his political views is a Republican.

Moses Wolf, proprietor of "Wolf's Hotel," Wilkes-Barre, was born in Russia, near the Baltic Sea, September 15, 1849, a son of Michael and Edith (Abram) Wolf. He lived in Russia until sixteen years of age, received a good Hebrew education,

and in 1869, after spending four years in traveling through the principal countries in Europe, he came to America, locating in Wilkes-Barre in May of the same year. After a varied career he embarked in the grocery business at Plymouth, in which he continued nearly a year; in 1886 he embarked in his present business on Canal street, Wilkes-Barre, in which he has since successfully continued. On September 15, 1874, Mr. Wolf married Miss Clara, daughter of Abram and Edith Lippman, of near Frankfort, Germany, and of this union have been born four daughters: Gertrude, Edith, Dora and Rosa. They are members of the B'Nai Jewish Synagogue. In politics our subject is a Republican.

S. Harvey Wolf, farmer, P. O. Rock Glen, was born in Black Creek township, this county, December 15, 1848, a son of William and Ann (Rittenhouse) Wolf. His paternal grandparents, Andrew and Louisa R. (Hasha) Wolf, settled about 1805 in what is now Black Creek township, cleared a farm and died there. Their children were John, Jacob, Nancy (Mrs. Amos Rittenhouse), William, Philip, Sally (Mrs. George Miller) and Joseph. Of these, William, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born August 19, 1808, in what is now Black Creek township, and is probably the oldest native-born resident of the township. He has always resided in Black Creek township, and since 1842 has occupied his present farm, fifty-five acres of which he cleared himself. He married Ann, a daughter of Martin and Amelia (Rittenhouse) Rittenhouse, of Black Creek township, and has two children living, Martin V. and Stephen Harvey. William Wolf served one term as commissioner of Luzerne county, 1865–67; he cast his first vote for President Jackson, in 1832, and has voted at every Presidential election since, being a stanch Democrat, and always taking an active part in politics. S. Harvey Wolf was born and reared on the old homestead where he now resides. He was married to Hannah M., daughter of David and Lydia (Karchner) Lartzel, of Luzerne county, Pa., to which union have been born eight children: Ursula (Mrs. Frank Mann), Elmer, William R., Fannie, Morris, Carrie, Claude and Grace. Mr. Wolf is a member of the Reformed Church, and of the P. O. S. of A.; in politics he is a Democrat, and has served as supervisor of Black Creek township, being now tax collector, which office he has held four years.

Clark Wolfe, farmer, P. O. Pike's Creek, was born in Union township, June 6, 1816, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Bonham) Wolfe, both of whom were born in Monroe county, Pa. Jacob and his wife removed from Monroe county to this county in 1805, locating in Union township. In company with his wife's father, Benjamin Bonham, he purchased 300 acres of wild land, on which they built a log house and began to clear away the forest, a work they accomplished to the surprise of their neighbors and their own satisfaction. When the land was afterward divided, 160 acres fell to Jacob Wolfe, seventy-five of which were brought under the plough during his lifetime. He was an extensive and practical farmer in those days, and paid particular attention to the raising of grain, which he shipped by wagon to the southern towns of this State. He was a conscientious member of the Baptist Church, in politics a Whig, and lived to be seventy-three years of age. His family consisted of nine children, all of whom are yet living, Clark being the sixth. Our subject began life as a farmer in Union township, and lived and worked with his father until May 28, 1836, when he married Miss Althea, daughter of Nathaniel and Thankful Goss. There were born to them nine children, all of whom are living: Mary A., Josiah, Nathaniel, Martha C., Theodore, Joseph, Jane, Jacob and Rhoda. Mr. Wolfe removed to Lake township in 1841, settling on a farm of 106 acres of uncultivated land, which he subdued and improved and divided among his sons. He is a man of sterling qualities, and of pure moral principles. He held several offices of trust in his township, and was elected a justice of the peace, but declined to serve. His wife died January 16, 1885, a member of the Baptist Church, as is he himself.

T. D. Wolfe, dealer in marble and granite, P. O. Sweet Valley, was born in Lake township April 5, 1845, a son of Clark and Althea (Goss) Wolfe, T. D. being the fifth in a family of nine children. He was reared and educated at the common

schools in Lake township, and spent several terms at the Wyoming Academy. Mr. Wolfe was at that institution of learning when the Civil war broke out, and from there he entered the army. He was mustered into the U. S. service in 1864, as a private of the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. During his service he was disabled, for which cause he was discharged, and now draws a pension. He was a brave solidier and a true patriot, and is a loyal citizen. Since his return from the army our subject has been engaged in his present business, in which he is remarkably successful. In January, 1867, he married Miss Lucinda, daughter of Jabes and Margaret Church, and to this union were born two children, one of whom is living, Ada L., a beautiful and accomplished young lady, who is now teaching school. Mrs. Lucinda Wolfe was born in Kingston township in 1846. Mr. Wolfe has a beautiful residence near the line of Lake and Ross townships, the aspect of which shows the passer-by the refined taste of the owner. He is a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican, politically.

J. B. Wolfe, farmer, P. O. Bloomingdale, was born in Union township, November 24, 1818, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Bonham) Wolfe, both of whom were born in Northampton county, Pa. They removed to this county about 1800, locating in Ross township, where they owned 180 acres of valuable land. They lived as other pioneers, beginning first in a log cabin, which soon gave way to a more pretentious dwelling. Mr. Wolfe was a hard-working man, and did much for the advancement of the county as a pioneer of Ross township. He held several offices, and died in 1850, aged seventy years. His family consisted of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, and three of them are now living. J. B. is the eighth in the family, was reared and educated in Ross township, and has always resided in the same township and county. He is a practical farmer, and owns 108 acres of land; though now retired from active work, he still superintends his affairs. In 1873, late in life, Mr. Wolfe married Miss Christina, daughter of Lot Search. No children have been born to this union. He has held several offices in the township, having one time been clerk of the town. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and politically he is a Republican.

Stephen R. Wolfe, farmer, P. O. Muhlenburgh, is a native of Union township, born November 12, 1827, a son of Samuel and Catherine (Roberts) Wolfe, both of whom were born in Union township, the former on January 20, 1805, the latter on September 24, 1803. Samuel Wolfe was a son of Jacob Wolfe, a native of Bucks county, and one of the old pioneers of Union township, locating there about the year 1780. He was a man of marked piety, a member of the Baptist Church, and an honorable, upright gentleman. He was hard working and industrious, and did much to bring Luzerne to its present state of agricultural advancement. He reared a family of interesting children, who grew to maturity, and in their turn made useful and loyal citizens. He died about 1850, aged seventy-eight years. His son, Samuel, lived at home on the old place till his marriage in 1828, when he removed to Muhlenburgh on a farm, where he resided four years. He then bought eighty acres of new land, whereon was a log house, which soon, however, gave way to the more modern structure, while the wild and virgin soil, under his magic touch, gave place to waving fields of golden grain. He was an industrious man, and much respected by his people, who elected him to various offices in the township. He, like his father, was a strict Baptist; politically, he was a Republican. He died in 1878, aged seventy-six years; his wife died in 1867, aged seventy years. Their family consisted of eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity, and five of them are now living. Stephen R., who is the eldest in the family, was reared and educated in his native township, has always confined himself to farming, but is also skillful in the use of carpenter tools, which he uses to a great extent. Mr. Wolfe has all his life been a continuous resident of Union township, and is a worthy citizen and practical farmer. He has been married three times. First time, October 2, 1852, to Miss Dorcas, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Benscoter, by which union there was no issue. Mrs. Dorcas Wolfe died March 30, 1853, and, for his second wife, Mr.

Wolfe married, January 5, 1854, Miss Eliza, daughter of James and Samantha Harding, by which union there were born three children: Catherine C., Jessie and Chester B. Mrs. Eliza (Harding) Wolfe died January, 1861, and for his third wife our subject married, January 5, 1862, Miss Rachel E., daughter of George and Margaret Muchler, and three children are the result of this union: Margeret, Edward I. and Samuel M. Mr. Wolfe has been honored with nearly all the offices of the township; is a man of influence and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens. He and his wife, three daughters and one son are consistent members of the Baptist Church, and of which he is clerk. Politically, he is a Republican.

George W. Womelsdorf, proprietor of the "What Cheer House," Wanamie, was born in Newport township, October 28, 1847, and is the fifth in the family of eleven children born to Jordan and Mary (Belles) Womelsdorf, natives of Pennsylvania. George W. was educated and reared in Luzerne county, and, at an early age, began working about the mines. He did Company work until 1877, when he was given the position of driver-boss at the Spike Island Mine, remaining there in that capacity for two years, afterward occupying the same position at the Seven Foot Mine one year. Our subject was then employed by the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, as driver-boss for twelve years, two years at No. 3, and ten years at No. 2. In April, 1891, he became proprietor of the "What Cheer House," which he has since successfully conducted. Mr. Womelsdorf was married September 12, 1875, to Miss Emma, daughter of Theodore Hagenbaugh, and three children have blessed this union, namely: Daisy, Edgar and Eckley. In politics our subject is a Democrat, and belongs to the following Orders: I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, and A. P. A. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

James Wood, farmer, Muhlenburgh, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 26, 1833, son of Samuel and Ann (Garthwaite) Wood, both of whom were born in England. Samuel was a weaver by occupation, a worker in fine fabrics, and was counted a first-class mechanic by his craft. He and his wife died in their native land, he at the age of thirty-five, she at the age of twenty-eight years. They had reared a family of five children, two of whom are living. James is the third in order of birth, and was nine years of age when he emigrated to this country with his grandparents (Garthwaites), who located in this county in 1842. Our subject was reared and educated largely in Union township, and has been a constant resident of the county. By occupation he is a carpenter, which trade, in conjunction with his farm, he has pursued for twenty-seven years. In September, 1864, he was mustered into the United States Service for the term of one year, in Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth P. V. I. He served to the close of the war and was honorably discharged, returning home with health so impaired that he was unable to work for two years. His health improving somewhat, however, he became able to work part of the time, though still a constant sufferer for the past twenty-seven years; about a year ago Mr. Wood had a stroke of paralysis, since when he has been unable to perform any manual labor whatever. On October 29, 1854, he married Miss Frances C., daughter of Elisha R. and Dorcas Roberts. To this union have been born five children, three of whom are living: Harriet R., who married Rev. Rolandus Kocher, a Baptist minister, Martha J. and Frances C. In 1864 Mr. Wood removed to his present residence, a farm of sixty-nine acres. He is much respected in his neighborhood, and is the first man who was ever nominated for sheriff on the Prohibition ticket. He is a member of the G. A. R. He and his wife and family are members of the Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon.

John Beilby Wood is a descendant of Michael Wood, of Tenker Hey, North Dean, in the vicarage of Halifax, in the County of York, England, whose will, written in 1537, is in the possession of the family, having passed down through the preceding generations. Joseph Wood the great-grandfather of John B. Wood, was a cloth manufacturer of England. Robert Wood, the son of Joseph Wood, married Elizabeth Ingham, of Crowstone Hall, Greetland, West Riding, County of York, England, and was a man of great energy. He purchased a grant of land in Amer-

ica, and set on foot a movement to raise a colony and settle in this country. He had large carved oak chests made and filled with clothing, and preparations were nearly completed for sailing when the war for the independence of the colonies broke out and thwarted his plans. Moses Wood, grandson of Robert Wood, was born in Yorkshire, England, July 24, 1766. He married Jane Beilby, daughter of John and Esther Bedby, of Wetwang, England, and remained in the land of his nativity until 1819, when he, with his family, removed to the United States. His family consisted of his wife, eight children, and two servants. He also brought with him a tailor, shoemaker and blacksmith, and the oaken chests made by his father years before. They sailed in the ship "Mary Ann Isabella," from Burlington Quay, and, after a tedious voyage of nine weeks and four days, landed in Philadelphia, and from there proceeded to Wilkes-Barre. Here Mr. Wood purchased 300 acres of land, nearly one-third of which has been occupied as part of the city, and the remainder has developed into valuable coal lands. When Moses Wood landed in Philadelphia he had several thousand dollars in gold, which he deposited in a Philadelphia bank for safe keeping; but while he was prospecting in the Wyoming Valley for land the bank broke and he lost his deposits; he was, therefore, compelled to depend on home resources to complete his purchases in Wilkes-Barre. In the settlement of the affairs of the bank he, however, realized a part of his money by taking land located in Bradford county, the tract given in part payment being 1,000 acres in extent. Moses Wood resided upon his farm in Wilkes-Barre for many years after his settlement here, and educated and reared his sons in habits of industry and economy. In 1823 he commenced mining coal, which he shipped down the Susquehanna river in keel boats, or "arks," as they were called. He donated the land on which the Central M. E. Church is built (chartered as the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodville), and contributed liberally toward the building, which was erected in Woodville, a suburb of the borough of Wilkes-Barre, now nearly the central part of the city. He died March 11, 1853.

John Beilby Wood, son of Moses Wood, was born in Halifax, England, in 1804, and came to America with his father's family. He was for many years a successful business man in Wilkes-Barre engaged in merchandise the greater part of his life, and in1871 he established the banking house of J. B. Wood & Co., contributing the greater part of the capital. He died in 1877. The wife of John B. Wood was Miss Sarah Gore, daughter of John Gore, whose great-great great-grandfather, John Gore, was born in England, came to America from Waltham Abbey in 1634, and settled in Roxbury Mass., where he purchased a large tract of land. He was a member of the famous Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, and for many years was town clerk of Roxbury, and the records of the settlements, transcribed by his hand, are now deposited in the city hall, Boston. He died in Roxbury, June 2, 1657. Samuel Gore, son of John Gore, was born in Roxbury, Mass., in 1652, and died there July 26, 1692. Samuel Gore (second), son of Samuel, born October 20, 1681, died at Norwich, Conn., May 27, 1756. Obaidiah Gore, son of Samuel (second), and great-grandson of John Gore, was born in Massachusetts, July 26, 1714, moved to Plainfield, Conn., with his father's family in 1718; came to the Wyoming Valley in 1769, and died in Wyoming January 10, 1779. He was a magistrate under the laws of Connecticut, and his commission, signed in April, 1778, bears the name of Jonathan Trumbull, then governor of Connecticut. His eldest son, Obaidiah Gore, was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1744, was one of those who attempted to settle the Wyoming Valley in 1762–63, and came again with the first 200 settlers in 1769. He was one of the most prominent men of his day in Wyoming. In 1776 he entered the Connecticut army, in a regiment commanded by Col. Isaac Nichols, and served six years; was commissioned first lieutenant by John Hancock October 11, 1776, and by John Jay, March 16, 1779. In 1778 he was appointed a justice of the peace for Westmoreland county, Conn., as the Wyoming Valley was then called. In 1781 and 1782 he represented Westmoreland in the Legislature of Connecticut, and after the Treaties decree, which held that this section of the State belonged to Pennsylvania and not

to Connecticut, was commissioned one of the judges of Luzerne county. In 1788, 1789 and 1790, he represented Luzerne county in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He, in connection with his brother, Daniel Gore, was the first white man in Wyoming, and we might say in the United States, to give practical recognition and development to anthracite coal as a generator of heat. This was in 1769, twenty-two years before coal was discovered in the Lehigh region. He died in 1820. His father was an aged man at the time of the battle and Massacre of Wyoming, and was left in Forty Fort while the army went out to meet the enemy. In the little band that marched forth July 3, 1778, were his sons, Samuel Gore, Daniel Gore, Silas Gore, George Gore and Asa Gore, the father in the fort and five sons marching out to the conflict. Nor was this all; John Murfee, who married a daughter of Mr. Gore (the sister of these five brothers), was also in the ranks; and Timothy Pearce, another brother-in-law, having ridden all night, came in and joined our little army on the battle field. Thus there were seven in the battle, while an eighth was in service with the regular army, and it proved a most bloody and disastrous day to the family. At sunset five of the seven were on the field mangled corpses: Asa and Silas, ensigns, George and Murfee were slain; Timothy Pearce held a commission in the regular army, but had hurried in and was killed. Lieut. Daniel Gore was near the right wing, and stood a few rods below Wintermoot's Fort, close up to the old road that led up through the Valley, and when he stepped into the road a ball struck him in the arm. He applied a bandage, tearing it from his shirt. Just at that moment Capt. Durhee stepped into the road at the same place. "Look out," said Mr. Gore, "there are some of the savages concealed under yonder heap of logs," and at that instant a ball struck Capt. Durhee in the thigh. When retreat became inevitable, Mr. Gore endeavored to assist Capt. Durhee from the field, but found it impossible, and Durhee said, "Save yourself, Mr. Gore, my fate is sealed." Lieut. Gore then escaped down the road, leaping the fence about a mile below, lay crouched close under a bunch of bushes. While there an Indian climbed the fence and stood near him. Mr. Gore said he could see the white of his eye, and was almost sure he was discovered, but a moment later a yell was raised on the flats below, the Indian drew up his rifle and fired, and instantly ran off in that direction. Though the wave of death seemed to have passed over and spent itself, yet Lieut. Gore remained under cover until dusk, and after dark found his way to the fort where he met his brother Samuel, the only survivor of the seven. The distress of Mrs. Murfee was very great, as she feared her husband had been tortured, but when she learned he fell on the field she was less distressed. She begged her way, with the rest of her family and other fugitives, traversed the wilderness and sought a home in the State from which she had emigrated, having a son, George Murfee, born in Esquire Depew's barn on the Delaware, near Stroudsburgh, while yet a fugitive. No tongue can tell, no pencil can paint, the sorrows and the sufferings of poor Wyoming, and all undoubtedly occasioned by drawing away the men raised here for its special defense. John Gore, the only son who was not in the battle, was but fourteen years old, and he fled with his father and family after the Massacre. He married Elizabeth Ross, a native of New London, Conn., daughter of Jeremiah Ross, who was born July 26, 1727, and died at Wilkes-Barre, February 28, 1777. She was the youngest sister of Gen. William Ross, and sister of Lieut. Perrin Ross and Jeremiah Ross, both of whom were slain in the battle and Massacre of Wyoming. Sarah Gore, the wife of John B. Wood, was the daughter of John Gore and his wife, Elizabeth Ross. John Gore was born in Connecticut, February 25, 1764, and died in Kingston, August 3, 1807. Elizabeth Ross, his wife, was born in 1764, and died September 23, 1838, aged seventy-four years.

On February 21, 1836, John B. Wood married Miss Sarah Gore, who was born in Kingston May 28, 1806, and died in Wilkes-Barre, December 21, 1886. They had seven children: Elizabeth J., John Gore, Martha M., Ruth S., Maria E., George B. and Edgar Wood. Ruth S., born December 3, 1843, died January 24, 1875; Edgar, born November 29, 1853, died March 6, 1861; George B., born December 24, 1848, died February 17, 1890.

JERE. WOODRING, civil and mining engineer, Sandy Run, is a native of Luzerne county, born in Butler Valley, a son of Stephen and Eliza (Thomas) Woodring. He was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county and in Doylestown Seminary. When a boy he worked considerably around the mines, and at the age of fourteen engaged in clerking in a store in Freeland, where he remained about two years. He then came to Sandy Run, and engaged in clerking in the supply store of M. S. Kemmerer & Co., remaining at this place four years, when he was transferred to Pond Creek as manager of their store there. During all the time he was engaged in clerking Mr. Woodring kept his studies constantly before him, and as he always possessed a natural taste for mathematics, his studies were principally in mathematical scientifical channels. He finally devoted his attention to the subject of civil and mining engineering, and at the age of twenty-two had so thoroughly mastered his subject, that he received the appointment as engineer for the M. S. Kemmerer Coal Company, at Sandy Run, a position he has since satisfactorily filled. Mr. Woodring was married in May, 1891, to Miss Lizzie Caskey, of Easton. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and in his political views is a Republican.

REV. JAMES OSCAR WOODRUFF, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Plymouth, was born at Connecticut Farms, N. J., February 27, 1838, a son of David M. and Mary L. (Davis) Woodruff, of the old Connecticut Yankee type. There were seven children in the family, our subject being fourth in the order of birth. He was educated at the Westfield Academy, N. J., and he has since been an earnest and profound student, mastering the sciences and languages under private tutorship. He has always been a persistent searcher of knowledge, and by diligent labor has attained a high proficiency as a scholar. The subject of this sketch was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1860, and was immediately assigned to what is known as the Blakslee Charge, where he remained two years, going from there to Sterling, Wayne Co., Pa., where he served two years, thence to Salem, where he served three years, building a church in the meantime at that place. Carbondale was his next abiding place, where he had charge three years; then Honesdale, Pa., where he erected another edifice; and after remaining there three years, he was called to Owego, N. Y., for three years; then at Pittston, Pa., three years; Norwich, N. Y., two years; Kingston, two years; and thence to the Franklin Street Church, Wilkes-Barre, where he assumed charge for three years, and during that time he interested the members of the church in the erection of a new building, which now adorns and beautifies that pleasant street. From Wilkes-Barre Mr. Woodruff was appointed to take charge at Waverly, N. Y., where he remained the three years' term, coming from there to Plymouth, where he now presides. As a man, Mr. Woodruff is of pleasing address, and his courteous manner and kindly disposition toward all, whether in a business or a social way, makes him unusually respected. Our subject was married July 4, 1855, to Eliza J., daughter of David and Susan (Clark) Townley, natives of New Jersey. To this union have been born eight children, five of whom are living: Mrs. M. D. Compton, Newark, N. J.; Wesley, city editor of the Wilkes-Barre *Evening Leader*, and a graduate of Wesleyan College; Carrie, wife of H. W. Hallett, of Waverly, N. Y.; Oscar A., a resident of New York City; and Minnie L., who is at home. As to whether Mr. Woodruff has succeeded in the ministry, one has only to gaze over broad fields of labor he has performed, to be convinced that he has indeed served his Master well by serving his fellow men.

STANLEY WOODWARD'S paternal ancestry is traced in a direct line to Richard Woodward, who emigrated, April 10, 1634, from Ipswich, England, to Massachusetts, and a year later was admitted a freeman of Watertown, that State. Stanley Woodward is of the eighth generation of the stock thus planted in the New World. His great-grandfather, Enos, was the first of the line to leave New England, which he did about the year 1775, settling in the wilds of Pike county, this State. Abishai, the great-grandfather's son, and Stanley's grandfather, removed to Wayne county, Pa., where, because of the loss of a hand by an accident, which rendered him incapable of working on a farm, he took to school teaching, and subsequently attained to many important public positions, including those of sheriff and associate

judge. George Washington Woodward, Abishai's son, and Stanley's father, was born in Wayne county, Pa., and lived to be one of the most notable men in the State. He was a delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1836, and a delegate-at-large in that of 1873. In 1841 he was appointed president judge of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon, Centre, Clearfield and Clinton. In 1844 he was the candidate of the Democrats in the State Legislature for United States Senator, but was defeated by Simon Cameron, who was the candidate of the Whig and Native American Combination. In 1845 President Polk nominated him to be a justice of the supreme court of the United States, but the Senate, for partisan reasons, refused to confirm him. In the early part of 1852 Governor Bigler appointed him a justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and the same year he was nominated and elected to the position for the full term of fifteen years, during the last four of which he was chief justice. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1863, and he represented the Twelfth District in the XLth and XLIst Congresses. He died in Rome, Italy, May 10, 1875, aged sixty-six years.

In 1832 Mr. Woodward married Sarah Elizabeth, the only daughter of Dr. George W. Trott, of Wilkes-Barre, and of this union Stanley Woodward, born in Wilkes-Barre August 29, 1833, was the oldest son. Stanley entered Yale College, after preparation at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, near Alexandria, in that State, and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and graduated therefrom in 1855 with high honors. He read law with his cousin, Warden J. Woodward, who afterward became a justice of the supreme court of the State, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1856. He soon achieved a large and lucrative practice, being regularly retained by a number of leading railroad and other corporations. He was twice a captain in the volunteer service during the Civil war; was for two months in the Antietam campaign, and for three months in the Gettysburg campaign. He was the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in 1865, and for Congress in 1872, but was beaten both times by Hon. L. D. Shoemaker. In 1879 he was appointed, by Governor Hoyt, additional law judge of Luzerne county, to fill a vacancy; in 1880 was nominated and elected to the position for ten years, and in 1890 was elected for a second term, the Republicans naming no candidate against him. He was for twenty-two years an active member of the Wilkes-Barre Fire Department, serving during twenty years of the time either as assistant or chief engineer. He served three years in the council of the old borough of Wilkes-Barre; was editor for a time of the old *Luzerne Union*, then the Democratic organ of the county; was on the staff of Governor Hartranft as an aide, with the rank of colonel; has been for many years one of the trustees of the Home for Friendless Children, in Wilkes-Barre, and has at various times held many other important positions of like character. On June 3, 1857, he married Sarah Richards Butler, who came of old New England and Revolutionary stock, and by her he has had two sons: John Butler, an attorney in practice at the Luzerne bar, and George Stanley, a physician practicing in Philadelphia, both being graduates of Yale. The family are Episcopalians.

J. M. Woodworth, farmer, P. O. Town Line, was born in Union township July 22, 1844, where he was also reared, receiving his education at the common schools. He is a son of Almon and Loley (Monroe) Woodworth, the former born in New York State, July 7, 1804, the latter in Huntington township, February 18, 1813. Almon Woodworth removed to this county about 1833, locating in Union township, near Town Line, on a farm of 101 acres, on which were a few improvements. By perseverance, hard work and untiring energy, he succeeded in building and improving as only a man of taste and refinement could. Mr. Woodworth was a local Methodist preacher; he was a man of deep convictions, and a powerful worker in the church. His influence was good, his teaching was moral, and his life was pure. He died in 1854, aged fifty years, followed by his widow November 2, 1869, when she was aged fifty-six years. Mr. Woodworth was twice married: for his first wife he wedded Miss Eliza Wilkenson, by whom he had seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. By his second union, with Miss Loley Monroe, four children were

born, two of whom grew to maturity. One by the first, and two by the second wife, are all now living. J. M. Woodworth has always confined himself to agricultural pursuits, and has always resided on the place on which he was born. In 1866 he married Miss Sarah A., daughter of G. C. and Susannah Benscoter, and to their union were born two children, Loley and Susannah, both of whom are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth are members of the M. E. Church, of which body he is a trustee. He is also a member of the P. of H. He is a practical farmer, a perfect gentleman, and in politics is a stanch Republican.

Jonathan D. Woodworth, merchant, Shickshinny, was born in Fairmount township, this county, September 29, 1845, and is a son of James and Eliza (Davenport) Woodworth. His father, who was a native of Connecticut, was reared in Canisteo, N. Y., and in 1832 came to Luzerne county, settling in Fairmount township, where, for twenty-five years, he followed the cabinet and undertaking business, for years having been the only undertaker in that section of the county. In later life he engaged in farming and at the time of his death, which occurred July 3, 1885, he was a resident of Hanover township. His children were seven in number, of whom we have record of five, viz.: Clark (killed at the battle of Gettysburg), Almon (who was a member of the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves in the Civil war, and is now a resident of the State of Washington), Jonathan D., Cordelia (Mrs. Roland Metcalf) and Hamlon D. Our subject was reared in Fairmount township, and received an academic education at New Columbus. On August 8, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-Ninth Regiment, P. V., and was honorably discharged July 2, 1865. He participated in the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., where he was wounded April 2, 1865. Since the war Mr. Woodworth has been principally engaged in mercantile business, at Shickshinny since March, 1892. On July 10, 1870, he married Susan, a daughter of Redmond C. and Helen (Steadman) Betterly, of Huntington township, and has six children, as follows: Jennie (Mrs. Dr. C. A. Wilkinson), Laura, Barton, Allen, Helen and Madge. Mr. Woodworth attends the services of the M. E. Church; socially he is a member of the F. & A. M. and G. A. R., and, in politics, he is a Republican.

William Woolcock, an enterprising young druggist of Freeland, is a native of Mahanoy City, Pa., born January 20, 1867. He is a son of Thomas and Christiana (Robertson) Woolcock, both natives of Schuylkill county, the former of English and the latter of Scotch descent. In their family were seven children, of whom the subject of this memoir is the third in order of birth. He received his education in the high school of Mahanoy City, and in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in the class of 1889. Previous to attending college at Philadelphia he was employed in the drug-store of William Reynolds, at Mahanoy City, and after receiving his degree was employed in his father's drug store in Mahanoy City. He then came to Freeland and engaged in business for himself, where he has built up a large trade, and is doing well. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and the Jr. O. U. A. M., and in politics is a Republican.

Andrew R. Worthington, liveryman, Plymouth, was born at Harvey's Lake, Pa., October 15, 1828, and is the seventh in the family of nine children of Joseph L. and Hannah (Fuller) Worthington, who settled at Harvey's Lake when the county was a wilderness. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Luzerne county, and quite early in life began canaling, running from Wilkes-Barre to Baltimore and Philadelphia. This he continued till 1860, when he went into the mines as a contractor at the Washington Breaker, where he remained two years. He then established the livery business, in which he has since continued. Mr. Worthington was married March 8, 1855, at Plymouth, to Miss Charity, daughter of John and Phœbe (Davenport) Pringle, natives of Plymouth, and one child, Joseph L., has been born to this union. He (Joseph) married Miss Emma, daughter of Elijah and Amelia Davenport, and four children have been born to them, as follows: Ralph D., Andrew R., Nellie V. and Gertrude. John and Phœbe Pringle were blessed with nine children, of whom our subject's wife is the seventh in order of birth; a brief record of them is as follows: Thomas, born April 4, 1821; Elizabeth, born January 1, 1824;

Clara, born September 17, 1825; Liddie, born February 5, 1826; William, born March 27, 1828; Dennison, born May 7, 1830; Charity D., born September 19, 1832; Stephen, born June 9, 1834; Martha, born December 9, 1836. Politically, Mr. Worthington is a Republican.

GEORGE RIDDLE WRIGHT is of Quaker origin through his father, and has Puritan blood in his veins, inherited from his mother. John Wright came to America with William Penn, in 1681, and shortly afterward took up his residence in Burlington county, N. J., being the first settler of what is now called Wrightstown. Joseph Wright, a descendant of John Wright, and grandfather of George Riddle Wright, came from Wrightstown to Plymouth, in 1795, and soon became one of the substantial citizens of the place. He had a numerous family, including three sons—Hendrick Bradley Wright, Harrison Wright, and Caleb Wright—who afterward became distinguished lawyers. The first named of the sons was the father of George Riddle Wright, and was born April 24, 1808, educated at Dickinson College, and read law with the late Judge John N. Conyngham. He was admitted November 8, 1831, and for ten years was a leading member of the Luzerne county bar, and a most remarkable, eloquent, and successful jury lawyer. In 1841 he was elected a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature, was re-elected in 1842, and again in 1843. He was largely instrumental during these years in securing the passage of a law abolishing imprisonment for debt, and during his last term was Speaker of the House. In 1844 he was both temporary and permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention that met in Baltimore, and nominated James K. Polk for the Presidency, a convention that was in session nearly a week and one of the first memorable events in the country's history, being finally decisive of the great conflict growing out of the decision of the Texas annexation question. In 1852 he was elected to Congress, but in 1854 was defeated for re-election by Henry M. Fuller, the American or "Know-Nothing" candidate. In 1861 he was nominated by both parties and elected as a War Democrat. During this season, he took a leading part in the debates, favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war, and no compromise with rebellion. In 1872 he was the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large, was endorsed by the workingmen, and ran largely ahead of his ticket. In 1876 he was again elected to Congress from the Luzerne District, and in 1878 re-elected, ending March 4, 1881—an honorable service of thirteen years. He was chairman of the Democratic State Convention that nominated Cyrus L. Pershing for Governor, and the same year acted as chairman of the State Committee. He wrote "A Practical Treatise on Labor," and "Historical Sketches of Plymouth." His wife (our subject's mother) was Miss Mary Ann Bradley Robinson, a daughter of John W. Robinson, of Wilkes-Barre, a scion of the "Mayflower" Robinsons, and a granddaughter of Col. Zebulon Butler, who commanded the colonists at the battle of Wyoming.

George Riddle Wright, their only surviving son, was born November 21, 1851, in Wilkes-Barre. He was educated at Edge Hill School and Princeton College, read law with his father, was admitted to practice September 6, 1875, and until the death of his father, the two conducted their legal business in partnership. Since then Mr. Wright's attention has been fully occupied with other interests. He has been president of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company, is still a director of the same company; is also director of the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company. He has large coal and other property interests. He is a Democrat, and has been frequently urged to become a candidate for political honors, but has always refused. He is an Episcopalian. Mr. Wright is unmarried.

ROBERT H. WRIGHT, lawyer, Hazleton, was born in Perry county, December 4, 1841, and is the eldest in the family of six children (three girls and three boys) of Charles and Eliza Jane (Hunter), natives of Perry county. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Perry county and in the Bloomfield Academy. He started life in mercantile business, running a general store at Rope Ferry one year, and then at Thompsontown two years. In 1866 he entered the employ of Samuel Smith, coach manufacturer, as painter and trimmer and later as manager, and after working

at this business for about four years engaged in the sewing machine business for one year. In 1871 and 1872 he read medicine with Dr. D. H. Sweeny; in 1872 he purchased a photograph business, learned the profession, and conducted the establishment until 1877; when he entered the law office of J. Alsoner, of Hazleton, and March 22, 1878, was admitted to the Luzerne county bar. He had studied during his work in the coach factory, in 1867–68; in the office of Hon. C. A. Baum, of New Bloomfield, Pa., and also with Thomas Faley during the years of 1875 and 1876, while engaged in the photograph business. Since his admission to the bar he has devoted his entire time to his profession in Luzerne county, where he commands a large practice. December 22, 1863, Mr. Wright married Miss Kate E., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Hall) Smith, natives of New Bloomfield, Pa., and by her had three daughters and one son, viz.: Minnie W. (Mrs. George Harris, of Braddock, Pa.); Lulu I. (Mrs. Louis W. Melenna, of Afton, Iowa); Florence A. (Mrs. William H. Cook, of Mauch Chunk, Pa.), and Edgar S., who resides with his parents. In politics Mr. Wright was formerly a Republican, but, owing to his views on the tariff, has gone over to the Democrats. Mr. Wright has resided in Hazleton since 1874, and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Patrick Wynn, miner, in Shaft No. 14, Inkerman, Jenkins township, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, March 3, 1844, and is a son of William and Ellen (Conroy) Wynn. William Wynn, who was a miner, reared a family of nine children, six of whom are living, and of these our subject is the only son in America, whither he emigrated in 1869. He located for a short time in Tuscarora, Schuylkill Co., Pa., whence he removed, in 1870, to Inkerman, where he has since been engaged in mining. He purchased his present residence in 1880. Mr. Wynn was married, February 17, 1865, to Miss Ann, daughter of Peter and Mary (Smith) Hughes, natives of County Monahan, Ireland. The fruit of this union was twelve children, ten of whom are living, viz.: William (a miner in Shaft No. 14), Mary, Peter and Michael (twins, the former of whom is a baker in Scranton, the latter a school teacher in Jenkins township), Patrick, John and Thomas (laboring in Shaft No. 14), and Edward, Ellen and Frank; Martin died at eleven months, Maggie at the age of fifteen years. This family are members of the Catholic Church. Our subject is a member of Father Mathew Society, and in his political views is a Democrat.

John Yannes, bottler, Freeland, is a native of Seterale, Austria, and was born in 1839. He was educated in his native land, and at the age of twenty-one entered the Austrian army, in which he served in the war between Austria and Italy. During his service in this war he participated in the battles of Stor and Condina, in 1866. In 1869 he was honorably discharged, and he emigrated to this country and in 1879 settled at Hazleton, Pa., at the "Mountain View House," which he bought in 1875. He kept this house for three years, and then sold it, purchasing the "Golden Eagle Hotel," also at Hazleton. In 1879 he removed to Freeland, where he engaged in the hotel and bottling business. In 1885 his business premises were destroyed by fire. He re-built and re-established his business, which he has since extensively enlarged. The Freeland Opera House is located in this building, and has a seating capacity of over 1,200. Mr. Yannes was married in 1870 to Miss Anna Margaretha Nauth, a native of Germany, born in Hessen-Darmstadt, and seven children have been born to them, viz.: Peter, John, Andrew, Gillo, George, Willie and Anna.

Francis Yates, farmer, Yatesville, was born in Hanover township, this county, July 28, 1824. His father, Francis Yates, who was born in Yorkshire, England, November 11, 1791, left his native country June 9, 1817, and arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, of the same year. He soon returned to England and married Miss Mary Pratt, a native of Yorkshire, March 24, 1819. They left England for America the following May, arrived in Philadelphia June 5, and in a short time moved to Camden, N. J., where they resided about two years. In 1822 they moved to Hanover, Pa., residing there until 1825, when they settled in what is now known as Yatesville, buying most of the land where the village is now located. They had a family of seven children, four of whom lived past infancy, viz.: Francis; one brother

who died about a year ago; Mary A., who married Charles Banker, retired, Pittston; and Ellen J., who married James Jones, agent, Yatesville. Mr. Yates is a Republican, and has held office in the borough almost ever since its incorporation as such, having served as president of the school board, president of the poor board, township treasurer, and is at the present time treasurer of the school board. He has also served as a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Yatesville, and has shown great activity and liberality in building the church and parsonage, as well as the improvement of them, and in sustaining the cause in a financial way.

Michael Yeocsak, proprietor of the "Riverside Hotel" and quarryman, Midvale, Plains township, P. O. Plains, was born in Varanno, Austria, in February, 1863, a son of John and Mary (Letvin) Yeocsak. His father, who came to America in 1888, and is now picking slate at the Prospect Colliery, reared a family of five children, of whom our subject is the eldest. Mr. Yeocsak came to America in 1880, locating at Port Bowkley, where he labored about the mines eight years, including three years mining, and built his present place of business in 1889. He is also extensively engaged in the quarry business near Minard, Mich., and his efforts have certainly been crowned with the most brilliant success. Since the death of John Kosek, well known in this Valley, our subject has taken his place to a great extent as a sort of leader among his countrymen, frequently acting as interpreter for them in business transactions. Mr. Yeocsak was married, May 20, 1882, to Miss Anne Vansock, daughter of John Vansock of Austria, and two bright children were born of this union, viz.: Annie and Michael. Mr. Yeocsak and his wife are members of the Hungarian Greek Church, Main street, Wilkes-Barre, which was built chiefly by John Kosek, Andrew P. Warnack and himself, to which he is a generous contributor, and of which Mr. Warnack and he are trustees. He is a member of the Petra Parvala Society; and in his political views is in sympathy with the Democratic party, which he renders much valuable service.

D. Tobias Yost, general agent for the Harvey Lake Branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and a prominent citizen of Wyoming borough, was born near Catawissa, Columbia Co., Pa., December 25, 1847, a son of Reuben H. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Yost, natives of Columbia county and of German and Irish origin, respectively. They reared a family of eight children, six of whom are living, D. Tobias being the eldest. Our subject was educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and at the age of eighteen began carpenter work with his father. After he had learned the trade, he engaged with Fields Brothers as clerk in a general store at Milnesville, for six months; then for Lauderburne, Smith & Deisroth, of Hazleton, one year, after which he worked three years at his trade for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; then as agent at the junction of the Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania Railroads at Tomhicken, fifteen years, after which he was promoted to his present position at Wyoming. On January 1, 1890, he purchased his fine residence, on the corner of Monument and Seventh streets, where he has since resided. Mr. Yost was married, June 12, 1869, to Miss Sarah L., daughter of Andrew and Mary (Betterly) Barnhart, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin, the former a blacksmith by occupation at Hazleton, Pa. This happy union was blessed with eight children (seven of whom are living) as follows: Cora I., born March 21, 1870; Harry E., born June 9, 1872, station agent at Wyoming, for the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Mamie E., born February 12, 1874, died May 12, 1876; Estella M., born March 24, 1877; Howard T., born January 6, 1881; Florence B., born April 15, 1885; R. Earl and E. Ethel (twins), born June 27, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Yost and the oldest three children are members of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Yost is a Republican.

Conrad Yost, grandfather of our subject, was a son of Harman Yost, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and at the close of that struggle settled in Columbia county, as a farmer. He was a son of Philip Yost, who came to America in 1721, and settled as a farmer near Pottstown, Pa. All these gentlemen lived to be over ninety years of age, and took an active part in the early settlement of the country.

Samuel T. Yost, farmer, P. O. Turnbach, was born in Sugar Loaf township April 2, 1838, a son of Solomon and Abbie (Turnbach) Yost. His paternal grandparents,

Henry and Margaret (Rickard) Yost, cleared and improved a farm where they lived and died. Their children were John, Samuel, Solomon, Henry, Susan (Mrs. Joseph Minnich), Betsey (Mrs. Henry Beishline) and Polly (Mrs. William Woodworth). Of these, Solomon, the father of our subject, was born in Roaring Creek, Columbia county, and settled in Sugar Loaf township with his parents; he was a carpenter, but the last thirty years of his life were spent at farming. He had two wives, both daughters of Samuel and Mary (Hill) Turnbach, of Black Creek township. By his first wife, Abbie, he had one son, Samuel T.; by his second wife, Rebecca, he had five children: Jacob, Stephen, Minerva (Mrs. Bellman Young), Emma (Mrs. John Houseknecht) and Polly Ann. Our subject was reared in Sugar Loaf township, and educated in the common schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed eight years, and since 1870 has been engaged in farming in Black Creek township. He has been twice married, his first wife being Clarissa, daughter of Henry B. and Lavina (Drum) Bowman, of Black Creek township, and by her he had three children: Cora (Mrs. Arthur Yeager), Harvey and Carrie (Mrs. W. H. Swank). After her death he married Elizabeth A., daughter of Perry and Rachel (Shellhammer) Boone, of Black Creek township, and by her he has two children: Edgar S. and Agnes. Mr. Yost is a member of the M. E. Church, and is a Republican.

JOHN YOUNG, farmer, P. O. Inkerman, was born in Durham, England, October 10, 1817, and is a son of John and Margaret (Galuthly) Young, natives of the same place, who reared a family of sixteen children, of whom John is eleventh in order of birth. Our subject received his education in England, and afterward worked in the mines in his native land, until emigrating to this country in 1845. He first located in Schuylkill county, Pa., where he worked in the mines until 1854, and then came to Luzerne county, Pa., settling in Pittston, and becoming a contractor for the sinking of shafts, and tunneling in the mines, which business he followed until 1884, since which time he has been farming at his present location. Mr. Young was united in marriage July 9, 1838, with Jane, daughter of John and Jane (Doubie) Young, natives of England; she died February 13, 1892, after a happy wedded life of fifty-four years. The issue now living, of their union, are as follows: Jane, born January 11, 1841, married, December 7, 1858, to Moses Magee, of Forty Fort, this county; Margaret, born January 18, 1843, married, May 8, 1863, to James A. Bryden, mine foreman, Pittston, this county; William, born October 20, 1844; Mary A., born November 14, 1846, married to Thomas S. Bavette, tinsmith, West Pittston; George P., born September 3, 1850; Thomas D., born October 3, 1852; Elizabeth, born September 27, 1854; and Dorothy N., born November 8, 1856, married to John G. Clayfield, a farmer in Kansas. Our subject is a member of the Episcopal Church, and of the following organizations: F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and Sons of St. George. In politics he is a Republican, and was poormaster by appointment from 1880 to 1892.

LAZARUS R. YOUNG, general merchant, No. 450 W. Main street, Plymouth, was born November 10, 1861, and is a son of Charles E. and Frances (Gabriel) Young, the former of whom died in 1874. The father was born in Chambersburg, February 24, 1803, and was a son of Charles and Susan (Maderia) Young, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Pennsylvania, of Dutch extraction. Charles E. was educated in his native town, and after attaining his majority came to Plymouth and engaged in the coal business; he was a contractor during the time that the Nanticoke dam and canal were being constructed. After they were completed he followed canaling between Wilkes-Barre and Columbia, and continued same until 1862, when he retired from active business. He was married December 24, 1838, to Miss Frances, daughter of Henry and Edith (Van Loon) Gabriel, the former a Connecticut Yankee, the latter a native of Pennsylvania. The following children were born to this union: Oscar R., a resident of Michigan City, Ind.; Susan E., wife of Peter Garrahan, of Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Emma, wife of John Hutchinson, of Zenorsville, Iowa; Mary, wife of W. Lowe, Plymouth, Pa.; John C., in Plymouth, Pa., boss at No. 12 Shaft; Frances H., wife of William Connor, of Wilkes-Barre; Lazarus D., deceased; and Lazarus R. The enterprising young man whose name introduces this

sketch was educated at Plymouth, Pa., and commenced life as a slate-picker, which he followed one summer. In 1874 he was employed as a clerk by Turner Bros., continuing with them until 1879, when he was given a clerkship by Harvey Yeager, general merchant, of Plymouth. After seven years Harvey Yeager was succeeded by his brother Darius, and Mr. Young continued for another year, at the end of which time, on March 21, 1887, he established a general store at No. 450 W. Main street, which was operated by L. R. Young & Co. until June 27, 1889, when he succeeded to the entire business. The store is neat and compact, and is filled with a large variety of goods which meet with ready sale among the young merchant's many customers. Mr. Young was married August 28, 1881, to Miss Pauline A., daughter of William L. and Mary (Ross) Prudhoe, the former a native of England, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Young attend the Christian Church. In politics, he adheres to the Republican party; socially, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Henry Youngcourt, mine foreman, Hazleton, Pa., was born in Germany, Kur-Hessen, April 4, 1845, and is the eldest in a family of six children born to Henry and Barbara E. (Ringleben) Youngcourt, also natives of Germany. The family came to America in 1852, settling at Hazleton, Pa., where the children had the advantage of such education as those early times afforded. The subject of this sketch began picking slate at the early age of eight years, and since that time he has worked at every branch of mining. He is recognized as an expert mine foreman, and one of the most experienced miners in the State, having made a life study of the work. Mr. Youngcourt was married, in March, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Andes, of Hazleton, and twelve children have been born to this union, namely: William, Elizabeth (deceased), Jacob, Peter, Andrew, Dora (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), John, Harry, Catherine, Conrad, and another son, name unknown. Mr. Youngcourt casts his vote with the Republican party; he attends the German Lutheran Church, and belongs to the Order of Pocahontas, Red Men, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and also to the Pioneer Fire Company.

Michael Zemany, general merchant, Freeland, may well be classed in the front rank of the progressive citizens of his town. He was born in Kucsin, Saros Co., Hungary, June 11, 1849, and learned the carpenter's trade which he followed in his native land until he reached the age of twenty-one, when he came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania. He followed mining in various parts of the Upper Lehigh district of the anthracite regions for two years, at the end of which time he established a clothing store in Mahanoy City. Here he remained until 1876, when he removed to Upper Lehigh and worked at his trade until 1880. He then removed to Freeland, where he opened a saloon, and a year later also engaged in the bottling business and operated a general store. Each branch of his business has constantly increased since, until he is well-nigh at the head in each department. Mr. Zemany was married in 1870 to Miss Anna Koscelnik, which union has been blessed with eight children, viz.: Andrew, John, Anna, Michael, Jr., Charles, George, Mary and William. Mr. Zemany is a member of the Verhovay Aid Association; and the Saints Peter and Paul Aid Association. In politics he is a very active Republican.

Henry Ziegler, farmer, P. O. Dupont, was born in Germany April 8, 1827, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Steinhauer) Ziegler. They emigrated to the United States in 1840, landing in New York, August 16, from which place they journeyed to Wilkes Barre township, this county, where they engaged in huckstering. They resided in Wilkes-Barre about four years, and then removed to the borough, where, toward the close of their lives, the parents kept a saloon on River street. The father died in 1847, at the age of forty-seven years; the mother died in 1861, at the age of sixty-one years. The family consisted of twelve children; seven of whom grew to maturity, and four are now living: Henry, Mary, James and Henrietta. Our subject was thirteen years of age when he came to this country, and so received part of his education in Germany. He was a nailer by occupation, but followed other vocations in life, making his home in Wilkes-Barre till he became of age, when he removed to Pittston township, where he became a miner. On August 14,

1851, he married, in Pittston, Miss Catherine, daughter of Andrew and Catherine Weiskercher, and there were born to them eight children, all of whom are living, seven of them being married. Mr. Ziegler removed to his present residence in Dupont in November, 1871. He owns several houses and lots in Pittston township, besides about two thousand acres of land, some of which is valuable because of the coal supposed to be underlying it. Mr. Ziegler is a prominent man in social and political circles. He has served in nearly all the offices of the township, and is now serving as justice of the peace. Mr. Ziegler has been extensively engaged in the lumber business, and has contracted considerably in railroad building. He is a self-made man, of pleasing address, mild disposition and even temperament.

HENRY ZIEGLER, JR., landlord of the "Pollock House," Wyoming borough, was born March 1, 1852, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Wiskewar) Ziegler, natives, respectively, of Bremen, Germany, and Pennsylvania, and of German origin, the former of whom came to America in 1841, and was a real estate dealer in Pittston township, this county. They reared a family of eight children, of whom Henry is the eldest. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and began life at the age of seventeen, working in a sawmill at Williamsport, Pa., where he remained one year; he then worked some years as manager of a large livery stable in Scranton; then four years at Newark, N. J., as buyer for a cooper shop, after which he came to Pittston, and was engaged as bartender for J. W. Davis, one year, at the end of which time he opened a saloon for himself on South Main street. Here he continued business for four years, and then came to Wyoming, and rented the "Pollock House," which he has since conducted. Mr. Ziegler was married, November 30, 1884, to Mrs. Margaret Carey, daughter of John J. Owens, and widow of George Carey, by whom she had five children, viz.: Mary L. (Mrs. M. Carey), George B., William, Jesse and John. Mrs. Ziegler is a member of the Methodist Church, Mr. Ziegler of the Presbyterian; he is a member of the I. O. R. M., Caughnawaga Tribe No. 228, and of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, Lodge No. 76; in politics he is a sound Democrat.

T. R. ZIMMERMAN, farmer, Huntington township, P. O. Waterton, was born on the farm he now owns, May 31, 1844, and is a son of Henry and Amy (Chapin) Zimmerman, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English origin, respectively; the father was also a farmer by occupation, and died December 17, 1878. He was a son of John and Mary (Smith) Zimmerman, also natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject is the youngest in a family of seven children, four of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and worked in partnership with his father on the farm until the death of the latter, when the property became his, and he has since resided thereon. Mr. Zimmerman was married, October 23, 1868, to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Annie (Bird) Bachman, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin; she is the youngest of five children, and was born October 22, 1846. This union is blessed with six children, viz.: Myron, a teacher, at Freeland, Pa.; Ida E., at home; Emma; Dana; Sarah A., and John. Mr. Zimmerman is a member of the I. O. O. F.; he is school director of his district, and in politics is a Republican.

JOHN ZUKOSKI, merchant, Plymouth, was born at Kalwaria, Poland, March 3, 1850, and is a son of Vincent and Agatha Zukoski, also natives of Poland. He received his education in his native land, and in 1868 came to America, where he worked in the mines at Plymouth until 1878, when he removed to the State of Nebraska, and there purchased a farm which he worked seven years. Returning to Plymouth in 1886, he established his mercantile business at No. 527 West Main street, where he has built up an extensive trade. He also has a restaurant in the block in which his mercantile business is carried on, and which he manages. Mr. Zukoski was married, in 1873, to Eva Kopp, a native of Poland, and two children were born to the union: John, who died in November, 1876, aged about two years, and Thomas, yet living. Our subject attends the Polish Church, and in politics he votes the Republican ticket.

James M. Boland, general insurance agent, Wilkes-Barre, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, May 9, 1864, a son of James and Ann (Biglin) Boland, who with their family came to America in 1865, locating at Scranton, Pa., where the father died March 10, same year, three days after their arrival. The family consisted of four children: Christopher G., John T., William P. and James M. The subject of this memoir was reared in Scranton, and educated in the public schools of that city. At ten years of age he began work in the Iron Works there, where he was employed until the strike of 1877, at which time he took a clerkship in his uncle's grocery, three years. In 1882 he was appointed assistant mercantile appraiser of Scranton, under F. A. Beamish, which incumbency he filled one year. Later he was a traveling salesman, six months, after which he entered the fire insurance business, continuing same for one year. In 1884 Mr. Boland located in Wilkes-Barre, and embarked in the general insurance business, in which he has since successfully continued, representing several of the leading insurance companies of the world. On September 28, 1887, he married Mary, daughter of Daniel and Dora (McGourty) Shovlin, of Wilkes-Barre, and has three children: Loretta, Annie and Ruth. Mr. Boland is progressive and enterprising, and is a well-known and popular business man. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

William John Butler, M. D., physician and surgeon, Wilkes-Barre, was born at Branchdale, Schuylkill Co., Pa., January 17, 1863, and is a son of Michael Pierce and Mary A. (O'Sullivan) Butler, both natives of Ireland. The father was a distinguished scholar, and about 1850 came to America, where he was instructor in many of the public schools of Pennsylvania upward of thirty-five years, and died in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on December 25, 1891. The subject of this sketch was reared in Pennsylvania, received his education under the tuition of his father, and when fourteen years of age entered the drug business as an apprentice, in which he served five years. He studied medicine with Dr. W. G. Weaver, of Wilkes-Barre, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in his twenty-first year (1885); the same year he began the practice of his profession in Pittston, where he remained one year, and then located in Wilkes-Barre. Prior to that he was Resident Physician of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital (1884) for six months. Since 1886 the Doctor has been permanently located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has succeeded in building up a lucrative practice.

John W. Leckie, M. D., Hazleton, was born in Baltimore county, Md., December 12, 1835, and is the eldest in the family of four children of Robert and Maria (Mason) Leckie, the former a native of Raleigh, N. C., the latter of Baltimore, Md. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native county, receiving a very thorough classical training under private tutors. In 1863 he was admitted on probation in East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, and was ordained deacon in 1865 and elder in 1867. He was soon after ordained at Lock Haven, and followed the calling of a minister of the Gospel until 1881, when he became interested in medicine, and began a course of study at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, where, after taking the regular course, he graduated in 1883. He immediately afterward located at Hazleton, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Leckie was united in marriage, March 14, 1863, with Miss Ellen S., daughter of Ludwig and Catharine (Rahn) Study, natives of Littlestown, Pa., and to this union have been born five children, namely: Ida M., now wife of Ira J. Mandeville, of Newark, N. J.; Carrie L.; John W., a student at Hahnemann University, Philadelphia; Mary B.; and Edwin R. S., (deceased). In politics the Doctor votes the Republican ticket; he is a member of the Homœopathic State Medical Society; the family attend the M. E. Church.

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